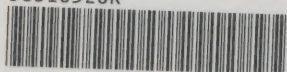


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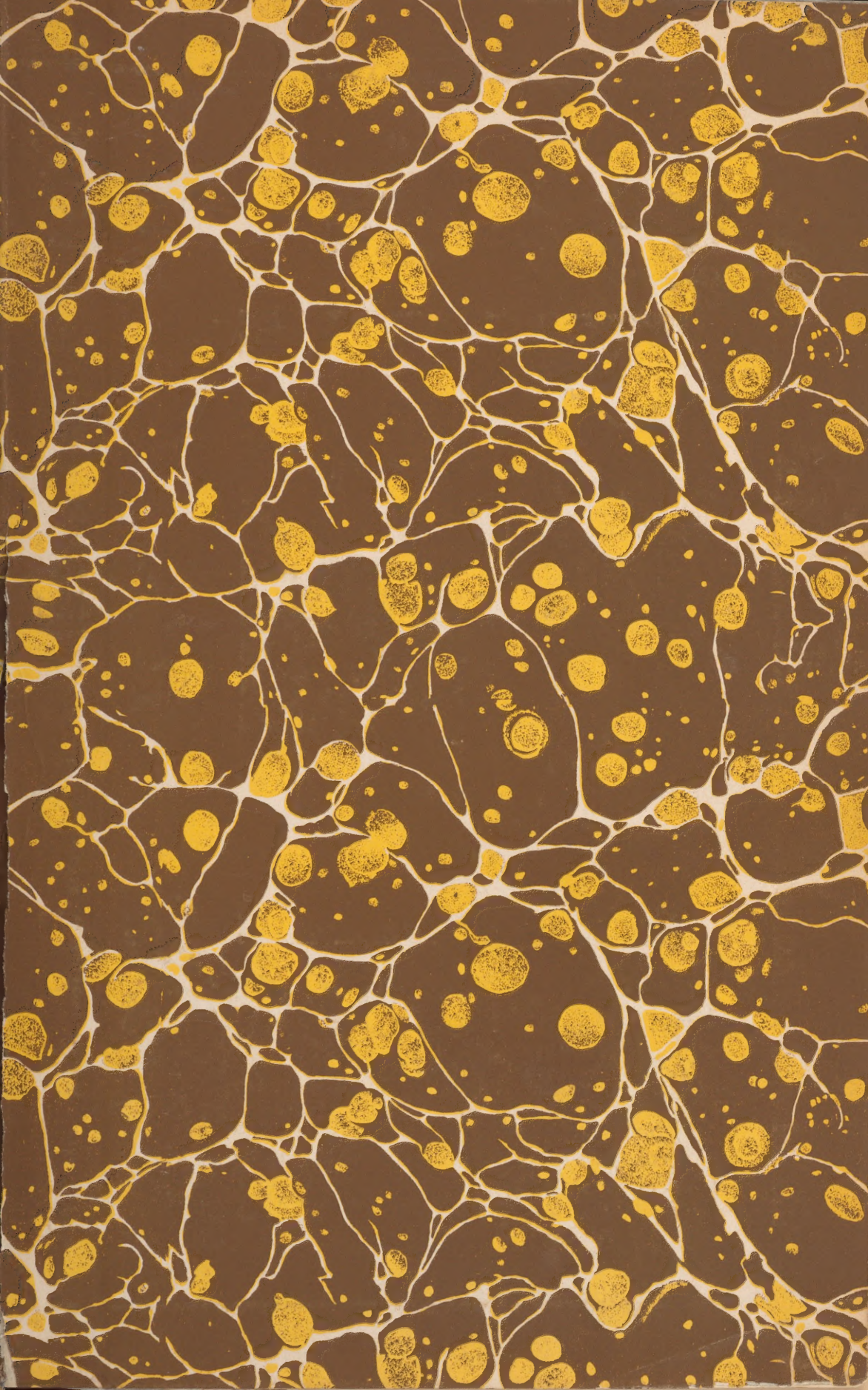


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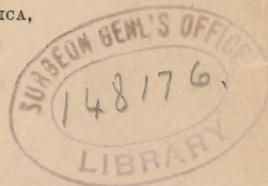
EMINENT AMERICAN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

ILLUSTRATED WITH FINE PHOTO-ENGRAVED PORTRAITS.

EDITED BY

R. FRENCH STONE, M. D.,

AUTHOR OF "ELEMENTS OF MODERN MEDICINE;" SURGEON-GENERAL NATIONAL GUARD STATE OF INDIANA;
CONSULTING PHYSICIAN TO THE INDIANAPOLIS CITY HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY; EX-PRESIDENT OF
THE MARION COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY; MEMBER OF THE INDIANA STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY
AND AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION; FORMERLY MEDICAL CADET AND A. A. SURGEON
U. S. ARMY; PHYSICIAN TO THE INDIANA INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND; VISITING
PHYSICIAN TO THE MARION COUNTY ASYLUM; EXAMINING SURGEON FOR
U. S. PENSION BUREAU, AND PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA,
THERAPEUTICS AND CLINICAL MEDICINE IN THE CENTRAL
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, INDIANAPOLIS.



Pro quique sui memores alios fecere merendo.—VIRGIL.

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By R. FRENCH STONE,

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PREFACE.

THE urgent demand for a new American Medical Biography, and the assurance of hearty co-operation of the medical profession, fully confirm the editor and publishers in the belief that the publication of such a work will be duly appreciated. Every reader has recognized the benefit of the many local and general biographies descriptive of noted men of diversified professions; but each learned profession should, if possible, have a distinct biographical cyclopedia of its own representatives, and one that is complete and fully up to date.

To those familiar with the history of American medical literature, it is needless to say how lamentably deficient it is in the above respect. Although there is no lack of memoirs, yet they are, for the most part, either included in voluminous cyclopedias, or scattered through local and ephemeral publications, practically inaccessible to the great majority of readers, which renders them almost a nullity as respects the object for which they were written. It is believed that the first attempt in this country to systematize our knowledge upon the subject was made by Dr. James Thacher, an eminent physician of Massachusetts, in a work replete with interest and instruction, entitled "American Medical Biography," issued at Boston in 1828. It was published sixteen years before the author's death, but never reached a second edition, although highly deserving such a compliment. Dr. Thacher was a distinguished Surgeon in the War of the Revolution. His work essentially consisted of a collection of life sketches of the more illustrious medical men who had flourished during that period, and up to the date of its publication, contributed mainly by writers familiar with their personal career. In 1845 appeared a second work, bearing the title of "American Medical Biography," edited by the late Dr. Stephen W. Williams, also of Massachusetts, and was intended as a continuation of the work of Dr. Thacher, and like it composed of distinguished medical men, whose careers had extended from 1828 to the date of its appearance. Dr. Williams died several years ago in the State of Illinois, where he had gone to employ the evening of his days in the practice of his profession, cherishing to the last a noble and disinterested attachment for the science of medicine. In 1861 a third publication, also bearing the same title as the two preceding works, appeared under the editorial management of the late Dr. Samuel D. Gross. This publication, consisting of extended memoirs of about thirty of the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons of America, whose field of labor had extended from near the beginning to about the middle of the present century. The three works above mentioned consisted of memoirs of deceased members of the medical profession. In 1878 a fourth publication of medical biography was edited by Dr. William B. Atkinson, of Philadelphia, under the title of "Physicians and Surgeons of the United States." The latter work was intended to include sketches of only the living representative medical men of the time. As there was no good reason why the true merit of any member of the profession should remain unknown to the world until read in his obituary, and as there was a desire to learn something of the life history of the real workers in the field of medicine and their professional achievements, this publication also met with a very popular appreciation. So far as our information extends the foregoing are the only works exclusively on medical biography of national scope. They were all prepared by distinguished authors who seemed deeply impressed with the conviction that such a labor was necessary in order to rescue the memoirs of some of their predecessors, as well as contemporaries, from undeserved oblivion, and so well did they execute their task that their efforts were regarded as monuments of their industry, zeal, and judgment as well as a legacy to those who follow them, worthy alike of our admiration and our gratitude. To commemorate those who have adorned the profession of medicine, is not only a just tribute to such as have earned the meed of praise, but is at the same time a debt that posterity may claim, in order that it may emulate their character and participate in the honors of those revered; and as the lapse of time obliterates the record, it becomes a task of affectionate interest, and of professional duty to cut afresh the traces of the worn inscriptions, and thus to renew their influence on the present and succeeding generations of our country.

While acknowledging in the text his obligation to various sources for the materials of this publication, the editor desires to mention his special indebtedness to the authorities above mentioned, all of which have been carefully consulted and freely utilized to meet the purposes for which this compilation has been designed. As the preceding works are now out

of print, and not likely to be republished, and as they have successively appeared during the present century as if in response to a professional demand at intervals of about every fifteen or twenty years, it is evident that there is now ample room for other volumes of similar character. The preceding works, though excellent in their day, are no longer available or sufficiently comprehensive in their scope to meet the demands of the present time. Since their publication, many years ago, almost a new generation of physicians and surgeons has come to the front, and by their efforts perhaps more real progress has been made in the science and practice of medicine than at any other period since the dawn of its history.

The present publication, therefore, owes its origin to a desire upon the part of the editor to present a book differing in scope, plan and arrangement from all others hitherto published, by including an account of the many illustrious medical men who have honored our profession from the early colonial days to the present time, and to place their services and claims for remembrance more conspicuously than has yet been done before the American people. His object is to not only show what has been accomplished by our illustrious predecessors in the medical profession in the early history of this country as well as by the labors of those notable pioneers still in the field of action, but to especially present the achievements of our more recently distinguished medical men who have given American medicine and surgery a rank as high at least as the science and practice have attained in the older countries of Europe. With the features indicated, it is believed that such a work will prove of general interest and permanent historical value, alike complimentary to our profession and the country in which we live. In every age and among all nations by which medical science has been cultivated, the names of those who have devoted themselves to its advancement or to the application of its principles to practical purposes have been inscribed upon the brightest page of history, whose ample face bears record of the grateful homage paid to worth. If neither in the forum, the pulpit or the tented field can the physician be heard or admired by many, yet there are other domains in which his service and his merit are no less revered. It has been truly said that the ordinary life of the physician is essentially a history of private benevolence, abounding in charitable acts and deeds of Samaritan kindness, rather than of public renown. As a rule, it is devoid of stirring adventure by field and flood, and its current, though deep and strong, is too quiet to fully awaken the interest of the masses. With the latter, the story of some great military chieftain, whose victorious achievements consist in the destruction of his fellow-man, is ever more attractive. But if the achievements of the warrior or the statesman are lauded amid the bustle and agitation of civil strife, the glory of the physician is reflected in the quiet exercise of that deeper and more important mission which has for its object the welfare of human interests in the tranquil course of domestic life, where the affections dwell and the heart finds its repose in sympathy with affliction and bereavement, in relief of physical pain and the cure of disease in all its protean forms. It is here that the physician occupies a place which is second to no other on earth in its sacred importance and beneficence. Living in and for his art and its scientific development, his constant endeavor is to ameliorate the condition of the human race. His scene of labor is in the daily rounds of private practice in the chamber of the sick and in the wards of the hospital. It is here that he displays his strength and asserts his claims as man's benefactor. The life of the skillful physician, viewed in the light of his intellectual exertion, his realm of authorship, his original research, his investigations of the nature, causes, treatment and prevention of disease, or in his constant efforts in seeking, finding and imparting with unwearied industry new and useful knowledge for the alleviation of human suffering, the prolongation of life and the improvement of public health, will be found to present a panorama of varied and never-ceasing activity, voluminous and replete with scientific and philanthropic interest. The faithful rendering of such a biography becomes at once a precept and an example, an argument and incentive, awakening in the minds of others who may read and reflect upon its teachings the determination to press steadily forward in a like honorable career. To those who have grown weary with life-long toil in the vineyard of their profession, such biographies afford an interest and encouragement, a vindication and a satisfaction in the choice of their noble avocation, and to all they present chapters of profound importance in the history of society.

If the achievements of medical men reflect brilliancy in the ordinary and uneventful pursuit of peaceful life, the annals of history will show that they shine with no less luster amidst stirring scenes of danger and of public calamity. In the facing of malignant epidemics, or in the pursuit of scientific research, in braving the exposures incident to exploring expeditions of unknown regions, or in response to the call for relief of the agonies and the horrors of cruel and grim-visaged war, whether on the perilous, tempestuous sea

or in the fiery ordeal of battle, the profession of medicine instead of a hindrance has been the incentive and opportunity for the exercise of a courage and daring unsurpassed by that of any other avocation of man. If it be said by the thoughtless that the military surgeon is a non-combatant, and therefore not exposed to the dangers and chances of war, statistics will answer that in almost every conflict in the history of our nation the proportion of deaths of officers of the line who were killed in battle, who have died in camp, in hospital, in prison, or from disease incident to active service, has been exceeded by the mortality among medical officers. In the present work, therefore, it becomes a duty and a pleasure to record the professional achievements of those early and modern military and naval surgeons whose history is identified with that of our country, from the war for independence to that which was waged for and against the perpetuity of the Union, and especially of those who nobly took part on either side in our recent conflict, who followed through the thickest of its dangers, not to deal out destruction, but to stanch the wounds of friend and foe alike, and who were the first to extend the fraternal hand across the field of strife when it had ceased between the opposing armies.

A common and well-grounded objection urged respecting the various biographical works and local histories relating to towns, cities, counties and States, purporting to present the leaders of our profession, is an utter lack of discrimination, or the inclusion of the members of all schools of medicine, without regard to real merit. But as this work is to be issued in the interest of Regular Medicine, and as its editor believes the teachings of this school embodies everything essential to medical skill and progress, we trust that its pages will be found free from such objections. In its publication the editor does not claim that it embraces biographical notice of all the eminent men of this great country; he does, however, believe that he has presented, if not a majority, at least a greater number of those entitled to such distinction, representing the different periods of American history, than has hitherto been published in any other work in this line of medical literature. Doubtless there are yet many illustrious members of our profession who are equally worthy of biographical mention, but if any such have been omitted, or if the life sketches of any who are included are brief or incomplete, it has been neither the fault of the editor nor the publisher, as neither time, labor or expense has been spared to render the work as complete in all its details as possible. Our great aim has been to include within this volume biographical sketches that shall present with sufficient fullness the latest results of original and historical research, and to arrange them in alphabetical order, thus rendering it a reference book of the most valuable character. As all articles relating to the "great beacon lights" of the profession have been made as complete and exhaustive as the limited space of a cyclopedia could afford, it is believed the work will not only prove entertaining, but instructive, or educational, as well. The field from which the editor has gleaned is a wide one, in fact *national* in its range, and its biographical list includes prominent officials connected with the following organizations: American Medical Association, American Academy of Medicine, American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, American Climatological Association, American Dermatological Association, American Gynecological Society, American Laryngological Association, American Medical Editors' Association, American Neurological Association, American Ophthalmological Society, American Orthopedic Association, American Otological Society, American Pediatric Society, American Physiological Society, American Public Health Association, American Rhinological Association, American Surgical Association, Association of American Medical Colleges, American Volunteer Medical Corps, Association of American Physicians, Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, International Medical Congress, National Association of Railway Surgeons, National Board of Health, National Conference of State Boards of Health, New England Psychological Society, Rocky Mountain Medical Association, Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley, Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association and Association of Military Surgeons of the National Guard of the United States. Also, prominent officers of the United States Army, United States Navy, United States Marine Hospital Service, United States Pension Bureau, Professors in regular Medical Colleges, Hospital Physicians and Surgeons, Editors of leading Medical Journals, distinguished Medical Officials in charge of City and State Benevolent Institutions, as well as those connected with County and State Medical Societies. Authors who have made important contributions to the literature of the profession, and those who by long experience or professional success have become of eminence have likewise been fully recognized. In short, this publication includes biographies of many noteworthy physicians, surgeons, and specialists in every important town and city in the United States and Territories. It is not supposed that great medical

men are only found in great cities, and only inferior ones in inferior towns, for sometimes the most capable men of the profession are recruited by the former from the latter places. And while it is foreign to the nature of this work to attempt the resurrection of "Village Hampdens, or mute, inglorious Miltons," yet whenever our researches have led to the discovery in the most obscure and unexpected localities, the names of men,

"On fame's eternal scroll worthy to be inscribed,"

a liberal recognition of their worth has not been omitted.

The book begins with an introductory chapter containing an outline review of the progress and condition of medical science and medical practice from an early period in our country's history to the present time, and is supplemented by a complete "Local Medical and Surgical Index" or alphabetical arrangement under cities and states of the names and business address of eminent physicians, surgeons and specialists, as well as the page upon which their biographies are to be found. This directory is designed to aid those who seek professional services at particular places, and is a feature especially desired by correspondents in every section of the country. The work will be found profusely illustrated by numerous fine photo-engraved portraits, accompanied by fac-simile autographs, thus securing for the publication a most valuable and attractive national portrait gallery of the distinguished medical men of the country.

It was found that the extra thickness of paper requisite for printing portraits would make the book too large for convenient handling if printed in ordinary style, with paragraphs and leaded lines, but by avoiding this the publishers have been enabled to print with the present number of pages the same amount of matter that would otherwise occupy a volume even much larger than the one first intended. The editor deems it due to himself to state that the idea which first led to the publication of this work was conceived several years ago, since which time he has gradually gathered material essential for its completion. In 1891 he issued circulars in which, setting forth the objects of the work, he endeavored to enlist the interest and co-operation of prominent members of the profession in various parts of the United States in furtherance of his design. The project met with general favor, and it was not long before he received sufficient pledges of aid to warrant the expectation of its earlier completion. Some of the pledges were promptly redeemed, others delayed, and some still remain unfulfilled. According to the systematic arrangement of the work each sketch required printing in alphabetical order. Any delay, therefore in sending in the data of sketches caused great hindrance to the progress of the publication. When at length, in the spring of 1893, a sufficiency of material was gathered to form a large volume, the financial panic suddenly occurred, prostrating all branches of business, and this also for a time operated against its more rapid completion. This statement it is considered necessary to make in order to show that the unlooked-for delay in the appearance of the work was not occasioned by any fault, neglect or mismanagement of the editor, who never for a moment despaired of the enterprise, and who has been unceasing in his efforts to urge it on to final completion. His duty has been to exercise great care in the selection and preparation of the sketches, to superintend the publication in a general manner, and to expunge from its pages that which was lacking in professional interest, or whatever was likely to prove offensive to good taste or to be at variance with the amenities of medical ethics.

In facilitating a large professional correspondence, in verifying the data of sketches, and in securing other important information requisite for the preparation of the work, great pleasure is taken in acknowledging the obligation the editor is under to the publishers of the "Medical and Surgical Register of the United States," "Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography," "Carson's History of the University of Pennsylvania," the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, the *Magazine of Western History* and other valuable periodicals of the day. The facts relating to the personal history of the living distinguished representatives of the profession included in this work have been contributed by friends, colleagues and those most familiar with the career of the subjects. Many biographical sketches of pioneers in medicine are from the pen of Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, Dr. Chas. E. Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, Dr. Joseph Jones, of New Orleans, and other notable American physicians. Some of these memoirs were in original manuscript never before published, and some were extremely rare and of great historic value, and for all of which we desire to express assurance of our most sincere thanks and especial appreciation.

R. French Stone

16 WEST OHIO STREET.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., DEC. 30, 1893.

Editor and Compiler.

INTRODUCTORY.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION OF MEDICAL SCIENCE AND OF MEDICAL PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

It is known that in the colonial history of our country the first practitioners of the healing art were educated in their parent country, and following the fortunes of their less gifted countrymen, became participants of their struggles and trials. "Such were the few medical men who first landed on our shores and who encountered all the difficulties of administering to the ailments incident to a new climate, aggravated by deficient facilities of protection from the elements and exposure. They were in many instances possessed of a thorough education and of classical accomplishments, and nobly sustained their part in the untried scenes through which they passed. In some cases the theological and medical professions were united in the same individual, medicine being studied as an accessory science with the especial view (as is now frequently done by our missionaries to foreign lands), to meet the exigencies of administering, if required, not only in spiritual concerns, but in bodily derangements." This union of the clerical and medical professions has been explained by Dr. Thacher as follows: "The inducement to emigrate, with a large proportion of the colonists, was of a religious nature. They were restive and unhappy under the restrictions and even persecutions which emanated from the bigotry of the church establishment of England. The Puritan clergy of England were, for more than twenty years prior to the emigration of the first settlers, subjected to the sharpest persecution. Hence, as a precautionary measure in case of an ejection, a considerable number of clergymen of that period were educated to the medical profession, and not a few were eminent practitioners before they crossed the Atlantic. When these professional men came to form connections in the Colonies, it was found that the small congregations were unable to afford them a comfortable support, hence the necessity and convenience of their resorting to secular avocations." In a historical address delivered at the opening of the Medical Department of Columbia College, Washington City, District of Columbia, March 30, 1825, Prof. Thomas Sewell, in this connection, says: "So far were the professions of divinity and medicine united that the clergy not only prescribed for the sick, but entered into controversies and wrote practical works on the diseases of this country." The two avocations, however, occasionally interfered with each other, as is illustrated by the following incident related by Dr. Joseph Carson: A theological physician of the early colonists was upon a certain occasion in the midst of his usual Sunday services when a message was conveyed to him that a negro girl was dangerously ill and needed his medical attention. Having no other means in the pulpit of giving his directions, he seized a hymn-book and wrote upon the fly-leaf, "Let the wench be blooded, and wait until I come." It must not be supposed that from the very commencement of the settlements all were supplied with the highest degree of skill or consummate learning. The colonists in the infancy of their establishments were often apparently satisfied with a moderate amount of professional competency.

Referring to the progress of medical education in North America, Professor William Pepper, of Philadelphia, in his recent address before the Pan-American Medical Congress, says: "The scattered handfuls of early settlers on our shores had, indeed, problems facing them more urgent than the promotion of science. They differed as widely in their motives for undertaking the appalling task of conquering and colonizing America, and in their fitness for the work, as they did in their nationalities. Separated widely from the mother countries, hampered very often by unwise and vexatious interference from the home governments, they waged war against the powerful tribes of aborigines who swarmed over

the country, and against the no less serious obstacles of untried climatic and political conditions. Bloody warfare raged promiscuously and disease was rife." During the colonial period of our history it was the custom for young men, who entered upon the study of medicine, to become regularly apprenticed to some practitioner for a term of three or four years, during which time the preceptor was entitled to the student's services in preparing and dispensing medicine, and serving as an assistant in minor surgical operations. As a return for this the physician was obliged to give the student detailed and thorough instruction in all the branches of medicine. Many of the leading men frequently had several students in their office, constituting a small class, who were drilled as regularly in their studies as they would be in college. In some instances the term of apprenticeship was extended even to six or seven years. When the medical school sprang into existence it was first intended merely to supplement the apprentice system, and as a means of communication of one part of the country with another were exceedingly limited, it was found desirable to concentrate school work into as small a part of the year as possible. Hence the origin of the short term of four months, which has clung so persistently to the American system of medical college education. The medical schools started in Philadelphia and New York were the only ones attempted before the Revolution. In June, 1768, the first commencement of the College of Philadelphia was held, at which the degree of Bachelor of Medicine was conferred upon ten students, John Archer being the first to receive this honor, and at the commencement of the same institution in 1771, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon four students. The degree of Bachelor of Medicine was first conferred by Kings College, New York, in 1769, and the degree of Doctor of Medicine by that institution in 1770. From the statement of Dr. Sewell, an authority previously quoted, it appears that the claim of priority in conferring degrees in medicine must be awarded to the Philadelphia School, while the precedence in conferring the Doctorate must be given to New York. The struggle for American Independence interrupted the work of both these institutions. Dr. J. C. Warren, of Boston, in a recent address on "Medical Education," says: The close of the last century found schools established not only in Pennsylvania and New York, but in Massachusetts, Maryland and Vermont. There were, however, in 1810, only five medical schools in existence, with an aggregate number of students of about 650, of whom 100 received the degree either of Bachelor or Doctor of Medicine. The Bachelor's degree was given to those who had attended one full course of college instruction. It was hoped that such students, after a short period of practice, would eventually return to take the higher degree; but as this expectation was not fulfilled, the degree of Bachelor of Medicine was soon wisely abolished. A noticeable feature of the education of that early period in our medical history were the requirements for a high standard of general education. Those students who did not possess a college degree were expected to pass an examination in Latin, Mathematics, and "Natural and Experimental Philosophy." To obtain the degree of Doctor of Medicine it was necessary that the applicant should have been a Bachelor of Medicine for at least three years, should have attained the age of twenty-four years, and should write and defend a thesis publicly in the college.

Such was the standard of education with which the present century opened. New schools continued to be created, not infrequently in connection with some university, as in 1810 at Yale University, in 1817 in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1820 at Brunswick, Maine, in 1825 at Charlottesville, Virginia, until, in 1840, twenty-six new medical colleges had been added to the list, the whole number of students in the country amounting to 2,500, the population in that year being 17,069,453. A glance at the report of a committee to the Medical Society of the State of New York in 1833 gives a good idea of the amount of work done by the schools at that period. In the twenty schools mentioned in this report, the number of courses of lectures required was two, with one exception—that of the University of Virginia, where three courses were required; and to the credit of this university be it said, the length of each course was ten months, whereas, the almost invariable custom of the other schools was to give a course of four months' duration only. The time of study purported, however, to be in all cases three years, "including the time devoted to lectures," as it is stated in most of the reports. This straw indicates that at that time the chief dependence, or nearly so, was placed upon the extra-mural instruction which was given to the student. At Yale University there was this additional requirement, namely, that the student was required to study four years, "if he had not graduated," which phrase, probably, means, if he had not already taken the academic degree. This seems to be the first intimation that a longer term than the standard then set was necessary for a complete equipment for the practice of medicine.

"The Medical Institution of the State of Georgia (incorporated in 1828) gave at first the

bachelor's degree with one year of study, but immediately abandoned it for the usual curriculum. In the University of Pennsylvania, to which we look for the standard in these early as well as later days, two full courses were required, but as in many other schools one course only was demanded from those who had attended a course at some other reputable school. In addition, a course of clinical instruction in one of the Philadelphia hospitals was required. The course was then three years in length, but as each course of lectures lasted only four months, it was expected that during the remaining portion of the first two years the student should receive private instruction. As the period of the school term was so short, it is interesting to note at what time of the year the various courses of lectures began. This, it will be seen, varied greatly according to the geographical position of the institution. At Dartmouth and the University of Vermont the term began in August. In Bowdoin College, Maine, however, it began in the middle of July, continuing until the middle of May, that is, the term time in the far north was in the summer or spring. At Yale and Harvard, and in Philadelphia and New York, the term opened at the end of October or the beginning of November, as did also the schools in North Carolina and Kentucky. The University of Virginia, with its long course of ten months, began early in September. Although the term time was exceedingly short in some schools, a large amount of work was crowded into the daily routine of the students. Five or six systematic lectures a day, with attendance on clinics and dissections when possible, was considered nothing more than a fair amount of work for the medical student to digest properly."

This system of teaching remained practically unaltered in 1851, if we may judge from a report to the Committee on Medical Education of the American Medical Association. In regard to the private instruction which was supposed to continue during the remaining eight months of the year, the report states that a very large proportion of students simply read medicine under the direction of their preceptors. Anything like careful instruction upon the part of the teachers did not exist. The student, neither while attending lectures nor while in his preceptor's office, was encouraged in anything like faithful and rigid study. To remedy the defect, private schools for teaching medicine were founded by enterprising physicians and surgeons, and these quiz classes which were then inaugurated became a prominent feature of the national system of teaching. Many a distinguished professor has first won his spurs at these private schools, and many valuable experiments in medical education were carried on by these men. As the college term has lengthened, the necessity for these accessory courses has diminished, and in many cities the extra-mural instruction, whether by private school or by teacher, has passed into history. As we approach the middle of the century, we find the nation growing rapidly in population and prosperity, and a corresponding increase in the numbers and activity of the medical profession. From 1830 to 1845 the number of medical schools in the United States had more than doubled. At a meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New York in 1839, when the subject of medical education was brought forward, it was proposed to hold a national medical convention the following year in Philadelphia, consisting of representatives from the different schools and State societies. No response was made to the action of this society, but in 1844 Dr. N. S. Davis, then a delegate from Broome county, New York, offered a resolution that a national convention be called in 1846, and the American Medical Association thus sprang into existence, the fundamental idea, which brought about the formation of the association, being the improvement of our system of medical education. It was high time that some such movement should take place, as the rapid increase of the number of medical schools brought with it a constant increase in the laxity of methods of teaching.

The equipment of a new school was, continues Dr. Warren, sometimes pathetic in its meagerness—a manikin and a few lecture rooms constituting the entire "plant" of the infant institution. It would not do to question the dean too curiously about the clinical facilities which the school enjoyed; and as for laboratory work there were few teachers sufficiently advanced in their ideas to think of criticising the absence of such instruction. There was, indeed, no time for it. Every available space in the tabular view was filled with lecture hours. Professors were asked to come from neighboring towns to assist in teaching, and often gave two lectures in the same day. This cramming process, which seems so purely American in its hustling activity, is perpetuated to the present day in a limited number of schools, chiefly those situated far from medical centers. As Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has said, life at that time was cheap; medical visits in the country were worth only twenty-five cents apiece, and the ambitious student could not afford to make an expensive outlay for his future work. The American Medical Association therefore justly put on record its opinion "that the abuses which exist in the modes of medical education pursued in this country demand the serious

consideration of the profession," and at each meeting it continued to sound a note of warning on this all-important subject. One of the principal reforms which it proposed to bring about was the lengthening of the term of each year from four to six months. To the Chicago Medical College—which was founded in 1859—must be given the credit of having been the first to attempt to lengthen the college course and to establish the system of teaching upon the so-called graded plan. The school was, in fact, organized for this express purpose. Little change was, however, effected by the Association in the methods of teaching at that time, although the discussions which were constantly held was destined eventually to bring forth good fruit. During the following decade little was done in the way of reform.

Referring to the status of medical teaching at this period, Dr. Warren says: "It is not surprising that the best class of students were dissatisfied with the opportunities, and that the number of those who found it necessary to go to Europe to complete their education was constantly increasing." The ambitious young graduates who ventured across the perilous waters in search of additional accomplishments were soon convinced that they had much to learn, especially in relation to clinical and laboratory work, and appreciating the glaring necessity of reformation in the mode of teaching at home, after ample observation of all the improvements of medical art and science abroad, returned to enlighten the profession and become instructors in our native schools. Hence the last few years mark the era of a great change in the history of American medical education. The rising generation of our medical teachers was not content with antiquated methods of a previous century, and all the more advanced methods of instruction have taken their place. The example set by the Chicago Medical College, in lengthening the college course and in establishing a graded course of instruction, has been followed by the University of Pennsylvania, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, the Harvard Medical School, and by nearly every other important institution in this country. This advancement is almost entirely due to the unselfish efforts of the medical profession. When it is considered that the majority of our schools are established without government aid and without liberal benefactors, and must be conducted on business principles with a view to their practical success, this evolution in medical education is entitled to all the greater appreciation.

"There are now in the United States thirty-two examining and licensing bodies that do not give instruction. Although the work of these licensing boards is far from uniform, a great deal has been accomplished by them. There are at the present time fifteen States with Practice Acts that require an examination of all persons desiring to practice medicine in the respective commonwealths. These States include nearly fifty per cent. of the entire population. In many States the whole complexion of the medical practice has been changed by the clarifying influence of these bodies. The reports on medical education, by the Illinois State Board of Health, have exerted a more powerful influence on the movement in education than any other publication which our medical literature has produced. At the present time State examinations are required in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Washington, North Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Virginia, New Jersey, New York, Nebraska, Maryland and Utah." Among the prominent features of modern medical education are those which relate to the character and amount of laboratory work which is now required, which, in addition to medical chemistry, include bacteriology and pathological histology. A type of laboratory course peculiar to the Harvard Medical School is that on the application of bandages and surgical apparatus. "Another subject which is receiving more and more attention yearly is that of clinical instruction. The weakness of this feature of medical education was one of the glaring faults of the old system, and arose out of the fact that hospitals were far less numerous than they are at the present time, and that from the necessities of the situation, the independent origin of the medical school became a custom which has continued almost unimpaired to the present day. In Boston the medical school flourished for nearly one-third of a century before its teachers realized the importance of this problem. A circular was then issued in 1810, in which the statement was made that a hospital was an institution absolutely essential to a medical school." The change of feeling in more enlightened times was indicated by the benefactor of the great Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. The reaction in favor of clinical teaching is becoming daily stronger, and no school can hope to compete with the great schools of the country which does not have control of what is usually called "clinical facilities." The union between school and hospital in most of our large cities is becoming a more and more intimate one. In this brief outline history of the progress of medical education in the United States, the benefits derived from the schools and hospitals of the great medical centers of foreign countries have been indicated.

Referring to this subject, Dr. Pepper in his recent address, previously mentioned, has

said: "We shall never cease to be proud of our lineage or to acknowledge the immense debt we owe to Europe. Its languages are ours, its glorious past is part of our heritage, its mighty names in art and philosophy and science are household words with us, its rapidly advancing civilization incites us to loftier efforts. But the balance between the old and the new world is being redressed." Again, in relation to this subject, and the prospective results of the recent Pan-American Medical Congress, Dr. John B. Hamilton, as editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, says: "No congress, medical or secular, has ever had deeper motives of patriotism. The medical profession of the Western Hemisphere were anxious to take the initiative steps in the formation of this new medical union, which means the emancipation of the profession of medicine of this part of the globe from European control. This great change can not be immediate, but it is sure. The future medical students of Pan-America will attend the universities of the United States, Mexico and South America. Berlin and Paris schools will attract them no more than the older institutions of Padua and Leyden. The progress of civilization is ever westward. Athens and Alexandria were succeeded by Salerno and Cordova; they in turn by Paris and Edinburgh. Boston and Baltimore now claim a share in the leadership, closely followed by Philadelphia, New York, Chicago and other cities. The medical schools of the United States have done very much in this Columbian year to place them in the front rank, but the history of the evolution of human intelligence shows that these efforts are only bringing into view the eternal principle mentioned by Bishop Berkeley:

Westward the course of Empire takes its way.

"It is in no spirit of self-glorification that we write this article; but no man can conscientiously compare the technique of the methods of the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Pennsylvania Hospital or the Johns Hopkins Hospital without knowing them to be superior to those of the Hotel Dieu, the Moabit or the Allgemeines Krankenhaus. As for the London hospitals, there are none to be mentioned in the same class, except possibly St. Thomas, and that is so cramped in its operation and hampered by traditional customs as to resemble more the institutions of the dawn of the century than those of its close. In the new world, then, we may expect the great university of the next quadri-centennial; and the present status of American medical education as shown in the late Pan-American Medical Congress is such as to warrant the hope that not only will the United States in its turn, for its due season, be the seat of the world's great medical school, but that the time is near at hand."

In the realm of authorship, the American medical profession occupies a position that has secured the appreciation of the civilized world. It has not only contributed standard works upon all the seven primary divisions of medical art and medical science, but has ably covered the many special fields of medicine. If such contributions to medical literature are not as numerous as those of Germany, France or Great Britain, yet they are known to have exerted a powerful influence upon the opinions and practice of the medical profession of Europe, and the works of many have been translated into the languages of all enlightened nations. In regard to the publication of medical journals, we are said to be in advance of all other countries as to number, and from the steady and decided improvement in the tone of their management, they are becoming no less noted for their practical character and scientific merit. In this country and in this progressive age, many original observations and investigations are first seen in periodicals, instead of being reserved to become a part of publications in book form. It may be stated that the extraordinary number of medical journals in the United States is apparently due to the same influences that require the existence of our numerous medical schools and medical societies. The vast extent of our territory and relatively sparse population render it inexpedient and impossible to serve the country with the same number of medical men, medical schools, medical societies or medical journals as may be found sufficient in more densely populated countries. But the rapid rise in the standard of scientific requirements, both of medical men and medical literature, and the appreciation of the fact that a higher medical education is the true interest, both of the profession and the public, are circumstances which operate to check the further establishment of ill-equipped medical schools, or inferiorly edited medical journals, while they stimulate those in existence to more earnest work and still more lofty aims.

In estimating the progress of medical practice since the beginning of the present century, it again becomes necessary to view the conditions of that period. In reference to this subject, Dr. R. H. Dalton, of St. Louis, says: Physicians then were not troubled with obstacles and responsibilities as they are now, as their calling rested on the same basis with all other common enterprises. Practitioners, whether regularly educated or impostors, had

liberty to offer their services, and there was little difficulty in justifying their work among the people, who knew much less about medicine than they do now. Quacks, with fluent speech and popular manners, were sure of success. Opportunities of medical education being restricted, a majority of physicians in rural and village communities were either self-taught or served a term of apprenticeship under some popular doctor of experience. Scarcity of money and difficulty of transportation were hindrances to all but few. Transylvania University was the only school in the West and South, only three of any note were in the North and East, and among these, that of Philadelphia held chief patronage. As far along as 1830, the University of Pennsylvania was crowded with students from New York and the New England States. Medicine was then taught almost entirely from the rostrum, clinics being left out at Transylvania, and occupying only one hour of every week at the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia. The chairs of theory and practice and the institutes entirely overshadowed all others, and the professors of these were favorites of every class; indeed, they were fairly worshiped. Any octogenarian now living (continues the venerable Dr. Dalton), who listened to Charles Caldwell at Lexington, Kentucky, and Nathaniel Chapman, of Philadelphia, in 1827, will bear witness to this, for he must have been charmed by their eloquence, especially that of Caldwell, who may have had equals in other branches of oratory, but never a superior. His person was of the grandest type, six feet two or three inches tall, well proportioned, straight as an arrow, and modeled like an Adonis. His eye was that of an eagle, and his bald head, with a broad, projecting forehead, thin lips and ruddy cheeks gave him the appearance of a superior being. He never failed to arouse the enthusiasm of the class as he gracefully entered the doorway every day at 10 o'clock, elegantly dressed, and with hat in hand marched up to the rostrum, while the house was shaking with thunderous applause. Booth and Forrest never created a louder stamping of feet. His hour never seemed more than twenty minutes, and while speaking, every action was grace and every word was music. At that early time, medicine could hardly be called a science; the whole practice was more or less imbued with empiricism, for Marshall Hall, Brown-Séquard, Bell and other physiologic discoverers had not yet spoken. Authority was paramount, and he who had the eloquence and logic to maintain his theories, whether they were right or wrong, was always a champion. Didactic teaching was "the order of the day," especially in America, where polemics and democracy dwell together. Humoral pathology and solidism were the principal subjects of controversy, and the forces were nearly equal, the former referring all processes of disease to the circulation, the latter to nervous sympathy. The fiercest battles, however, were fought to decide whether fever is idiopathic or symptomatic. Caldwell, with his rhetoric, was a brilliant symptomatist. According to his view, *ubi irritatio, ibi fluxus* is the *fons et origo* of all disease. And many in his large classes went home thoroughly impressed with his doctrine.

"There were no specialties then, but naturally in every community some practitioner sprang up into notoriety whose genius led him to feats of surgery by which he gained superior fame. Surgery then differed materially from surgery now. Though commanding the most profound admiration of every one, and exalting the bold operator far above his compeers, yet few, even the most talented, ever aspired to that distinction; for in the absence of anesthetics surgery was very little less than human butchery, as it unavoidably tortured the victim of capital operation beyond endurance. Screams of the agonizing patient, wails of the nearest kindred, tears of sympathizing friends, were never absent. Operating surgeons having passed through these sad ordeals were known to weep like children when all was over and they were away from the scene of suffering, and dared remember the tragedy. Language fails to portray the horrors of bloody surgery in the absence of an anesthetic." Yet at this early period Brashear had successfully performed amputation at the hip-joint, McCreary had extirpated the clavicle, and the surgical achievements of Physick, Mott and Dudley for novelty, boldness and success had already secured to their authors a fame that extended throughout the civilized world.

Midwifery in those days was chiefly confided to the care of old women. Physicians were seldom called upon except in difficult cases (mal-presentations, hemorrhage or retention of the "after-birth"). In the few large cities of that period the members of the medical profession were just beginning to reap the benefit of that valuable practice which had been in the hands of midwives since the dawn of its history. Surgical gynecology was unknown then, and horrible cases of vesico-vaginal fistula, uterine fibroids and ovarian tumors were the painful, long-continued preludes of death among women in almost every community. It is true that Dr. McDowell, of Kentucky, had long since plunged his knife through the "sacred" peritoneum, removing a large ovarian tumor, saving a woman's life; but that only

proved in the minds of others that he was a reckless dare-devil, void of conscience, and so the great surgeon and benefactor of woman lived on and died, ignorant of the fact that he had rendered his name immortal. In fact, he might have regarded himself as under the ban of public sentiment. Such is often the reward of manhood and genius. Thus went on the sufferings and misfortunes of the gentler sex till about the middle of the century, when a poor young doctor in feeble health, at Montgomery, Alabama, was known to be harboring, at his own expense, two or three negro women in a small board shanty in his own yard, which was called in derision "Sims Hospital" by his neighboring physicians. These women were victims of vesico-vaginal fistula, and Sims was experimenting to find a substitute for the hollow conical speculum which precluded free manipulative access to the injured parts. In this he succeeded, the rupture was exposed, and nothing remained to secure perfect repair but ordinary mechanical dilatation. His patients were cured, and as he kept on in his line of work, struggling as a young practitioner for means to support his family, unmindful of the witty comments of rivals who criticised his methods of laying the foundation of surgical gynecology, his fame became world-wide, and fortune soon scared away the wolf from his door forever. More than one-third of a century had passed away, continues Dr. Dalton, when it became evident that the domain of medicine was too extensive for the qualification of any individual physician to discharge its functions with intelligence and honest service. Therefore specialties naturally came in vogue, enabling the general practitioner to fully equip himself for any phase of disease in his line, and at the same time the simple stethoscope and the marvelous microscope, with many other minor improvements and facilities of great value, were inaugurated to augment the importance of the medical profession. When the middle of the century was reached, the anesthetic properties of ether and chloroform were discovered, in the application of which was established the most important era in the entire history of surgery, and the science, at a single bound, leaped to the highest distinction. Skilled operators were everywhere seen quietly and leisurely carving the flesh of living, sensitive human beings, while their subjects were wrapped in the folds of lethean bliss. The terrible agonies of frightful operations had ceased forever, and blood in a great measure had ceased to flow by the surgeon's knife as the result of more careful cutting and the use of instruments for its restraint.

"In addition to all this, the great Civil War came in 1861, not only to shake, with terrible vigor, the basis on which our political institutions had rested from the beginning, but to arouse the energies of the American mind, in the way of invention for the benefit and comfort of the race to a degree never witnessed before, and medicine was not left in the rear of that progress." Indeed, it may be said that no event in modern history has given a greater impulse to the advancement of medicine and surgery, and to-day may be seen all over the land physicians and surgeons of the ripest judgment and skill whose stores of experience thus gained has been of incalculable value to them ever since. For the purpose of showing the enormous responsibility of military surgeons during this period the following figures are given, indicating the total number of cases treated in the armies of the United States as derived from the "Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion." The figures relate to white troops only, and are for the period from May 1, 1861, to June 30, 1866: The total number of amputations of upper and lower extremities were nearly 30,000, and the resulting mortality about 28 per cent. The total number of exsections of upper and lower extremities was more than 4,000, with a resulting mortality of about 36 per cent. The total number of cases recorded in reports of sick and wounded was 5,825,480, with a total mortality of 166,623. The total number of gunshot wounds was 230,018, with a mortality of 32,907. (The total number killed in battle was 42,724.) The total number of deaths from disease was 157,004, the principal causes of mortality being: typhoid fever 27,056 + typho-malarial fever 4,059 = 31,115; chronic diarrhea, 27,558; inflammation of lungs, 14,738; consumption, 5,286; small-pox, 4,717; measles, 4,246; acute dysentery, 4,084; chronic dysentery, 3,229, and remittent fever, 3,853. The total number of cases of gangrene reported as occurring among the wounded of the Union armies was 2,642. Of these, four cases occurred in 1861; 223 in 1862; 623 in 1863; 1,611 in 1864, and 135 in 1865. One thousand three hundred and sixty-one cases terminated in recovery, and 1,142 were fatal, a mortality of 43 per cent.; but in a considerable number of the fatal cases death was due to the original injury, or to other complications, as septicemia and hemorrhage. The total number of cases of traumatic erysipelas reported as occurring was 1,097, with a mortality of 41 per cent. The total number of cases of tetanus reported is 505, or a little more than two per thousand of the total number of injuries by weapons of war. More than one-fourth of the cases followed operations upon the extremities; 116 after amputations, and

fifteen after excisions. "We can scarcely doubt," writes Surgeon General Sternberg, "that a majority, at least, of these cases would have been prevented by modern methods of treatment—antiseptic or aseptic. The same statement applies to the considerable number of cases reported under the heading pyemia. It seems probable that of the 2,818 cases reported under this heading a large proportion were in fact cases of septicemia resulting from wound infection. The very great mortality, and the results of post-mortem examinations made indicate this." In the United States Army since the war, or from 1866 until 1891, the total amputations of upper and lower extremities number about 1,300, with a resulting mortality of nearly 23 per cent., while the total number of cases of exsection of the upper and lower extremities was 74, with a resulting mortality of about 21 per cent. For some years the microscope has been employed to ascertain what part bacteria play in the production of disease, but thus far the investigation has failed to result in entirely satisfactory or positive conclusions as to their pathogenic import. The evidence that micrococci, bacilli and spirilli are the specific cause of infectious disease has been greatly strengthened in this country during the last fifteen years by the careful scientific research of Dr. George M. Sternberg, and his investigations as to their clinical significance as well as to the best means for their destruction are worthy of profound consideration. Whether the microbes are the cause or mere harmless accompaniments of disease, one great benefit has already resulted: aseptic surgery, almost equal to the discovery of chloroform, has been established, and healing by the first intention fairly secured. Whether all putrefactive processes in wounds and the dissemination of contagious or infectious diseases are caused by the development of living organisms, as is generally believed, or partly result from other poisonous agencies, concerning which some difference of opinion may still exist, a substantial agreement prevails that the use of antiseptics renders innocuous certain poisonous matters which are met with in such cases; though the effect is practically the same, if strict cleanliness is enforced and the purification of the air is attained by thorough sanitary measures.

In summarizing the present condition of medical science and medical practice in this country, as elsewhere, it may be said that the general advances of medical knowledge during the last few decades is unequaled by that of any other period in the world's history. We may now say with satisfaction, on looking back to a period within one's memory, that there never before was a time in the annals of our profession that has witnessed so great a zeal in research, or when any approximation to a similar progress in learning or skill has shown itself among physicians and surgeons. "In the recent past problems thousands of years old have been solved while others are rapidly approaching sure solution, thus fulfilling the desires of our predecessors to an extent far beyond their hopes and expectations." In the accomplishment of these achievements which are fraught with such wondrous importance, whether considered in the possibilities of science not yet applied, or in practical results in the general lengthening of human life, or in those which are no less desirable, the decrease of pain and misery, and in the prevention of diseases which afflict our fellow-creatures, American medicine may justly claim an equal part with that of the most enlightened nations.

Medicine, however, is still to be regarded from two standpoints—the scientific and the empirical. "While there is so much unknown in the study of medicine there must be empiricism in its practice. Knowing little or nothing of certain processes of disease, it is guided by broad results, and that is empiricism. Knowing, from previous investigation, something of certain other processes, it is guided by its knowledge of the causation, and that is scientific medicine. Empiricism will become less conspicuous in medicine with a corresponding advance in physiological knowledge, and, with the better means thus afforded to test and investigate its assertions, they will the more quickly be reduced to scientific expression. Medicine thus can claim an independent existence as a practical science—not, of course, independent of biology, or the study of the condition and phenomena of life and of living things—but taking rank as one of its distinct and integral divisions. Intimately related to all the other divisions of physical and natural sciences, and freely giving to and borrowing from them, it yet lives and works in a sphere of its own."

Many medical men in their modern research assume that the study of the intangible vital principle leads to no definite result, and have therefore abandoned its pursuit and even the discussion of its existence, and have devoted themselves to the investigation of the natural phenomena of living bodies so far as they are appreciable by the human senses and intelligence. With them, therefore, the study of life is simply the study of the phenomena, without any attempt to determine its actual nature. Modern physiology recognizes the fact that many of the phenomena presented by living bodies are purely physical or chemical, and

are to be studied by precisely the same methods as may other physical or chemical phenomena seen elsewhere. Such as the mechanism of the joints, movements of limbs upon the trunk, extent, force, and rapidity of muscular contraction in general; the changes which take place in the food during digestion, and in the air during respiration; the exhalation and imbibition of various matters by the blood-vessels in the course of the circulation; the pressure, velocity, and movement of the blood itself, and its changes of color and constitution. While the temperature of the blood is to be ascertained by the thermometer like that of any other fluid, the gases absorbed and exhaled are analyzed. The correct interpretation of these phenomena requires a complete knowledge of anatomy down to the minutest microscopic structures, and the same thing may be said of organic chemistry, so far as relates to the immediate composition of the animal solids and fluids. But after all such experiments and investigations referred to are to be performed upon the living body, since it is the living body alone that the necessary conditions of the vital phenomena may exist, even those of the simplest character. Modern physiology still retains the ancient division of vital phenomena into those of vegetable and those of animal life. The vegetative functions are recognized as those which are common to both the animal and vegetable kingdom, while the animal functions consist in the phenomena of sensation, consciousness, intelligence, of voluntary or excited motion—all, in fact, which bring the animal in relation to the external world through the agency of the nervous system.

As a branch of modern medicine, we are indebted to biologists for the discovery of the physical basis of life, or to the supposed original substance from which all living beings are developed, and which is the universal concomitant of every phenomena of life. "In other words, wherever nutrition and propagation, motion and sensation, exist, there is, as their natural basis, this substance designated in a general sense as protoplasm." In eggs and seeds are the basis of life, but the vital properties exist in a dormant state; but, even presupposing the existence of organized structure, it is impossible to give a precise definition of life. The ancients held that there was an independent entity or vital principle, whose union with the body causes life, and its separation from it death. From the most remote periods in the history of medicine the problem of life has ever baffled solution, even by its wisest investigators, and has in all ages proved the most puzzling question which the human mind has ever attempted to explain. Various modern definitions of life, however, have been attempted. According to Bichat, "life is the sum-total of the functions which resist death." Treviranus makes it "the constant uniformity of phenomena with diversity of external influences," and Beclard calls it "organization in action." In the light of present knowledge, the celebrated definition of Bichat is insufficient and inaccurate, as the opposition or contrariety between life and death upon which it is predicated does not exist. It is now known that in every living substance destructive processes are simultaneous with constructive or organizing, and in this elemental strife the one process is as essential as the other. The absolute dependence of all the vital processes on oxygenation is now fully recognized. "Life forever swings between limits of chemical analysis and synthesis. Oxygen eats into and breaks down the complex molecules of protoplasm; nutrition rebuilds those molecules (nutrition, in fact, is simply organic chemical affinity). Nutrition locks up energy in the molecules produced." By oxygenation the stored-up energies of the body are set free and used in organic function. This is perhaps the highest view of the ultimate condition of life which inductive science yet offers, and has been concisely expressed in the definition of De Blainville: "Life is a double internal movement of composition and decomposition, at the same time general and continuous." In accordance with the most recent biological and pathological research, life and health and disease and death may be briefly defined as follows: Protoplasm is the physical basis of life. Chemical force is the cause of life. Organization, function, and decomposition are the effects of life. Thus it may be said that chemical force, acting upon protoplasm, resulting in organization, function, and decomposition, not only constitutes life, but the harmonious interaction of these conditions, as applied to the physiological elements of the body, likewise represent health; while a perversion or variation of either of these factors as to quantity or condition constitute disease or death, according to the degree of perturbation or alteration which may be established. One of the most important steps in the progress of medicine within the present age is in a more definite explanation of the influence of the predisposing, exciting and determining causes, as well as ultimate nature of disease. "If the study of morbid anatomy received great impetus from the labors of Bichat, the science of histology has been almost created since his day. The simple, rude lens of Leuwenhoeck and Malpighi has been gradually evolved into the compound microscope which has in our day revealed the cellular structure of all organic animal and vegeta-

ble tissue. In consequence of this we have the development of histology on the basis of cellular doctrine. And to the adoption of Virchow's doctrine of cell growth, a large proportion of recent progress in pathology is to be directly or indirectly traced. It is now possible to localize morbid lesions in special tissues, and the autopsy, for the first time in the history of medicine, becomes fruitful in useful results. The natural history of disease (founded by Hippocrates) can now be completed by the pathological lesion revealed. The structure of the tissues and organs in which disease prevails has been exposed, and a distinct structural basis has been given to our knowledge, if not of the disease itself, of the morphological results of the disease. Morbid processes symptomatically indistinguishable, but pathologically distinct, may now be discriminated and individualized. The processes of every disease have been investigated, with general increase of knowledge; prognosis has been given with more certainty and definiteness, and it has been possible to make an exact interpretation of the morbid signs observed. Great and important in itself and its influence on biology, the doctrine of cell-growth has almost revolutionized pathological study." Until the adoption of cellular pathology, as taught by Virchow, the humoral pathologists expressed the idea that the blood was the seat, "almost without exception," of all general diseases, and, further, since purely local disease was considered to be exceptional, the vast majority of diseases were classed under the head of blood diseases. "The healthy condition of the blood was considered by the humoralists to depend upon the normal mixture of its constituents (the *crasis*), and prominent among its constituents were reckoned the germinal substance of the different tissues (*blastemata*), which exuded, through the capillary walls, in the process of nutrition. When the blood-crisis was disordered or diseased, a dyscrasis was said to exist, and dyscrases were held to be, in the majority of cases, primary, though it was allowed that local anomalies of nutrition might, and did occasionally, occur and give rise to secondary dyscrases. A blood disease, or dyscrasis, being established, all morbid changes throughout the body were believed to be but local manifestations of the same." If, however, we accept Virchow's doctrine of cellular pathology in its entirety, we must believe that the blood is, in every relation, a dependent and not an independent fluid, and that the sources from which it is sustained and restored, and the exciting causes of the changes that it may suffer, lie without and not within it. Substances may enter the blood and affect the corpuscles injuriously; the blood may act as a medium in conveying to the organs noxious material that has reached it from various sources; or its elements may be imperfectly restored; but there is never any dyscrasis or affection of the blood itself which is permanent, unless new influences arise and act upon the blood through some channel or through some organ.

At the present time, while it can not be said that humoralism is professed by many pathologists, the notion of blood disease as generally entertained thirty years ago still clings to the nomenclature and pervades some of our pathological doctrines. Diseases that affect the whole economy—such as syphilis, scrofula, tuberculosis, rheumatism, cancer and the essential fevers—are frequently described as "constitutional," or blood diseases. Whether their general manifestations are secondary to local disease, as in syphilis and cancer, or referable to inheritance, they are no doubt dependent upon morbid conditions of blood for their development. Morbid conditions of the blood, as applied to pathological states of the vital fluid are real and numerous, and their association with the development of constitutional disease can be distinctly demonstrated by physical, chemical or histological examination. The system of Virchow, which attempts to explain all morbid processes by reference to the independent life of cells, their active properties, their proliferation and their degeneration, while it ignores or attaches less importance to derangements of the circulation, or to alterations in the composition of the blood in the light of present pathological investigation, can not be accepted. It is true that cellular pathology explains many facts which were before obscure, and the important steps thus taken are not likely to be retraced; but, in several points, modification of Virchow's views has become necessary. As to the origin of new growths, it is not now held that all arise or can arise from connective tissue. The origin, development, progress and transmission of constitutional infectious diseases involve a primary morbid condition of the blood, and even in inflammation it is now agreed that the changes of the tissues, however well established, are only of subordinate importance as compared with those depending upon the circulation.

By bringing to investigation the aid of the microscope the fundamental tissue elements of the corporeal mechanism have been reduced to the nervous, the muscular, the connective tissue, and the cell element. Upon this basis the localization of all morbid lesions is now possible. But the study of pathological conditions relating to any one of these elementary divisions, wide as it may be, is not safe unless with frequent reference to the others for their

aid. Even if it could be made sure that many diseases begin in morbid states of the blood, or nervous system, or any other chief constituent of the body, it would be nearly as sure that within a few hours, or even minutes, of their beginning the other elements would be involved. For the relations of the several parts are so intimate, and through the nervous system and through the circulating blood, their means of communication are so swift that if one be diseased none can long remain healthy. "There is no truth more necessary to be held in pathology and in its practical applications than that the health of each part is a necessary condition of the health of all the rest." For this reason a tendency has been manifested of late years to supplement the analytic method of pathological investigation (which however useful and necessary has been carried to an extreme, and had caused the direction of too great a degree of attention to details and single symptoms) with a synthetic or constructive method of research. As a result of this the study of the ancient doctrines of humoral pathology, which seeks for the causes of disease, or of its first effects in the blood or fluids of the body, has been revived and greatly strengthened by the discoveries of Conheim and other recent microscopic investigators. In recognition of this principle a disposition has arisen with many to regard disease in a broader and more comprehensive manner; to view more prominently the relation of morbid tissues and functions to the organism generally; to emphasize less the variations than the constitutional form of the disease; to recognize in some way or another not only the so-called vital forces, but the indefinable "vital" principle as a governing factor in the morbid process. By the establishment of a common basis of elementary lesions occurring in every part of the body the same pathological processes are found to take place in different structures of the body with primarily the same effects, which are modified only by the function and character of the tissue of the part involved. The abnormal increase of connective tissue in the structure of any organ for instance ends in contraction, compression, and obliteration of the structural element with consequent loss of function. Inflammation occurring in any tissue leads to effusion, extravasation and suppuration. All the elementary processes of pathology may be seen in different tissues and organs producing the same effects, only that the effects are manifested in a manner peculiar to each part; with the same fundamental lesion the disease is the same essentially, although wholly distinct in appearance. Since the vast majority of diseases can be resolved into these fundamental processes, a scientific and durable foundation for pathology is now established, which is of the highest value and significance for philosophical medicine. Under this view diseases of different organs, which until their essential elements were demonstrated appeared to have nothing in common, are now seen to be results of the same process. "Thus a great tendency among medical investigators throughout the world may be observed at work toward the codification and unification of disease, the resolution of complex forms into the simplest elements." The doctrine of unity of disease in which Rush believed, but could not prove, is now being, to some extent, confirmed. Illustrations of the progress that has been made in the scientific and laborious study of forms of disease are afforded in the case of nervous disorders, which are now traced to general changes taking place in other parts of the system; and those processes have been connected with certain signs by which they are recognized clinically. Even in psychological medicine insanity has been demonstrated to be the result of definite cell-change. Mind is now regarded as a phase of force. The inseparability of matter and force is now fully recognized. From the irritability of protoplasm up through reflex action, instinct, memory, reason, and will, the amount of mentality is in direct proportion to the clustered nerve-cells and their structural integrity. The occult mysteries of mental aberration are now studied through the mal-nutrition of nerve-centers. It is now conceded that reason is as much dependent upon an abundant supply of rich oxygenated blood as any other function of the body. The clinical history of other so-called local diseases corresponding with the different physiological systems—namely, the respiratory, circulatory, digestive, and genito-urinary—have also been greatly perfected within the present generation. For this, modern medicine is under the greatest obligation to the fifty years' experience of the late Dr. Austin Flint, as a clinical observer and teacher, and the published results of his formulated views. And some progress can also be claimed in our knowledge of the essential fevers and other general diseases of the system. The nosological division of essential fevers into the periodical, continued, and eruptive is still retained; but an important fact now recognized is that these fevers may be blended; that physicians have to deal sometimes with two fevers combined; that a continued and periodical fever may exist in combination, *e. g.*, typho-malarial; that a continued and eruptive fever, as diphtheria and scarlatina, may co-exist; and that two eruptive fevers, as rubeola and scarlatina, may concur. The Hunterian doctrine that two general

diseases can not be united has been abundantly disproved by modern clinical observation. The rationale of fever and the correlation of the pathological condition to "waste" products of the system, both as to cause and effect, is now more clearly comprehended. Among what is termed general diseases of the system, morbid conditions of the blood elements have received certain and definite explanations. The correlation of syphilis, scrofula, and tuberculosis has, since the days of Lugol, been more clearly traced. And the dependence of such diseases upon morbid conditions of blood-cell elements has been almost positively demonstrated. Gout and diabetes have been elucidated in their chemical results, and have been studied as a question of physiology rather than from a pathological standpoint.

One great advantage that modern medicine may claim is that of an earlier recognition of disease than was possible by its former representatives. "There can be no doubt that in our day we recognize the onset of many diseases much earlier in their history than the most skilled and careful observers of the past generation could have done. This is due not only to increased knowledge of the causes of disease, but also to a more accurate acquaintance with the different manifestations that morbid processes assume. Fifty years ago some affections might have seized upon the victim beyond all hope of recovery before the attendant could dimly realize what was the nature of the illness. But it is now possible to detect these same affections in their insidious onset, and to adopt timely measures for their removal or prevention. No fact is now more fully realized than that a tendency to a morbid state is easily managed, while, on the other hand, the morbid state itself, once developed, may be beyond all control. By appreciating those changes which originate in imperfect blood depuration, or impoverishment of the circulating fluid, and which end in malnutrition, the practitioner knows what will follow, and so prepares to meet the danger." These observations apply with special force to the pre-tubercular stage of pulmonary consumption.

Great and wide progress has been recently made in the study of the symptoms and signs of disease. A definite value and explanation have been given to their significance; their true meaning has been made more clear. "A direct effect of disease has been observed as the natural center of a group of symptoms which, without such explanation, were isolated and unintelligible. While local lesions have been clearly defined, the constitutional effects have been more observed, and these effects always recognized as they have been by signs to which a purely empirical value was attached are now measured with the certainty of scientific observation. The relations of the topical disease to the whole system, usually the main inquiry in each case, are thus determined." The study of disease by the aid of the thermometer, the stethoscope, laryngoscope, ophthalmoscope and other instruments of scientific investigation has been elaborated and formulated to an extent undreamed of by the authors of such methods. With their use a certainty and precision are afforded by signs and conditions which must in all cases be inquired into, but which before the use of such means were most vague and indefinable. Recent progress in this direction, as well as in pathological anatomy, has been largely due to microscopic study. Substantial and important aid has also been given by chemical analysis of the ultimate results or morbid processes. Electricity has been made to contribute materially to the more precise determination of the general effects and conditions of disease, while other means of smaller and more limited scope have assisted to build up a broad basis of semeiology, which is of the utmost value, because it supplies a positive element of the vital power and the constitutional relations of local disease that are fundamental factors in every case, and which could otherwise only be vaguely guessed. By means of animal experimentation and vivisection, physicians and surgeons have of late years gained knowledge concerning the relation of the various organs of the body and their affections, as well as means of repair of lesions, the value of which is beyond estimation.

One of the most encouraging indications of the progress of medicine is derived from a comparison of the state of pharmacology at the present day with that which existed fifty years ago, when we consider the knowledge positively acquired in this time, of the *modus operandi* of many of our most potent and commonly used drugs, not only as regards their local action, but also as to their influence upon the nervous circulatory and respiratory system, as well as upon temperature and the secretion and excretion of various glandular organs, there surely can be no reasonable doubt that at no distant day the pharmacologist will supply the physician with the means of affecting in any desired sense the functions of any physiological element of the body. The isolation of the active principle of a drug is a decided approximation to scientific precision in therapeutics; but the clinical gain from this source is not always certain, for the entire drug is often seen to act with more advantage than the simple alkaloid, even though the latter is practically the therapeutic power of the

drug. Important advance has been made in the principles of the administration of drugs, especially in regard to their application to the part they are designed to affect as directly as possible. By the subcutaneous injection of the active principle of drugs (a method first devised by an American physician, the late Dr. Edward Warren of Baltimore), the effect is more localized and less constitutional disturbance is produced than when the administration is by the mouth. Medicine can be employed in this way, not only with more accuracy, but entering sooner into the circulation it acts more quickly, while the risk of decomposition before absorption, which is incurred by mixture with the digestive fluids is avoided. The old and tried method in therapeutics was that of empiricism, or clinical experience, and that much was accomplished in this way is universally admitted, and in fact, if one leaves out of sight the progress of the last few decades, almost all therapeutic knowledge has been derived from this plan of investigation; but in recent years exact physiological experimentation has done much to raise therapeutics from the position of an empirical art to the dignity of applied science, and we now have a definite physiological aim in the use of remedial measures. Another recent tendency of therapeutics is with reference to a clear insight as to the "synergetic" action of drugs. The modern therapeutists recognize the fact that, by a judicious combination of drugs acting in the same direction, better and more satisfactory results are attained than from either of them alone; and that, in this way, their action is not only increased, but modified to suit different indications, which is not always possible by the use of a single drug, however well selected as to character or dose. The physiological antagonism of drugs recently studied, and taught in the medical schools of this country, more especially by Bartholow and Wood, often leads to the combination of two or more drugs of diverse properties, in order to counteract some unpleasant physiological effect.

It is for these and other reasons that the latest tendency in therapeutics is to revert continuously and partially to the combination of remedies, still following pathological indications, but not submitting the whole plan of treatment to a single dominant symptom. And, in fact, the so-called *pathogenetic* treatment is, as far as can be, taking the place of the symptomatic. This is illustrated in the modern treatment of phthisis pulmonalis. Even in the general management of this malady, instead of the sedative treatment which sent patients to a warm, moist, relaxing climate, a bracing plan of open-air life has been adopted, with far better success. The former method was the treatment of *symptoms*—that is, the cough; the latter is the treatment of the essential disease by improving the constitutional powers and condition. Recognizing the constant and direct influence of the nervous system in every physiological process of the body, some of the most certain and remarkable therapeutic results are obtained by acting upon the nerve centers in the brain and spinal cord, by which these effects are normally induced. Still more striking than the use of drugs in this connection are the results recently obtained by the precisely localized and measured action of heat and cold upon the central nervous system. In these various ways nervous influence is counteracted or subordinated, in place of disturbing the therapeutic plans. The experimentation upon lower animals, and the application of the results thus obtained by analogy to the treatment of disease, has been an exceedingly important factor in our therapeutic progress, and as the laws which govern the susceptibility of animals to different drugs, based upon their difference of organization, becomes more fully developed, the value of such experimentation in giving definiteness and certainty to therapeutics must be recognized as of the highest importance. The sedulous and laborious investigations in this direction by Mitchell, Hammond and other American physicians have been largely instrumental in placing the domain of therapeutics upon a strictly scientific foundation. The growing identification of therapeutics with physiology is also seen in the hygienic treatment of disease. Not only are hygienic measures used for general purposes of advantage, but distinct applications of hygiene employed for distinct physiological effect. Schemes of dietetics, for instance, are not only used with negative precautionary aims, but with positive remedial intentions. By the prevalence of certain climatic conditions, natural or artificial physiological states of the body are induced, and may be calculated upon as distinctly curative. Exercise may be so ordered that particular secretions and processes shall be stimulated while others are unaffected. This mode of treatment has largely displaced the use of drugs, and has greatly diminished the expectation of specifics, if not the desire for them. Improvement in the methods of treatment of the insane has been manifested in the discarding of the system of mechanical restraint and the substitution of judicious mental control in public as well as private institutions established for their cure.

One of the most striking features relating to the present condition of medical practice is that of the almost entire disuse of the lancet. Doubtless many causes contributed to this

result, such as a better knowledge of the nature of some diseases, teaching us that their processes were frequently of a lowering or depressing character, which were to be overcome, not by the abstraction of blood, but by the use of stimulants and support. In such cases, if "antiphlogistic" measures were adopted, they proved failures, and it was found that this art, which had been employed for centuries, was no longer the universal panacea it was supposed to be, and that its abuse led to much evil. Since then a new generation, which knew not the past, has sprung up, and, as in all reactionary movements, the pendulum of popular opinion has swung from one extreme to another, and this remedial agent has fallen into almost complete oblivion. It should, however, be said, in vindication of our predecessors, that for some special morbid conditions, either with or without inflammation, venesection is still regarded by many of our most skilled and judicious practitioners of medicine as one of the most reliable and most potent life-saving therapeutic measures. Past experience and present physiological and pathological investigation have, however, taught the modern physician and surgeon that venesection is distinctly contra-indicated in all forms of adynamic disease and whenever evidence of great depression exists, and that the very young, the old, the feeble and the cathetic do not bear well the loss of much blood. This consideration does not render the topical abstraction of blood by means of leeching, scarifying and cupping inadmissible when such persons are attacked by dangerous inflammation; but it especially enforces the golden rule that no more blood should be abstracted by such agencies than seems absolutely requisite to control the disease.

The antipyretic treatment of diseases, characterized by excessive temperature, by means of cold baths, and with drugs which appear to antagonize the febrile process by diminishing heat production are therapeutic measures of modern origin, which have been found by American physicians of most conspicuous utility in the early stages of disease before adynamic conditions are developed, and in which hyperpyrexia appears to be the chief danger. In this country such treatment is regarded as symptomatic rather than pathogenetic, and in its employment much judgment and discrimination is required upon the part of the physicians. In cases where excessive body heat is regarded as the chief factor in the production of parenchymatous degenerations and other grave results by its control, the treatment is believed to have the merit of scientific precision and to exercise a life-saving influence.

In this country special study has been given to the employment of anesthetics. A considerable number of substances have been used more or less extensively, and their physiological effects have been closely compared. A smaller quantity of the inhalant has been found sufficient, and happier results (in view of the slight danger to life incurred by ordinary inhalations) have been obtained by the method of "mixed narcosis" or the administration of alcoholic stimulants or the subcutaneous injection of morphia and atropia before the use of the inhalant. The more correct principle of local anesthetization in which the disturbance of the system is avoided has been successfully adopted in the application of the freezing effect of the "ether spray" of Richardson, the "rhigolene," of Bigelow and, in minor surgery more especially, by the use of cocaine. The physical and mental quietude induced by general anesthesia, however, still keep a place for ether and chloroform in appropriate cases.

In this country the relation of electricity and disease has been well investigated. By the labors of Beard, Rockwell, Hamilton, Goelet, Newman and other American physicians a precise code of electro-therapeutics has been established. This agent is now not only successfully applied for diagnostic, but for remedial purposes, both in the field of medicine and surgery. It has proved to be of conspicuous utility in the hands of gynecologists, neurologists, laryngologists, and others engaged in special departments of the medical profession.

It may be said that less than twenty-five out of the thousand diseases requiring the study and attention of physicians are known to cause nearly two-thirds of our total mortality. It is known that the application of well established principles of sanitary science will either wholly prevent or mitigate every one of these maladies. The medical profession has taught in the past, and continues to teach, that the attainment of health and longevity requires a constant guard against the malific influence of impurity of atmosphere, water and food, the inheritance of a diseased constitution, the effects of soil moisture, climatic changes, lack of personal cleanliness, and exposure to contagious and infectious maladies. But individual effort can exercise but little influence in protection against either of these factors. The State is the delegated guardian of man's life, as well as his liberty and property. In all sections of this country thousands of infants are annually born into the world inoculated with scrofula, syphilis, consumption, epilepsy, chorea, insanity, or the alcoholic diathesis, and this often to an alarming extent in the highest society of the nation. If the laws of the State are inadequate to prevent the marriage of diseased persons, and to pro-

fect children from inherited maladies, such wrongs to society are always discouraged by an enlightened medical sentiment. Truly has it been said, "The curse causeless shall not come," and in this day of rapid transit the facilities for diffusion of contagious diseases are such as to seriously threaten the welfare of every community. "Failure to exert controlling power over these affections, either through ignorance or negligence, renders the danger to mankind far greater in this period of advanced civilization than in any, even amid the gloom and desolation of the dark ages. No nation on the face of the globe is so constantly threatened with devastation from portable diseases as America. The immigration to this country of people from all the lands of the earth is unprecedented in the history of any other nation. Into our seaports are constantly landed enormous vessels filled with human freight, composed largely of the restless, dissatisfied, turbulent, poverty-stricken, diseased and oppressed people of all climes and nationalities. Into the great harbors of New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco countless thousands of these ragged, filthy and penniless additions to our population, with their bundles of luggage packed amid the squalor and diseases of the dangerous homes from which they emigrated, are hastily thrown upon the wharves, and by hundreds of fast boats are carried over thousands of miles of rivers or over the one hundred and twenty-five thousand miles of railroads, and scattered into every community in America, and with them are carried the infectious diseases of the places from whence they came." And without national or State sanitary surveillance, both at ports of departure and upon arrival in our harbors, the commercial stability, peace, prosperity and happiness of every community are daily jeopardized. Thus are these diseases readily brought into our cities, and as soon as one is driven out another stares us in the face, and the only chance of protection in this day is for the municipality to keep skilled and faithful guardians on the alert to meet and conquer these direful affections. From what is known concerning the predisposing influences of zymotic disease, it follows that the best local sanitation against the development of any one specific disease is almost equally valuable against another. For this reason no community is safe from this class of maladies as long as any one of them is prevalent and will afford the best evidence for improved sanitation. No maxims are more true than a "Nation's health is a nation's wealth," and that "Nothing is so costly in all ways as disease."

But public health can only be advanced by organized effort upon the part of municipal, state, and national authorities, fully empowered by law to enforce the requirements of their important trusts. The members of all organizations to secure these results should be chosen entirely with reference to ability and integrity. Children in all public schools should be educated to understand the elemental principles of physiology and hygiene. Legislators should be educated to understand that the prosperity of our nation depends upon the health of its citizens. Engineers and architects should be educated to understand the most perfect sanitary arrangements for sewerage and ventilation in the construction of all residential or public buildings.

When epidemic disease is decimating a filthy community, the public should remember that nature's inexorable laws are not suspended in this world for man's benefit, and that petitioning for a day of fasting and prayer to stay the pestilence is inexcusable if not blasphemous ignorance, as long as towns and cities are reeking with those causes and sources of infection which breed such maladies. On the great plains of plague-stricken Asia, centuries before the Christian era, the query "Shall such ills come by chance?" was then answered—

"Like the sly snake they come
That stings unseen; like the striped murderer
Who waits to spring from the Karunda bush,
Hiding beside the jungle path; or like
The lightning striking these and sparing those,
As chance may send."

Shall an intelligent people, at the close of the nineteenth century, meet this problem with no more rational interpretation than the ancient Buddhists in the earliest dawn of the world's history? We trust not. But it is the physician after all who, by long experience and the acquisition of the accumulated knowledge of the past, who *knows* concerning the causes and prevention of disease, and to him alone is in reality delegated the high and sacred obligation to preach the gospel of health. All accomplished and successful physicians are in these days also intelligent sanitarians. And recognizing that the health of communities, and even of nations, often depends upon the health of individuals, they, with unselfish devotion to public interest, seek to inculcate among "the laity" all knowledge that experience and observation have taught relating to personal and domestic

hygiene, in order that the greatest good may result to the greatest number. Under this policy results of the most important character are constantly being obtained in what is termed public hygiene. Even by the most rudimentary or imperfect methods of sanitation, which as yet alone is practicable, the most terrible forms of disease have been banished, and other contagious and infectious diseases have assumed a much milder form. With more efficient sanitary measure all of the so-called *zymotic* and *specific forms* of disease which have so scourged the world will certainly become more and more rare, if they do not altogether disappear.

Whatever may be the final outcome of earnest effort in this direction, an honest review of the last half century will show that our profession has secured to our country, independently of its grand achievements in the way of sanitation and quarantine, ever-lasting benefits, entitling it to the highest honor; but when we take into consideration the fact the nation's health and vigor have in the meantime been fortified by medical science against the assaults of deadly epidemics that sacrifice so many thousands of human beings every year to the Moloch of contagion, the obligation is startling in its magnitude. Hitherto all efforts to guard or promote public health have been, as stated, more or less due to the spontaneous intervention of physicians, supplemented occasionally by State or local authorities, but now there is a reasonable and earnest expectation and demand that the general government shall recognize such efforts by creating a Department of Public Health, in which its secretary shall have a rank, influence and prerogative equal to that of any other cabinet officer.

EMINENT AMERICAN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

ABBOTT, Luther J., of Fremont, Nebraska, son of the late Dr. Nicholas Abbott, of Troy, Ohio, was born at Blue Hill, Me., September 15, 1831. His literary education was received at St. Johnsbury Academy, Vermont, and his medical education under Professor R. D. Mussey, at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, and at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He was graduated at the last named institution in 1854. After association with his father in the practice of his profession a few years he removed to Nebraska in 1861, and has been a resident of the town of Fremont, in that State, since 1867. Dr. Abbott has performed all ordinary surgical operations, and all the difficult obstetrical operations, besides many others of an important character. It is said that his practice has been so extensive that he has frequently ridden one hundred miles in a day to attend his patients. He aided in the organization of the Dodge County Medical Society, and became an early member of the Nebraska State Medical Society, of which he was elected president in 1877. He was appointed United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions in 1871 and has served in that capacity for many years, and has also served three times as a member of the Nebraska State Legislature. He has taken much interest in business affairs as well as professional, and has been either president, director or secretary of nearly every organization in the city of his residence. He has made frequent contributions of an important character to his State Medical Society.

ABBOTT, Samuel Warren, of Wakefield, Mass., was born at Woburn, that State, June 12, 1837. His father descended from George Abbott, who emigrated from England, about 1640, and his mother from Edward Winn, who emigrated from North Wales about 1642. Both settled in Massachusetts. The subject of this sketch was educated at Phillip's Academy, Andover, Mass., and graduated at Brown University (Rhode Island), in 1858. He began his medical studies under the preceptorship of Dr. Benjamin Cutter, of Woburn, and attended lectures at Harvard Medical School and the University of Pennsylvania. He received his medical degree from Harvard in 1862. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon, United States Navy, in November, 1861, and served at Charleston Navy Yard, Chelsea Hospital and on United States Steamships Tioga, Catskill and Niagara. He resigned his position in the Navy, May, 1864, and the following September was commissioned Assistant Surgeon in the First Massachu-

setts Cavalry. In December of the same year he was promoted to the rank of full surgeon of his regiment and was mustered out of the service in July, 1865. Dr. Abbott has taken much interest in Public Hygiene. From 1872 to 1877 he was Coroner of Middlesex county, Mass., and under the law abolishing the coroner system, he became Medical Examiner for the county and served from 1877 to 1884 in the latter capacity. He practiced medicine at Woburn, four years and at his present place of residence for the last sixteen years. He was Health Officer of Massachusetts from 1882 to 1886 and has been secretary of his State Board of Health from 1886 to the present date. He was President of East Middlesex Medical Society from 1874 to 1875. He has contributed important articles to the literature of the profession, among which may be mentioned, "Uses and Abuses of Animal Vaccination," American Public Health Transactions, 1882; "Defects of the Coroner System," Forum Magazine, 1890; "What Constitutes a Filth Disease," American Public Health Transactions, 1890; "The Influenza Epidemic of 1889-90," State Board of Health Report, 1890; "The Distribution of Diphtheria in Massachusetts," International Congress of Hygiene, London, 1891; "The Evidences of Still Birth," Transactions of Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society, also various papers in support of the Metric System and upon other subjects of professional and public interest. Dr. Abbott is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society, Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health, American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, American Statistical Association, and the New England Meteorological Society. He is also an Associate of the Societe Francaise d' Hygiene.

ABERNETHY, Jesse Jones, of Alton, Tenn., was born in Sussex county, Va., August 29, 1817. He was never a student in a literary college, but partly in Virginia and partly in Tennessee the time of his boyhood and youth was divided between farm labor and the acquisition of a moderate English education, including the higher branches of mathematics. In 1838 he began the study of medicine under Dr. R. G. P. White, of Pulaski, Tenn., and was graduated M. D. at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1841. He soon after located at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and remained there and in Franklin county, that State, in active general practice for about twenty-five years. In 1860 he was appointed

Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Shelby Medical College at Nashville but resigned the position soon afterwards. In 1877 he moved to that city to accept the chair of Nervous Diseases and Clinical Medicine in the Nashville Medical College. He became a member of Rutherford County Medical Society in 1846, elected president thereof in 1848; of the Tennessee Medical Society in 1850, elected treasurer in 1852. In 1876 this society was reorganized under the name of "Medical Society of the State of Tennessee," at which time he was elected president, and during the same year he was elected president of the Medical Society of Franklin county, Tenn. Among his more important contributions to medical literature may be mentioned the following articles: "Tetanus," 1852, "Peculiar Form of Intestinal Obstructions with Cases," 1861, "Some Effects of Diet on Parturition," 1873, and "The Best Methods of Preventing Tuberculosis," which have been read before the Medical Society of the State of Tennessee.

ADAMS, John Smalley, of Oakland, California, a lineal descendant of Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts, was born at Highgate, Vermont, December 24, 1830. His professional education was received at Albany Medical College, N. Y., whence he was graduated on his twenty-fifth birthday. Early in 1856 he established himself at Troy, N. Y. In 1859, broken health compelled the temporary abandonment of his profession and as a sanitary measure, in 1863, he removed to California. Having recovered his strength he established his residence in the Napa Valley and resumed and actively engaged in practice until 1874, when his health again became impaired. Recovery followed upon a visit to Europe, during which he continued his professional studies in the leading hospitals of Great Britain, and returning to America he finally established himself at Oakland, California, where he has pursued his professional avocation for the past twenty years. In the course of his practice he has performed various capital surgical operations. He is a member of the Alameda County Medical Society and of the California State Medical Society. Of his professional publications, the most important is a paper upon "Freezing for Sciatica," which appeared in the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal (July, 1870), and in which attention was called for the first time to this method of treatment.

ADLER, John M., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Georgetown, D. C., August 9, 1828. His classical and literary education was obtained at Princeton College, N. J., from which he graduated in 1847; and his medical studies were pursued at the National Medical College, Washington, D. C., where he graduated M. D. in 1850. He then went to Central America and during the construction of the railroad from Aspinwall to Panama from 1851 to 1855, he was surgeon of the Panama Railroad Company. In 1857 he married the eldest daughter of the late David Gilbert, M. D., of Philadelphia, after which he established himself in practice at Davenport, Iowa. During the rebellion he was Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, in charge of the General Hospital at that city. In 1865 he removed to Philadelphia, where he has since remained. He is a member of the College of Physicians and of the County Medical Society of Philadelphia.

AGARD, Aurelius H., of Oakland, Califor-

nia, was born in Wadsworth, Ohio, October 10, 1822. He is of English descent. After receiving an academic education he studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. A. Fisher, of Western Star, Ohio. He attended lectures at the Cleveland Medical College and Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated M. D. at the latter institution in 1849. He first located in the town in which he had studied medicine and remained there seven years; he then established himself at Sandusky City, where he practiced his profession until 1875, when he removed to Oakland, California. He has been vice-president of the Ohio State Medical Society and has been a member of numerous other medical organizations, including the Medical Society of the State of California, and the American Medical Association. Dr. Agard served thirteen years as Pension Surgeon at Sandusky, Ohio, and has written some important papers for the leading medical journals.

AGNEW, Cornelius Rea, of New York, N. Y., was born in that city August 8, 1830, and died there April 18, 1888. His ancestors were Huguenots, Scotch and North Irish. His paternal ancestors left France at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled in the northern part of Ireland, near Belfast, where they identified themselves with the Scotch Presbyterian church. His grandfather, John Agnew, came to America in the year 1786, and at first took up his residence in Philadelphia. Shortly, however, he removed to New York City, where he settled permanently, and became engaged in the tobacco, commission and shipping business. He was succeeded by his son William, a native of Philadelphia, who had been associated with him as partner several years. William Agnew remained in business about sixty years, and became a leading merchant of New York. Early in life William Agnew married Elizabeth Thomson, a member of an old Scotch family which came to America during the year 1771, and settled in Franklin county, Pa. The father of this lady was by profession a surveyor, and surveyed the national turnpike that was built from Chambersburg, Pa., to Baltimore, Md. The subject of the present sketch was the son of William and Elizabeth Thomson Agnew. "His early education was received in private schools, and he was prepared for college by William Forest, of New York. In 1845, being then but fifteen years of age, he entered Columbia College and after pursuing the usual course was graduated in 1849. He began the study of medicine under Dr. J. Kearney Rogers, for many years surgeon to the New York Hospital and to the New York Eye Infirmary, and also Professor of Anatomy in the old College of Physicians and Surgeons. He attended the regular course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and while pursuing his studies entered the New York Hospital as junior walker, receiving shortly afterwards an appointment as senior walker. In 1852 he graduated, and passed the following year as house surgeon in the New York Hospital, of which he became also curator." In 1854 he went to the shores of Lake Superior and abode and practiced one year in a small settlement in the mining regions on Portage Lake, where now stands the flourishing town of Houghton. "He then returned to New York, having received the unsolicited appointment of surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary in that city, and

went to Europe to complete his studies to comply with the conditions of the appointment. In Dublin he became a resident pupil of the lying-in asylum, and also attended the clinics given by William Wilde, afterwards Sir William Wilde, at St. Mark's Eye and Ear Hospital in the same place. Subsequently he visited London, and walked its hospitals, observing the practice of William Bowman and George Critchett, and attending the clinical lectures of William Ferguson. He next visited Paris, where he observed the practice of Velpeau and Ricord, of Sichel and Desmarres in diseases of the eye, and that of Hardy in diseases of the skin. Upon his return to America, in 1855, he established himself in New York as a general practitioner. In 1856 he was married to Mary Nash, daughter of Lora Nash, of New York, merchant. He held his position as surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary till April, 1864, when his duties on the United States Sanitary Commission compelled him to resign rather than to impose additional labor upon his colleagues in that institution. In 1858 he was appointed surgeon-general of the State of New York by Governor E. D. Morgan. At the commencement of the civil war the same governor appointed him medical director of the State Volunteer Hospital, New York, in which position he performed most efficient service. For a long time he had charge of the important trust of obtaining for the regiments passing through New York to the seat of war their medical supplies, being the representative in this work of the surgeon-general of the State of New York. When the famous United States Sanitary Commission organized and proceeded to secure as colleagues gentlemen supposed to possess special qualifications, Dr. Elisha Harris and Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew were unanimously elected at the first meeting, and to the labors of Dr. Agnew no slight share of the success which attended the commission is to be attributed, as the following extract taken from Charles J. Stille's history thereof proves: "Dr Agnew brought to the service of the commission the valuable experience he had gained while performing the duties of a medical director of the troops then being raised in New York. He soon exhibited a practical skill, executive ability, and at all times a perfect generosity of personal toil and trouble in carrying on the commission's work, which gave him during its whole progress a commanding influence in its councils. Oppressed by serious and responsible professional cares, he nevertheless watched with keenest interest over the details of the commission's service, and he set an example of self-sacrifice and disregard of personal interest when the succor of the soldier claimed his attention, or required his presence. It is not too much to say that the life-saving work of the commission at Antietam, the relief which it afforded on so vast a scale after the battles of the Wilderness, and the succor which it was able to minister to thousands of our soldiers returning to us from rebel prisons diseased, naked and famishing, owed much of their efficiency and success to plans arranged by Dr. Agnew, and carried out at personal risk and inconvenience under his immediate superintendence." In conjunction with Drs. Woolcott Gibbs and William H. Van Buren, Dr. Agnew prepared for the quartermaster's department the plans which were subsequently carried out

in the Judiciary Square Hospital, at Washington, and were more or less accurately followed in the pavilion hospital system of the war. "Dr. Agnew was one of the four gentlemen who founded the Union League Club in New York City, an organization from which the Government derived the most material assistance during the civil war, and which proved no slight factor in supporting the flagging energies of both the people and the Government during the darkest hours of the rebellion." In 1866, he established in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, an ophthalmic clinic, having been asked by its faculty to do so, and in 1869 was elected Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear. In 1868, he originated the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, and in 1869, the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York. In 1865 he was appointed one of the managers of the New York State Hospital for the Insane, at Poughkeepsie. He has been twice reappointed, and held from the inception of the undertaking the secretaryship of its executive committee. The educational institutions of the State and city have also received a share of his attention. In 1859 he was elected one of the trustees of public schools in New York City, and subsequently was chosen president of the board. In 1864 he was chosen one of the associate trustees to organize a school of mines in Columbia College, and on February 2, 1874, was made one of the trustees of the Columbia College. Dr. Agnew has taken a deep interest in everything relating to the public health, and has contributed some papers to the literature on this subject. He was secretary of the first society that was organized in New York City for sanitary reform, and a member of the committee that prepared the first draft of the city health laws. He also was a member for many years of the Century Club. In 1872 he was chosen president of the Medical Society of the State of New York. He was also a member of the following scientific societies: Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, Scotland, New York Academy of Medicine, New York Pathological Society, Medical and Surgical Society of New York City, American Ophthalmological Society, of which he was for several years president, American Otological Society, New York Ophthalmological Society, in which he aided in founding, International Ophthalmological Society, International Otological Society, Medical Society of the County of New York, and the New York Academy of Sciences. He attended the International Medical Congress at the Centennial meeting at Philadelphia. During the last thirty years of his life he devoted himself particularly to diseases of the eye and ear. As a lecturer Dr. Agnew was fluent and practical. As an ophthalmologist he was widely known. He has contributed useful articles to current medical literature, and published a number of brief monographs relating to ophthalmic surgery, also a series of American Clinical Lectures, edited by E. C. Seguin, M. D., of New York.

AGNEW, David Hayes, of Philadelphia, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., November 24, 1818, and died March 22, 1892. As the subject of this sketch was so widely loved as a man, and occupied so prominent a position in the profession, his life and decease require a more extended mention than usually allotted by a chronicler of contemporaneous medical history. Originally of French extraction his ancestors

early settled in Scotland, and his more immediate progenitors came to this country about the year 1700. His father, Dr. Robert Agnew, is described as a courtly gentleman of the old style, of imposing appearance, genial manners, of a benevolent disposition and as the leading physician of his county for nearly a half century. His mother, Agnes Noble, was a granddaughter of William Noble, of Chester county, Pa., a name prominent in the early annals of Presbyterianism in America. She is said to have been a woman of great natural strength of character and lived to the advanced age of ninety-one. Dr. Agnew began his classical education at Moscow Academy, a flourishing Chester county institution of the period, in charge of the Rev. Francis Latta. Next he studied at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., subsequently completing his general education at a college in Newark, Del., where a cousin,



Dr. Robert Agnew.

the Rev. John Holmes Agnew, was professor of languages. Choosing medicine for a profession, he entered upon its study at the University of Pennsylvania, whence he graduated April 6, 1838. Returning to his native place, he entered upon the practice of medicine, without, however, relaxing his studies. Here he was married to Margaret Creighton, second daughter of Samuel Irwin, of Pleasant Garden Forges. To her and her advice he ascribed much of his success. After some years' practice of medicine in Lancaster county he embarked in the iron business, but, after a brief period, he returned to medical work, and eventually removed to Philadelphia, determined to embark upon the profession in that city. This he did, notwithstanding that he was entirely without friends or influence, and had nothing to look to for success save his own ability, industry and his knowledge of medi-

cine. Shortly after going to Philadelphia he began the delivery of a course of lectures at the famous Philadelphia School of Anatomy, then on College avenue, the course continuing many years, contributing to the reputation of the institution and establishing the fame of the lecturer on an enduring basis. So widely did the school become known that, at the outbreak of the civil war, his class numbered 265 students, representing nearly every State in the Union, and being the largest class in the country studying under one teacher. In connection with this time-honored institution he also established the Philadelphia School of Operative Surgery. In 1854 Dr. Agnew was chosen one of the surgeons of the Philadelphia Hospital, where he left a perpetual memorial of his labors in the founding of the present Pathological Museum, of which he was for a long time curator. In 1863 he became by appointment, Demonstrator of Anatomy and Assistant Lecturer on Clinical Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1864 he was chosen one of the surgeons of the Wills Eye Hospital. One year later he was appointed on the surgical staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital, when the inauguration of a policy with which he could not agree compelled him to resign. But in 1877 the Board of Managers of that institution, of its own volition, elected him to his former place, an occurrence without parallel in the history of the institution. In 1867 he was chosen as one of the surgeons in the Orthopaedic Hospital. An experience which proved most valuable in fitting him for his subsequent great responsibilities was his service as consulting surgeon at the great Mower Army Hospital, which was located at Chestnut Hill during the war. It was the largest hospital in the country and was under the care of Dr. Joseph Hopkins. Forty-seven physicians comprised the resident staff, while Drs. Agnew and S. K. Morton alternated as consulting surgeons. All the most dangerous cases came under their notice in this capacity, and all the most difficult operations under their hands. Gunshot wounds of course formed a large proportion of the cases, and at one time the number of these reached 5,000. Meanwhile Dr. Agnew had resigned his position at the School of Anatomy and shortly afterwards the institution went out of existence. He was the first to bring the school into prominence, and when he resigned its mission was over. It was a vehicle through which his wide knowledge of anatomy and his lucidity as a lecturer first became known. It was at this period he built enduringly for the future. The secret of his success was his constant dissecting in the early days of his professional career. For eight years he spent every day from breakfast until half-past 10 o'clock at night dissecting in the School of Anatomy, originally on College avenue, but later back of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, the only intermissions being for dinner and supper. This was the basis of his great knowledge of surgical anatomy, and he was the best surgical anatomist in Philadelphia. In 1868 he experimented at the Pennsylvania Hospital, with the assistance of Dr. Henry C. Chapman, who is now Professor of Physiology at the Jefferson Medical College, on the periosteum, or lining of the bone, with considerable success. He showed that it developed bone by transplanting pieces of this membrane from the leg of a

chicken to its head and by winding a piece of it around a fowl's leg, which finally formed a circular bone around the limb. The main value derived from these experiments was its service in the repair of fractured bones, because it was demonstrated that if any of the living membrane was left the bone would grow from it. It had the effect of showing that in many cases amputation would be unnecessary. Beginning his connection with the University of Pennsylvania, unofficially as a clinical assistant and adviser of the Professor of Surgery, the late Dr. Henry H. Smith. Dr. Agnew was in 1863 appointed by the faculty to the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy, succeeding in that capacity Dr. Wm. H. Hunt and Dr. John H. Packard. He now officially took part also in the Surgical Cliniques of the University, and so valuable an accession to its teaching corps did he prove himself, that in 1870, at the request of the faculty, the trustees revised the chair formerly held by the late Dr. George W. Norris, changing its title to that of Clinical and Operative Surgery, and conferring it upon Dr. Agnew, who thus became a member of the University's Faculty of Medicine. In the following year Prof. Smith resigned the chair of the Principle and Practice of Surgery and Dr. Agnew became his successor, thus uniting the surgical teaching in a single person. In connection with this he acted as Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University Hospital. This period marks an epoch in his life work. His anatomical knowledge and his succinct, lively and lucid style of lecturing at once made his amphitheater an attractive spot for the medical student. His unflinching courtesy established from the outset a cordial feeling between him and his pupils which was never disturbed. The scenes at his clinics were always interesting. Recognized as one of the most noted surgeons in the world, Dr. Agnew operated at clinics clad usually in a very old "duster," which was, however, always scrupulously clean. Buttoned close up in front the "duster" was frequently frightfully rent behind. He operated with great rapidity, and his celerity in cutting was famous. Frequently he would have to stop lecturing, explaining the operation after it was performed. On such occasions he would say: "Watch me, men, I have no time to talk. To business now." His wonderfully minute anatomical knowledge enabled him to know within a hair's breadth where he was operating. An observer once said: "Dr. Agnew always appears to have the exact bearings of the different organs and tissues as vividly before his eyes as if the outer ones were made of glass." He resigned his position at the University in 1889, and had since been Emeritus Professor of Surgery and Honorary Professor of Clinical Surgery, the position being created especially for him. At the time of his resignation, his friends with the graduating class commemorated his retirement by the presentation to the University of a fine portrait in oil of the beloved professor. Probably the most famous case with which Dr. Agnew was connected was that of President Garfield, who was shot by Charles J. Guiteau, July 2, 1881. The doctor was called to Washington by the attending physicians on July 5, and from that time until the death of the victim of the assassin's bullet on September 19, he was assiduous in his devotion to the illustrious patient, being in daily communication with

the attending surgeons and visiting the President twice each week. Through the judgment and decision of Dr. Agnew the life of the President was undoubtedly maintained nearly three months. The President had a mortal wound, and the advantages the prolongation of his life gave to the country, allowing the feeling of alarm, unrest and anger to subside, can not be over-estimated. Dr. Agnew's skillful hand twice brought relief when unfavorable symptoms seemed to be gaining the mastery. When Dr. Bliss handed the knife to Dr. Agnew and invited him to perform the first operation, the eyes of the entire country were upon it. This acknowledgment of Dr. Agnew's ability was recognized as peculiarly appropriate by professional men, and drew public attention more generally than ever to the honorable career which called for such a recognition. Dr. Agnew's characteristic conscientiousness was shown in that, although he paid unremitting attention to his illustrious patient, he did not allow it to imperil the welfare of the humblest of his patients in Philadelphia. Dr. Agnew had been president of the American Surgical Association of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, the College of Physicians and of the Academy of Surgery, and was one of the founders of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia. He was also early identified with the American Colonization Society, of which Henry Clay was President. His popularity among his colleagues and the esteem in which he was held by the medical profession generally, was conspicuously shown on the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation in medicine, April 6, 1888. On this occasion more than 200 prominent physicians gave him a dinner at the Academy of Music. Dr. J. M. Da Costa presided, and on his right sat Dr. Agnew, Alfred Stille, Louis A. Sayre, of New York; S. Weir Mitchell, Hunter Maguire, of Richmond, Va.; Dr. William Pepper and J. S. Billings, U. S. A., of Washington. To the left were seated the Rev. J. S. MacIntosh, LL.D., the Rev. Dr. B. L. Agnew, Drs. J. Ford Thompson, of Washington; W. S. W. Ruschenberger, R. F. Weir, of New York; Professor Joseph Leidy and Charles C. Lee, of Richmond, Va. In his address on that occasion Dr. Da Costa said in part: "Fifty years ago there stood, with the honors of a university just received, a young man on the threshold of his life. His thoughts were the pleasant ones of the occasion; his aspirations had hardly taken shape; he was the popular comrade of the 155, whose real life like his own was to begin. Fifty years have passed, and their Agnew has become our Agnew of the many thousands of the American profession." Dr. Da Costa also spoke of the influence that the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, on College avenue, with which Dr. Agnew was connected, had on the history of medicine, and said to the guests of the evening: "You have been tried in many hard cases. In none harder than when your reputation caused you to be selected among the counselors at the wounded couch of one for whose relief millions were anxiously watching. That, in these trying times, you bore yourself with the same calmness and dignity we know in you, everyone in these millions recognizes." In his response Dr. Agnew said that about thirty-five years ago he came to this city a stranger. The scene of his early labors was in College avenue at

the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, and it was with this private institution that Godman Webster, the elder Pancost and Allen laid the foundation of their reputations. Gerhard, Wallace, Bridges, Keating, Henry H. Smith, Francis Gurney Smith, J. H. Brinton, J. E. Garretson and W. W. Keen were connected with it. "It was here," continued the speaker, "that Brown-Sequard delivered his lectures on operative physiology, and it was here that Mitchell conducted his classic experiments on snake poison and on many physiological problems, which have placed his name alongside that of Farrar and given him a place among the scientists of the present day." In conclusion, he said: "This is a great honor you have done me to-night. How long I may be able to continue in this good service I know not. This I leave to the wisdom of Him who numbers the hairs of the head and notes the flight or the fall of the sparrow. When that supreme moment shall come I shall be satisfied." Dr. Agnew was followed by Dr. Sayre, of New York, who replied to the toast, "Our Invited Guests," and suggested that it was the honored guest's pure and unsullied life, his strict integrity and constant devotion to his profession that brought him the praise of all his brethren. Dr. Mitchell began with a prose preface, and then read his poem, "Minerva Medica," in which he spoke of the anniversary as of a "golden wedding," concluding with the following stanza:

"What be the marriage gifts that we can give?
What lacks he that on well used years attends?
All that we have to give are his to-day—
Love, honor and obedience, troops of friends."

Dr. Cleeman then moved the formal adjournment of the dinner, after which Dr. Thomas Wistar read an ode dedicated to the distinguished guest of the evening. Dr. Agnew's writings, combining as they do, the results of his wide reaching, varied experience and comprehensive observations, are regarded as high authority. He was the author of a "Practical Anatomy," a work on "Ulcerations of the Perineum and Vesico-Fistula," and of sixty papers on "Anatomy and Its Relation to Medicine and Surgery." In addition he has contributed extensively to medical journals. The work of his life, however, was spent on the exhaustive publication, "The Principles and Practice of Surgery," in three volumes of more than 1,000 pages each. This work, which was completed in 1883, has attained the distinction of being translated into the Japanese language, and is unique in the history of surgical literature, being the only complete treatise on surgery in all its ramifications, in which the data were drawn from the author's own experiences and observations. Such a work could not have been done before Dr. Agnew's time, for he began it prior to the introduction of anesthesia, and as surgery expanded his qualifications kept pace. It can not be done again, as the field is now too vast. Dr. Agnew's death occurred at his residence in Philadelphia, when in the seventy-fourth year of his age. His illness was superinduced by three attacks of influenza in as many succeeding years. Upon the occasion of his death, Dr. William Pepper, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, said: "I feel that the community, the medical profession, and, in a special sense, the university and her students and graduates, have met with an irreparable loss in the death of Doctor Agnew—America's

greatest surgeon. Since his graduation from the medical department in 1838," Dr. Pepper continued, "the welfare of the university has been one of the chief interests of his life. His influence in the councils of this institution was unsurpassed. He was always on the side of progress and improvement in medical education, and I must attribute to him a very large share of the great prominence and prosperity of the medical department of the university at the present time. I have known him to travel in consultation, night after night for a week or ten days at a time, and yet never miss his lecture hour or daily visits to the hospital. As a teacher of surgery he has never been surpassed; he made no effort at display and wasted no time in mere eloquence. His instruction was earnest, clear and practical, and was evidently stamped with the seal of mature experience and honest conviction, carrying great weight and leaving lasting impressions. I am confident he was consulted more frequently than any other American surgeon, for he was an ideal consultant. Not only could his judgment and skill be trusted, but his discretion and high sense of professional honor were equally reliable. His sense of duty was the controlling principle with him throughout his life. His convictions were earnest and even rigid, and it was impossible for him to swerve from a course of conduct when he felt that that position was right. He could be stern and unyielding in his denunciation of wrong-doing, although most kindly and indulgent in his general intercourse, and he abhorred meanness and falsehood. His patients were devoted to him to such an extent that it was impossible for him to limit his practice to strictly surgical cases. His relations with medical students were peculiarly close and cordial; they all loved him dearly and revered him highly, and it is not too much to say that, to the many thousands who have graduated under him, he has been to all the highest type of what a medical man should aim to be. He has had every reward that the profession and the community could bestow upon him, and to the last he remained the same brave, modest, true-hearted man." "He was one of the greatest medical men of our time in the branch of surgery," said Dr. White, "and will be greatly missed by professional men, as well as the larger circle of the people. He was a great writer on surgery and his works are standards. I was closely associated with him in many ways and knew well the value of his friendship and the weight of his counsel." Dr. W. H. Pancoast, the eminent surgeon and anatomist, said: "Dr. Agnew was an excellent conservative surgeon, one who operated to save and cure, not merely to operate. A scientific surgeon, representing surgery as it is—operative medicine. Where medicine fails, there often surgery can cure. Being a thorough anatomist, he thoroughly understood the human machine on which he was manipulating with medicine and instruments. Every surgeon should be as familiar as he was with the human frame or they can not be equal to the demands made upon them by accident or disease." Upon this occasion Dr. A. R. Thomas also said: "Dr. Agnew was not only one of the greatest surgeons of his time, but as a man he was superior in every respect. He was a man liked in all his views, and will be more missed by the medical profession than any man we

have had for a long time in the past or have in the present, particularly for his honesty as a surgeon and a professional man. He was more easily approached than almost any man in the profession, and his opinion more valued than almost any one that I can name. His good influence did not end here, for his contributions to medical literature, particularly his works on surgery, always have had great weight and been appreciated by his professional co-workers." A special meeting of the College of Physicians was held to take action upon the death of Dr. Agnew, who had been its presiding officer during the preceding year. A minute was adopted of resolutions of respect and condolence, a copy of which was directed to be sent to the family, and the Fellows of the College decided to attend the funeral in a body. The members of the faculty of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania also met and adopted resolutions upon the death of Dr. Agnew, setting forth among other things, "their appreciation of the nobility of his personal character and the enduring excellence of his professional achievements. As a didactic lecturer he was unsurpassed. As a clinical lecturer his enormous experience and his diagnostic and operative skill made him pre-eminent. That skill which amounted to genius was the foundation of his scientific greatness and often enabled him at a glance to detect conditions which had eluded the investigation of others." The following may be quoted as the general professional estimation of the life and work of this world famous surgeon. "Dr. Agnew was fortunate in the time of his birth, for he saw surgery grow to a great science in his lifetime, and he possessed the abilities to keep abreast of all advances. In this he was as fortunate as his fellow professor, Leidy, was in the domain of biology. This characteristic of keeping abreast with the times he ever preserved. His clear judgment showed him in later years the tremendous results which might be accomplished under antiseptic surgery, and he became one of the first advocates, although, had he been disposed, he could have retarded terribly this innovation in surgery. In this faculty he differed from many of the authorities in other branches of scientific work. Dr. Agnew was not only an accomplished surgeon in its general branches, but he was a specialist on diseases of the eye, on diseases of women, and other branches which are now held entirely by men who do no other work. He was possessed of a profound knowledge of anatomy. His wonderful skill and ease in operating was due somewhat to this preliminary training in anatomical teaching. While he was a most brilliant operator, he always conscientiously avoided brilliant surgery, unless the patient's interests demanded it fully. He had no sympathy with operators who operated simply for their own fame. Sympathetic and gentle to an extraordinary degree, he formed the ideal conception of what a physician should be. Years of experience and training did not harden him to the necessities and desires of his humblest patient. As an operator, he will long be remembered for his consummate skill and heroic boldness, unmarred by rashness, and by his exquisite sensibility to the pain of his patient. There was a magnetism about the personality of Dr. Agnew which made all who came in contact with him his warmest

personal friends. In appearance he was imposing, being over six feet in height, his manner was gracious, kind and courtly, and he lived to become what his character and career deserved, the greatest surgeon America has produced." Dr. John Ashhurst writes that while Dr. Agnew necessarily gave a great deal of time to hospital work, he conducted a very large private practice, and during the last twenty years probably saw more patients in his office and in consultation than have ever been seen by any other Philadelphia surgeon. When it is remembered that he was at the same time constantly engaged in teaching, and during the winter months lecturing four or five times every week, it will be seen that he could only have accomplished this amount of work by carefully allotting his time, and by being blessed as he was with an unusual degree of physical endurance, enabling him to disregard fatigue by which another man would have been completely exhausted. Indeed it was for years Dr. Agnew's habit to take a train, after a full day's work, in order to see a distant patient in consultation, making his visit late at night or in the very early morning, and returning in time to be in his office as usual the next day, and to fill his lecture engagements at the university. Again referring to this noted man, the writer last mentioned says: "So modest and unassuming was he throughout his life that his real greatness was sometimes overlooked. He was possessed of great natural ability and strong common sense, and these traits would have given him eminence in whatever vocation he might have followed: had he continued in business, he would ultimately have become a great and far-seeing financier; had he turned to legal pursuits, he would have been a judge on the bench, learned in the law, or, drifting into political life, a senator; had he been a theologian, he would have been a Moderator of Assembly, or in other church relations would have graced an Episcopal chair. In his own profession Dr. Agnew was successful in every branch of practice and had he not been led to devote his energies mainly to general surgery he would have been a great physician or a brilliant specialist. Indeed he was an excellent general practitioner—not proficient, of course, in all the modern refinements of minute pathology, and differential diagnosis, for after all there are but twenty-four hours in a day, and a man has but two hands and two eyes and his were busy all the time in other work—but a safe and judicious physician, who could, and did, conduct many cases of severe and dangerous illness to a successful termination. As a surgeon he was fearless, yet conservative, not shrinking from any operation, however hazardous, but never eager to operate, and always glad if he could see a way to cure the patient by bloodless methods. In regard to advising operations he was noted for his honesty and candor. As an operator he was skillful, rapid and successful, and was in the true sense of the term "ambidextrous." He was especially skillful in all operative procedures requiring great delicacy of touch—such as the removal of thin-walled cysts—in which his long habit of anatomical dissection came particularly into play. Known pre-eminently as a general surgeon, he had large experience and great success in several special departments of his art. Witness his brilliant operations for

vesico-vaginal fistula and for ruptured perineum, in the domain of gynecology; his great skill in the treatment of vesical calculus by both the cutting and the crushing methods; and his unrivalled experience in mammary cancer. He was, besides, skillful in abdominal work, no mean ophthalmologist and was successful in orthopedic practice." As a consultant he always scrupulously guarded the reputation of the attending physician, happily accomplishing the frequently difficult task of being perfectly loyal to the doctor, while being also loyal to the interest of the patient. He especially excelled in demonstrative teaching, but whatever his theme, his audience at once perceived that he was not merely rehearsing to them a lesson which he had himself just learned for the occasion, but that he was laying before them the results of practical acquaintance with his subject in all its bearings. As a writer his fame will chiefly rest upon his "Principles and Practice of Surgery." Referring to this work, Dr. Ashhurst says: "Theories change, new doctrines become old, and most medical books, even the most successful, have a lifetime which rarely exceeds in duration that of their authors, but it is safe to say that surgical writers in future ages will still turn to 'Agnew's Surgery,' as a rich storehouse of clinical facts and personal observation just as they do now to the writings of Paré or Chelius, and as pathologists do to the works of Morgagni or Rokitsanski. His share in the surgical history of his time was such a large one that it is hard to imagine what that history would have been without it. Our fair city has had ere now in her professional ranks great operators, such as Barton and Pancoast; great writers and teachers, such as Gibson and Gross; and great consultants, such as Physick and Norris, who by their strong personalities established the traditions of surgical practice in their day and generation; but as consultant, teacher and operator combined, the name of Agnew will long be spoken as that of the type and glory of Philadelphia surgeons." Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, in a letter to one of the daily papers of Philadelphia, so admirably sums up the salient points of the life history and personal character of Dr. Agnew, that it may be reproduced here as a memorial of one who both "served his generation well" and "bore without reproach the grand old name of gentleman." Addressing the *Public Ledger*, Dr. Mitchell, says: "When a man as remarkable as Agnew dies there are a few brief days during which the lay public takes interest in the qualities of his purely professional life. Then his remembrance lives on in tender forms for those who loved him, and in technical shape, by what he wrote, survives in the gathering annals of his profession. Before, as time goes on, the natural interest of men in the details of a notable life becomes less, I should like, with your leave, to say certain things of Agnew which it greatly delights me to be able to say of one of the masters of my guild. Amidst all that men have yet said of him, these have not been said—nor are they likely to be, except by physicians who know—ah, very well know—the true qualities of their rank and file, and are deceived by none of the pretences and shams which now and then win from the public a false estimate of this man or that, and set him, for a time, on dangerous levels of apparent competence. For methods

which won this sort of success Agnew had a gentle contempt. He once said to me that it distressed him to be spoken of in the daily papers, and, with the nearest approach to sarcasm I ever heard from him, added: "I don't have a great esteem for newspaper doctors." He owed nothing to such means here alluded to. His upward progress was due to the most earnest use of every energy in the doing of whatever he had to do. For him, to do a thing well was to satisfy his sense of duty as nothing else could, and moreover, work was his only play—strange paradox! He rejoiced in this use of himself. To be long away from work wearied him, so that there went to the perfecting of his every day business—duty and the pleasure which others get out of holidays. I do not say that this combination which makes true play of mind or body a thing impossible is a quite desirable result. The body which can endure it and live to age must be of sturdy make. When he and I were in our early days—of ill-repaid work, he taught anatomy to crowded classes in a building where I had my laboratory. I then saw much of the tall, strong man, out of whose perfect anatomical knowledge began to come the quickly trusted skill of the surgeon. This is a natural way to surgical success. It came by slow degrees—and at last clinical position, and, later, the Barton Chair of Surgery. Then a vast and overflowing practice followed. There was nothing abrupt or startling in this success. It was a normal growth, and due in great measure to the esteem and confidence with which his own profession learned gradually to repose upon his surgical judgment. He was a *doctor's doctor*, and that means a great deal to us who see ourselves from the side scenes and amid the grim sincerities of the consultation. As I watched his career, it seemed to me he owed our unbounded trust not to his intellect, which was not highly origination or fitted for profound research, but to singular balance of mental and moral qualifications. Novelties neither too much tempted nor too much repelled him. He was intellectually very honest. The surgeon is sometimes apt to become dramatic, to like display of his own skill. Agnew had none of this. Neither caution before a decision, nor cool courage in surgical action, was ever wanting. The presiding mind was strong rather than subtle, and was capable of swift action in emergencies. I never knew a man who seemed to me to live his professional life on higher levels of that common sense which in its perfection is so uncommon. He seemed to me also to get out of his mental and moral machinery all that was possible in life, and how rare is this? Nature had made him ambidextrous, and the kindly grave face and the gentle pity of his ways with the sick or hurt was a pleasant thing to watch. For behind this quiet and instinctive tenderness was a real kindliness of heart—a great good will to men, an unbroken sweetness of temper. To know what that gift or that conquest means a man must have been a physician. He had it, and, too, a calm delight in his power to help. He once said to me, "that sometimes the immense amount of unpaid service to physicians and their families was hard on too busy people." But then he added, "It is, after all, a great help to oneself. We ought to be thankful we are not always making mere money." Of the exact words I can not be sure. Of the sense I am. I have

seen many men change almost radically as life went on. Agnew was from first to last, young or old, with small means or easy competence, the same man. He held resolutely by his Christian creed and took it with him into life. A certain simplicity was in all his ways. The outcome of act from belief was fearless and unquestioning. He believed, as I do, that a clinical class of men and women is disgusting. He thought it wrong and sacrificed to his belief the coveted surgeony of the Pennsylvania Hospital—resigning at once rather than obey the order of the managers. The country saw what manner of man was this when Garfield was shot. Agnew looked on the call to the President as a duty to which all other duties and all other interests must yield. It was a nation's call which he obeyed. For three summer months he spent nearly all of his time in Washington or at Elberon. His bulletins were simple. He kept the inevitable reporting cormorant at bay. The storm of impertinent criticism, lay or medical, honest or unscrupulous self-parade, disturbed him not. He did his duty and made no answers. Meanwhile his consultation room was closed, his operations ceased, his income fell to nothing. The inevitable result came, and the President died. Agnew declined to send in an account and tranquilly accepted from Congress an honorarium such as is common enough to receive for a single large operation done in any distant city. This pitiful expression of a nation's gratitude, to appearance, troubled Agnew as little as any minor annoyance might have done. So long as the creditors Conscience and Duty were paid in full he was in no wise greatly concerned. What he won in life was the just reward of fine faculties of mind, unending energy and general loveliness of nature, which in all his forms of useful activity secured for him the utmost affection. There was no luck in this sturdy, unrepenting life. Fortune did nothing for him. In the noble words of one of our own home poets, whom we have not yet learned to know, he might at any time have said to the fickle dame:

"I am not poor enough for thy reward,
Honor and splendor in my heart abide,
I want thee not, save that thou kneel, and so
Proffer thy service as cup-bearers do."

Fortune bent down to him, not he to her, and therefore it is that his profession so much reveres his memory—thankful less for its intellectual product than for the beautiful illustration of how noble a thing the life of a great surgeon may be. Dr. Agnew left a widow, but no children. The total amount of his estate was estimated at \$100,000. He left a legacy of \$50,000 to the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, \$1,000 to the College of Physicians, and made a number of other public charitable institutions his beneficiaries.

ALEXANDER, Eli Marion, of Ripley, Miss., was born in Monroe county, that State, December 20, 1830. He studied medicine in the medical department of the University of Louisville and in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated M. D. from the last named institution in 1859. He established himself in active general practice of medicine at Ripley until the outbreak of the civil war. During the rebellion he held the position of Medical Director of the 5th division of the Mississippi Militia, with the

rank of lieutenant-colonel, and also that of lieutenant in the 2d Regiment of the Mississippi State troops. Failing health compelled his resignation from the Confederate army, and finally after a few years to also abandon his civil practice. In 1871 he represented Tippah county in the Mississippi Legislature, and was also elected to the State Senate and served in this capacity for two years. He then became connected with the Ship Island, Ripley and Kentucky Railroad.

ALLEN, Peter Dudley, of Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Kinsman, Trumbull county, that State, March 25, 1852. He graduated from Oberlin College in 1875. In 1879 he graduated from the medical department of Harvard University, and served the following year as house surgeon in the Massachusetts General Hospital of Boston. The three succeeding years were spent in further study in Europe, with part of a winter on returning from Europe in New York and Philadelphia. In 1883 he began practice in Cleveland, Ohio, where he has remained since that time. He is visiting surgeon to Lakeside Hospital and Charity Hospital, both of Cleveland, and practices exclusively surgery.

ALLEN, Ezra P., of Athens, Pa., whose ancestors came to this country in 1639, was born in Smithfield, Pa., June 5, 1821. After receiving an academic education he studied medicine in Woodstock at the Vermont Medical College, and was graduated M. D. at the Berkshire Medical College, at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1847. He also studied special branches in medicine under Dr. B. R. Palmer, of Woodstock, Vt., and Prof. Alonzo Clark, of New York, and supplemented his medical acquisitions at a later date by courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York and at the University of Pennsylvania. He first established himself at Bradford, and then at Smithfield, Pa., the place of his birth. Here he remained until the outbreak of the civil war, when (in 1862) he entered the military service as Assistant Surgeon of the 141st Pennsylvania Volunteers, but during the same year he was made Surgeon of the 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers. In 1863, however, he was compelled to resign on account of ill health. He then settled in the town of his present residence and engaged in the practice of his profession, but giving especial attention to the practice of surgery, and has operated successfully in many capital cases, such as amputation twice at hip joint and ligation of the femoral artery. He has been twice president of his County Medical Society, and in 1866 was vice-president of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. He is also a member of the American Medical Association and of numerous other medical and scientific organizations. His contributions to medical literature and science have been of interest and importance, among which may be mentioned, papers entitled, "Do We Suffer When Dying, or, Is Death a Painful Process?" and "Mammoth and Mastodon and the Age in Which They Lived." From 1864 to 1872 he was Professor of Materia Medica and Midwifery in the Geneva Medical College.

ALLEN, Harrison, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city, April 17, 1841. He was graduated at the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1861. In 1862 he was commissioned assistant surgeon in the United States army and served with the army of the

Potomac until March, 1863, when he was transferred to hospital duty at Washington, where he remained until his resignation in December, 1865, having attained the brevet rank of major. From 1865 to 1884 he was Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Medical Zoölogy in the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Allen then resigned the position to fill the chair of physiology. Since then this professorship has been held by Edward J. Reichert. In 1867 the subject of this sketch was elected Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the Philadelphia Dental College and in 1870, Surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital and secretary of the Medical Board. He is a member of numerous medical societies and was a delegate from the Centennial Commission to the International Medical Congress. His contributions to the various medical journals relate chiefly to osteomyelitis, human anatomy and morbid anatomy. He has published "Outlines of Comparative Anatomy and Medical Zoölogy," 1867, second edition, 1877; "Studies in the Facial Region," 1874, second edition, 1882; "An Analysis of the Life Form in Art," 1875; and "A System of Human Anatomy, including its Medical and Surgical Relations." The last work contains an introductory chapter on Histology, by E. O. Shakespeare and numerous lithographic plates and wood cuts. This publication is considered one of unusual professional value.

ALLEN, Jonathan Adams, of Chicago, Ill., was born in Middlebury, Vt., January 16, 1825, and died at his residence August 15, 1890. On his father's side he was descended from Welsh and Saxon ancestry (1634), and on his mother's he came from "Mayflower" stock (1620). The academic education of Dr. Allen was received at Middlebury College, Vermont, and he received his medical education at Castleton Medical College in that State. He graduated in 1846, and settled in Kalamazoo, Michigan. In January, 1847, he married Miss Mary Marsh of that city, and the succeeding day visited his first patient. Since this time the results of Dr. Allen's life would be a narration of the achievements of the highest honor in his profession, of a life of unwearied application, of indomitable perseverance, and of persistent instruction. He resided at Kalamazoo and Ann Arbor, Michigan, twelve years, and in 1858 was elected President of the Michigan State Medical Society. In 1859 he removed to Chicago, where he continued his active professional career the rest of his life. He contested the priority of teaching the mechanism of nervous action with the celebrated Dr. Marshall Hall, of England, and Dr. Henry F. Campbell of Georgia, and has given special attention to the subject of medical jurisprudence, particularly to that part of it involving questions of insanity or mental capacity. His contributions to medical literature consist of: "Essays on Mechanism of Nervous Action," published in 1858; "Medical Examination for Life Insurance." Of this work nearly 50,000 copies have been sold, and it is considered a standard work among life insurance companies. It has also been translated and published in Germany. He has also furnished a large number of articles of professional interest to medical journals, and was for many years editor of the *Chicago Medical Journal*. Under the administration of James Buchanan he was made receiver of public moneys for Michigan. In February, 1848, Dr. Allen

was appointed Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Medical Jurisprudence in the Indiana Medical College at Laporte in that State, and in 1850 he was elected Professor of Physiology and Pathology in the medical department of the University of Michigan. In 1859 he accepted the chair of Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Rush Medical College, when he established himself at Chicago, and held this position until 1890, or until impaired health compelled him to resign. When the editor of this work attended his first course of lectures at this institution, in 1863, Professor Allen had already obtained a national reputation as a teacher, and greatly impressed him with his fine personal address, his genial disposition and brilliant wit. He was exceeding popular with his classes. His lectures were eminently practical, and



J. Adams Allen.

as is well known always well attended. As a result of his extended studies and varied investigations the students of Rush Medical College esteemed him as the "versatile uncle," a title by which he was familiarly known to the students and alumni of the college for many years. Such was his happy faculty of imparting instruction, that his didactic discourses always remained in their memory. He was elected among the earliest members of the American Medical Association and was a member of the Illinois State Medical Society as well as of a number of other medical organizations. It may be said that every study that Dr. Allen has undertaken has been beautified by his eloquence and literary talent; in every phase of existence wherein he has lived, he has been honored and esteemed as few men are. President of Rush Medical College,

Grand Master of the Masons of Michigan, Grand Commander of Knights Templar, Honorary of the Thirty-Third Scottish Rite, Northern Jurisdiction, the chosen orator on occasions of celebration, successful editor and correspondent, his works live after him and will endure. Dr. Allen had been surgeon for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway for twenty-four years. He had, in his travels, gained a fund of knowledge which he treasured up in a series of journals which, if published in full, would fill several octavo volumes. He has made the tour of Europe, Egypt and Morocco, and some few of his notes of travel have been published. The excellent portrait which accompanies this sketch is from a photograph of Dr. Allen shortly before his death and will no doubt be highly prized by all who have derived instruction or formed the pleasant acquaintance of this eminent teacher and physician whose active professional career has extended over a period of forty years.

ALLEN, Joshua G., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Delaware county, that State, April 23, 1832. His maternal ancestors were English Quakers who emigrated to this country with William Penn, his father's ancestors being of the same stock with an intermingling of Huguenot. Having received an academic education at the Quaker School, at West Town, Pa., he matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania, receiving therefrom the degree of M. D. in 1856. Soon after he was graduated he located in Philadelphia, where he has succeeded in gaining a large practice, particularly in his specialty of obstetrics and diseases of women. In a case of utter prostration from menorrhagia combined with malarial poisoning, he performed the first successful operation in this country for transfusion of blood. (See Medical and Surgical Reporter, 1869.) He has subsequently performed the operation several times with marked success. In two instances he was successful in treating extra-uterine pregnancy by the galvanic battery, which has been reported in the proceedings of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society (1872). He is one of the original members of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society. In 1861 he was selected as one of the principal physicians and lectures in the Philadelphia Lying-in, Charity and Nurse School, and has been connected with that institution for many years. He has been very successful as a lecturer upon obstetrics, diseases of women and nurse training, being able to gather the largest classes of medical students ever known outside of the regular college courses, with the exception of a few in dissection and surgical anatomy formed by the late Dr. Agnew.

ALLEN, Nathan, of Lowell, Mass., was born in Princeton, that State, April 25, 1813, and died in the former city January 1, 1889. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1836, and at the Pennsylvania Medical School in 1841, and began the practice of medicine in Lowell, where he resided for about fifty years. He was elected a trustee of Amherst College in 1856, and aided largely in establishing the department of physical culture in that institution. In 1864 he was appointed a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Charities; served by successive re-appointment till 1880; was frequently chairman and in 1872 was appointed delegate to the international congress that met in London and

discussed reforms in correctional institutions. His published works include "The Opium Trade," "Important Medical Problems," "State Medicine and Insanity," "Normal Standard of Women for Propagation" and "Physical Development."

ALLEN, Thomas Jefferson, of Shreveport, La., was born in Hanover City, Va., December 13, 1830. His ancestors were English. In his early childhood his parents moved from Virginia to the western district of Tennessee, Haywood City. Here the subject of this sketch was reared, and in the Brownsville Academy received his academic education. About the age of twenty-one he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John R. Allen, an older brother. When his two years of pupilage were over, he went to Philadelphia and spent two years.



Josh Allen

While there he availed himself of every advantage afforded by the hospitals and clinics of that city, and received the degree of M. D. from Jefferson Medical College in 1855. In the spring of this year he located in Shreveport, La., and in 1857 married Mrs. Catherine M. Morris, of that city; two sons and a daughter were the result of this union, his eldest son, Dr. Jno. Walter, now surgeon in charge of the Shreveport Charity Hospital, shares with him the labors of a large and lucrative practice in medicine and surgery. Dr. Allen passed through the epidemics of yellow fever that visited Shreveport in 1867 and 1873. The latter proved so terrific that it called forth the sympathetic aid of nearly every State in the Union. Having established a private infirmary in 1872, this institution afforded the Doctor unusual opportunities for the study of

this malignant disease. The infirmary is still conducted by him and his two sons, Jno. Walter and T. Mutter Allen. The subject of this sketch is a member of numerous scientific organizations and of the Americal Medical Association and the Louisiana State Medical Society. He has been thrice honored as president of the Shreveport Medical Society, was president of Caddo Parrish Medical Society, vice-president of the Louisiana State Medical Society and was a member of the Council of the Section on Medical Climatology and Demography of the Ninth International Medical Congress, Washington, D. C.

ALLEN, Wesley, of West Newton, Indiana, was born in that vicinity March 26, 1836. His parents, Joseph and Elizabeth Allen, emigrated from Virginia in 1823, settling among the Indians. His early education was obtained in the common schools and at Friends' Board-



Wesley Allen,

ing School, now Earlham College, at Richmond, Indiana. His preceptor was Dr. Jesse Reagan, with whom he read medicine nearly three years. When the civil war commenced Dr. Reagan went into the army and young Allen was left no choice but to take his place. He learned in the school of experience, and by close observation and study he has had marked success in general practice, especially in typhoid fever and pulmonary diseases, and has never lost a woman in eight hundred cases of obstetric practice. In the great epidemic of spotted fever the winter of 1863 and 1864 ten deaths took place uncomfortably close together, each one dying in from eight to thirty-six hours from commencement of the attack. The treatment of cases reported in medical journals consisted in the use of quinine, iron, strychnine and whisky, most of the patients, however, dying promptly. Taking advantage of this result, Dr. Allen used anodynes

heroically with active cathartics, never losing a case that lived three days. Some cases would lie from three to six weeks unconscious and frequently have convulsions, but would make complete recoveries, proving the fallacy of the theory held by many of the profession that epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis demanded an active stimulating treatment. The use of large doses of opium and active cathartics was soon after advocated by Dr. Stille and other eminent physicians, but due credit should be given the subject of this sketch for being among the first to inaugurate the most successful plan of treating this terrible malady. Dr. Allen was graduated at the Indiana Medical College in 1873, and has been engaged in the active duties of general practice for nearly a third of a century. He is an honored member of the Marion County and Indiana State Medical Societies.

ALLPORT, Frank, of Minneapolis, Minn., was born in Watertown, N. Y., February 22, 1855. His family settled in Chicago in the same year. He was educated at Racine College, Racine, Wis., and at the Chicago University. His medical education was obtained at the Chicago Medical College, the Long Island College Hospital and the University at Heidelberg, Germany. He spent two years in Heidelberg alone, while pursuing his professional studies. He graduated at the Chicago Medical College in 1876. The early years of his medical practice were spent at Sycamore, Ill., but in 1882 he moved to Minneapolis, Minn., which has ever since been his home. He makes an exclusive specialty of diseases of the eye and ear, and occupies the chair of Clinical Ophthalmology and Otology in the University of Minnesota, and is one of the founders of the University Free Dispensary. He is the oculist and aurist to St. Barnabas' Hospital, the Northwestern Hospital, the Methodist Hospital and the Sisters' Hospital, and to the Catholic Orphan Asylum, Bethany Home and to the Children's and Old Ladies' Home and for numerous railroads. He has written much upon subjects appertaining to his specialties, but his principal work has been in the direction of mastoid diseases and brain diseases following therefrom. His Mastoid Speculum for facilitating mastoid operations is now used the world over. He was married in Sycamore, Ill., to Katherine Ann Elwood, daughter of Hon. Reuben Ellwood, of that city. They have no children.

AMORY, Robert, of Boston, Mass., was born in that city, May 2, 1842. He is a descendant of Governor James Sullivan, of Massachusetts. His academic education was received at private schools and at Harvard College, whence he received the degree of A. B. in 1863, and after attending the medical department of the same college he received that of M. D. in 1866. His medical education and training was supplemented by a year's study at Paris and Dublin, and in the autumn of 1867 he settled at Brookline, Mass. He has been connected with the educational affairs of this city. In 1869 he was appointed lecturer for that year on the physiological action of drugs at Harvard College, and was afterward Professor of Physiology in Bowdoin College, from which position he resigned in 1874. He has been an active member of several medical societies. He is the author of papers on the "Action of Nitrous Oxide," on "Bromides of Potassium and Amonium," "Chloralhydrate,

Experiments Disproving Evolution of Chloroform in the Organism," "Pathological Action of Prussic Acid" and on "Poisons." He also edited and translated "Lectures on Physiology," by Prof. Rüss, of Strasburg University Medical School, contributions on "Photographs of the Spectrum," were also published from his pen, in the proceedings of the American Academy. In 1875 he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and Surgeon and Medical Director with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the 1st Brigade, 1876. He has also served as a member and secretary of the Brookline Board of Health. But has of late years been a resident of the city of Boston.

ANDREWS, Edmund, of Chicago, Ill., was born April 22d, 1824. He received his education at the University of Michigan, from which he graduated A. B. in 1849, and A. M. and M. D. in 1852. His first location was in Ann Arbor, Mich., at which place he remained till 1856, when he removed to Chicago, the place of his present residence. He was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy and Professor of Comparative Anatomy in the University of Michigan, afterwards Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Rush Medical College, Chicago, and subsequently Professor of Principles and Practices of Surgery and of Clinical and Military Surgery in the Chicago Medical College, and served since 1859 as surgeon of the Mercy Hospital. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the Michigan State Medical Society, of the Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Academy of Sciences, Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, and the Chicago Medical Society. He has contributed many articles to various medical journals, principally on statistical surgery, orthopedic surgery, and operative surgery. He gathered and published statistics showing the failure of the system of licensed prostitution, and collected and published statistics of 92,815 cases of anæsthesia by ether, and of 117,078 cases by chloroform, showing the relative risk of the use of chloroform and ether. Beside these he founded and conducted for three years the *Peninsular Medical Journal*. During the war he occupied the position of surgeon of the 1st Regiment Illinois Light Artillery. He assisted in founding the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and acted as its president for several terms, and was also one of the founders of the Chicago Medical College, and trustee of the Northwestern University. He has recently published a valuable work on "Rectal and Anal Surgery," which has met with a wide circulation and done much in removing this line of practice from the domain of "quackery." Dr. Andrews has been a leading surgeon of Chicago many years and is still noted for his unabated interest in professional pursuits.

ANDERSON, Edwin A., of Wilmington, N. C., was born in that city June 17, 1816. His father, who was a Scotch landed gentleman, came to this country at the solicitation of General Washington, and until the death of the latter had charge as steward and superintendent of his estates at Mt. Vernon. His mother's father, Thomas Howard, was a colonel in the revolutionary war. The subject of this sketch was educated at Yale College, both in the academical and medical departments of that institution, graduating from the former in 1835,

and from the latter in 1837. He settled in Wilmington and turned his attention especially to ophthalmic surgery. He was president of the Hanover County Medical Society and of the North Carolina State Medical Society in 1870. He has contributed several articles on medical subjects to various journals, among which may be mentioned "Lead Poisoning and Rattle Snake Bites," "Gelsemium Semper Virens," "The Diuretic Properties of the Vaccinium-Repens" and the "History of Yellow Fever in Wilmington, N. C., in 1862." During the rebellion he held the position of surgeon in the Confederate State army, and was medical director of the North Carolina Life Insurance Company many years. In 1842 he married the granddaughter of Major-General Alexander Lillington, the hero of Moore's Creek Battle, in 1776, near Wilmington, N. C., the next great battle after Lexington, and the most important of the war of our independence. Dr. Anderson is among the oldest medical men in his State and has been actively engaged in professional pursuits for more than fifty years.

ANDERSON, Turner, of Louisville, Ky., was born in Mead county, that State, August 11, 1842. He was graduated M. D. at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1863, and located in the city of his present residence. During the rebellion he was Surgeon of the Twenty-Eighth Kentucky Volunteers (Union Veterans). He is a member of several medical societies in his city and State, and was vice-president of the Kentucky State Medical Society in 1874, and during the same year he was president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Louisville. Dr. Anderson is one of the leading medical men of his city and has had thirty years experience in the practice of his profession.

ANDERSON, William, of Indiana, Pa., was born June 6, 1825, in Green township, Indiana county, Pa. His parents emigrated to this country from the north of Ireland in 1817, and settled on a farm in the eastern part of his native county, where he passed his early life working with his father on the farm, and attending at intervals the district schools, in which he acquired a good common education, fitting him for a higher course of instruction, which he entered upon at the Blairsville Academy. After finishing a thorough course at that school and at a classical academy, he began the study of medicine. After two years of close office study with Dr. James M. Taylor, he entered the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, returning the following year, and graduating March 6, 1852, attending, however, a third course of lectures at his *Alma Mater*, in 1868-69. On graduating he settled in Indiana, Pa., where he has remained to the present time. His practice is general, including medicine, surgery and obstetrics. He has been a member of the Indiana County Medical Society since its organization in 1858, and was its first secretary, its second president and has filled in turn all the offices in the society, besides representing it at different times in the medical society of the State of Pennsylvania and in the American Medical Association. He has been a permanent member of the State society since 1862, was one of the vice-presidents in 1864, and the president of the State society in 1865. Since 1868 he has been a permanent member of the American Medical Association,

and was a member of the International Medical Congress that met at Philadelphia in September, 1876, and also member of the same congress that met in Washington, D. C., September, 1887. He has held no civil office, except, that of school director and town councilor in the borough of Indiana. His contributions to medical literature comprise brief biographical



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sketches of the medical profession of Indiana county, Pa., and essays or papers on "Sclerosis of the Nerve Centers," "Pyemia," "Nervous Diseases," "Bacteria," "Tobacco" and "Hygiene." Dr. Anderson was married April 12, 1855, to Jane McCrackin, of Indiana, and has one daughter.

ARCHER, John, was born in Harford county, Maryland, June 6, 1741, and died there in 1810. "He was graduated at Princeton in 1760 and studied theology, but relinquished this on account of a throat trouble, and after studying medicine, received in 1768, from the Philadelphia Medical College, the first medical diploma issued on this continent. He raised and commanded a military company at the beginning of the revolution, was for several years a member of the legislature, and was chosen presidential elector in 1801. From 1801 to 1807 he was a member of Congress from Maryland. He made several discoveries in medicine which have been adopted by the profession." His son (Stevenson Archer), a member of Congress and an eminent jurist, was appointed Chief Justice in 1845 and held the office until his death.

ARMSTRONG, Leroy Grant, of Boscobel, Wis., was born at Cortlandville, N. Y., March 7, 1834. He is of Irish descent but his ancestors were among the earliest settlers of New York. He received his academic education at the State University of Wisconsin and studied medicine at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1858. His medical education was supplemented by attending the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1873-4. He first prac-

ticed his profession at Palmyra and Fennimore, Wisconsin, but in 1862 he entered the army. After the close of the civil war he established himself at Boscobel, where he has been located since 1866. He is a member of numerous medical societies and was vice-president of the Wisconsin State Medical Society in 1875. He is the author of essays on "Puerperal Fever," upon "The Proper Management of Women at Confinement" and on "The Unity of Disease," all of which have been published in the transactions of the Wisconsin State Medical Society. During the civil war he was surgeon of the 6th and the 48th Wisconsin Volunteers and was also surgeon in charge of the military hospital at Fort Scott and that of Fort Larned, Kansas, and remained in the latter position for nearly a year after the close of the war. Dr. Armstrong is one of the leading medical men of his State, and has had thirty-five years experience in the practice of his profession.

ARMSTRONG, William S., of Atlanta, Ga., was born in that State October 9, 1838. He was graduated M. D. at the University of the City of New York, Medical Department (University Medical College), in 1859. He is Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery in the Atlanta Medical College, surgeon to the Grady Hospital, member of the Atlanta Society of Medicine, Medical Society of the State of Georgia and the American Medical Association. He is also president of the Board of Health of Atlanta and is regarded as one of the leading medical men of that city. Dr. Armstrong served as assistant surgeon in the Confederate army during the war.

ARNOLD, Abraham B., of Baltimore, Md., was born in Würtemberg, February 4, 1820. Having received an academic education at Mercersburg, Pa., he began the study of medicine under Dr. R. Lehwers, of New York, attended his first course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, his second course in the medical department of Washington University, Baltimore, and from the last named institution received his degree of M. D. in 1848. Dr. Arnold has been established in the practice of his profession in Baltimore for nearly a half century and is one of the oldest physicians of that city. He has devoted special attention to diseases of the nervous system. He was chosen Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in Washington University in 1872. In 1877 he was elected to the chair of Clinical Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore. He has been Consulting Physician to the Jewish Hospital and in 1877 was president of the Academy of Medicine of Baltimore. He is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and has published many papers of medical interest in the leading journals of his profession.

ASHHURST, John, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city, August 23, 1839. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania and pursued his medical studies in the medical department of that institution, graduating A. B. in 1857, and A. M. and M. D. in 1860. In the same year he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia. In 1861 he was elected a member of the Pathological Society of that city, and was elected president of this organization in 1870 and 1871. He has also been a member of the College of Physi-

cians since 1863. He served three years as Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army during the rebellion. He was elected Surgeon to the Episcopal Hospital in 1863 and was also elected Surgeon to the Children's Hospital in 1870. He has made valuable contributions to the literature of his profession, among the most important of his works in book form may be mentioned, "Injuries to the Spine," issued in 1867; and "Principles and Practice of Surgery," 1871, second edition in 1885. In 1877 he was elected Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, and he is at this (1893) date, Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in the same institution. Dr. Ashhurst's experience in general surgery extends over a period of a third of a century. He is widely known as a writer and clinician. As a teacher in his branch of the profession he is a recognized authority. His skill as an operator is perhaps unsurpassed by that of any other living surgeon in this country.

ASHTON, Lawrence, of Dallas, Texas, was born in King George county, Virginia, in the year 1847. His father, Dr. Horace D. Ashton, is an eminent physician of that section. He received a liberal education, and under his father was thoroughly tutored and trained in the art of diagnosis and the application of therapeutic remedies, this ripe physician and scholar giving him the advantage of an extended experience covering many years. He attended the National College of the Columbian University, Washington, D. C., graduating in 1872. After two years' practice with his father he located in Falmouth, Virginia. He was married January 29, 1878, to Nannie, youngest daughter of Captain Duff Green, of the latter town. Dr. Ashton was elected member of the State Medical Society in 1875, and member of the American Medical Association in 1881. His medical education was supplemented by attending the University of the City of New York, again graduating in 1885. He was vice-president of his State society for years, and member of the executive committee. When Virginia passed a law to regulate the practice of medicine the State society requested the Governor to appoint Dr. Ashton one of the examiners under that law, which position he held until he resigned to move to Dallas, Texas, in 1890. He has contributed largely to current medical literature, chief of which was a treatise on "Puerperal Septicæmia," in 1886. He has always enjoyed an extensive practice, is a keen observer, and is quick of perception and decision. He was unanimously elected honorary Fellow of Virginia Medical Association in 1890.

ATKINSON, Archibald, of Baltimore, Md., was born in Smithfield, Va., February 23, 1832. He pursued his professional studies at the University of Virginia and the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated at the latter institution in 1854. His medical education and training were supplemented by attendance at the Dublin Rotunda Hospital and the University of Paris. He has been established in Baltimore about twenty years and is a member of the Baltimore Medical Association and the Maryland Medico-Chirurgical Faculty. He served four years in the Confederate army as regimental and brigade surgeon and has served many years as Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons.

ATKINSON, William Biddle, of Philadel-

phia, Pa., the son of Isaac S. and Mary R. (Biddle) Atkinson, was born in Haverford, Delaware county, Pa., June 21, 1832. His paternal ancestry were of the earliest settlers of New Jersey. On the maternal side of his family the subject of this sketch is of German descent. Shortly after his birth, the parents of Dr. Atkinson removed to Philadelphia, where he was educated, receiving in 1850 from the Central High School the degree of A. B. and that of A. M. in 1855. After a three years term of study at the Jefferson Medical College under the preceptorship of Dr. Samuel McClellan, he received in 1853 the degree of M. D. For several years after his graduation he occupied a portion of each day in teaching the classics and mathematics. In 1854 he was elected to membership in the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the proceedings of which he reported for several years for medical journals and which he finally issued in book form as "Discussions before the Philadel-



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phia County Medical Society." For several years he acted as correspondent for the *New Jersey Medical and Surgical Reporter*, the *New York Medical Times*, the *Nashville Medical Journal*, the *New Orleans Medical Journal* and other medical periodicals. This led to his connection with Dr. S. W. Butler in 1858 as associate editor of the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, which they shortly changed from a monthly to a weekly journal. At the close of 1859 this relation was severed, and Dr. Atkinson then assumed the position of editor of the department of obstetrics and diseases of women and children for the *North American Medico-Chirurgical Review*, then under charge of Prof. S. D. Gross. This continued until the civil war caused the publication of this journal to be discontinued. In 1857 he commenced to lecture independently on obstetrics. In 1861 he was elected to the Department of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women of the Howard Hospital, Philadelphia. In 1859 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of

Women and Children in the Pennsylvania Medical College, which was then in the hands of an able faculty that attracted a large number of students. While here he conducted the gynecological clinic, at that time, and for some years, the only one in Philadelphia. His connection with this institution ceased in 1861, when the entire faculty resigned and the college became defunct. During the war he served as acting assistant surgeon. He was elected assistant secretary, then secretary of the Philadelphia County Medical Society and served in that office for seven years, when he declined a re-election, and was chosen vice-president, and president in 1873. On retiring from this office he delivered the annual address, which was published by the society, and was entitled "Hints in the Obstetric Procedure." In consequence of a great demand this was subsequently extended and published in book form, a large edition of which was soon exhausted. He became a member of the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania in 1858, and was made a member of its committee of publication, a position which he has held ever since. In 1863 the position of permanent secretary of this body was created and he was elected to that office and has been retained, and as such has edited its annual volume of transactions up to the present time. In 1859 he became a permanent member of the American Medical Association. When its laws were changed in 1864, and the post of permanent secretary was created, he was unanimously chosen to that office which he still retains, and edited its annual volume of transactions until 1883, when a weekly journal was issued instead. He is a member of the Northern Medical Association of Philadelphia, its secretary and its president. In 1874 he was selected to deliver the address on obstetrics, which was a review of the year's progress in that branch of our profession. In March, 1877, he was elected to the lectureship on diseases of children, Jefferson Medical College. In 1877 chosen Professor of Sanitary Science and Pediatrics in the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, in which position he lectured to large classes for several terms, after which he retired from the active work and was made Honorary Professor. On the organization of the State Board of Health of Pennsylvania, his work in connection with sanitary matters brought him the offer of a Medical Inspectorship, in which position he has become well known by his reports on sanitary affairs in that State. He has long held the position of a trustee in the Philadelphia Dental College and holds a similar position in several other institutions in that city. He has made many important contributions to medical literature such as "Evidence of Life in the Newly Delivered Child," *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, 1873; reprinted in the *Dublin Hospital Gazette* and in the American supplement to the *Obstetric Journal*, Great Britain and Ireland; also articles on "Chloral in Labor," "Veratrum Viride," "Forceps in Labor." Of those in book form he has edited the "Medical Register and Directory of Philadelphia," "Physicians and Surgeons of the United States" (1878), second edition, 1880; and "Therapeutics of Gynecology and Obstetrics" (1881). Dr. Atkinson has been closely identified with our profession during the last forty years, and upon his part this period has been characterized by

unremitting industry and energy, exercised in the interest of medical progress. He has been a successful physician, journalist, author and clinical teacher. His long and faithful work not only in the medical societies of his city and State, but in the American Medical Association and the numerous positions of honor that he has been called upon to fill, amply testify to his widely known professional ability and well deserved appreciation.

ATLEE, John Light, of Lancaster, Pa., eldest son of Colonel William Pitt Atlee, a revolutionary officer, and grandson of Hon. William Augustus Atlee, was born in Lancaster, Pa., November 2, 1799, and died there October 1, 1885. After receiving his preliminary education in the schools of Lancaster, he attended one year (1813-14) at Grey and Wiley's Academy, in Philadelphia. He studied medicine with Samuel Humes, M. D., in 1815, and in April, 1820, graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He then began practice in Lancaster, where he remained during the rest of his life. He was active in the organization of the Lancaster City and County Medical Society, of which he was twice elected president. He was one of the originators of the State Medical Society, in 1848, became its president in 1857, and one of the organizers of the American Medical Association in Philadelphia, was elected one of the vice-presidents in 1868 and president in 1882. At the union of Franklin and Marshall Colleges he became Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and so continued until 1869. He has always taken a lively interest in the cause of education, and having been appointed a school director in 1822, was for more than forty years an active and useful member of the board. He was a trustee of Franklin and Marshall College as well as of the Bishop Bowman Church Home, of Lancaster. He was also president of the board of trustees of the Home for Friendless Children of the city and county of Lancaster, and sustained the same relation to the State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg. He has been a contributor to the *American Medical Journal*, and other periodicals. He revived the operation of ovariectomy in 1843, and was the first in the history of medicine to successfully remove both ovaries at one operation. This patient lived and remained in good health for more than forty years afterwards. He was elected honorary Fellow of the American Gynecological Society in 1877, and was trustee of numerous public institutions. He was married March 12, 1822, to Sarah H., eldest daughter of the late Hon. Walter Franklin, who was presiding judge of the courts of Lancaster and York counties.

ATLEE, Walter Franklin, Philadelphia, son of Dr. John L. Atlee, of Lancaster, was born in Lancaster, Pa., October 12, 1828. He was educated in Lancaster, at Muhlenburg's school, near Flushing, Long Island, and at Yale College, where he graduated A. B. in 1846, and studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, taking the degree of M. D. in 1850. He then visited Europe for the purpose of study, and returning, settled permanently in Philadelphia in 1856. He is a member of the College of Physicians. His contributions to medical literature consist, among other publications, of notes of lectures by Bernard and Robison on the blood, and of the clinical lectures on surgery, by Nélaton; also of a number

of articles on a variety of medical subjects in American medical periodicals.

ATLEE, Washington Lemuel, of Philadelphia, was born at Lancaster, Pa., February 22, 1808, and died September 6, 1878. He was the youngest brother of Dr. John L. Atlee and a grandson of the Hon. William Augustus Atlee, one of the early judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. His maternal grandfather was Major John Light, an officer in the revolutionary war. As early as fourteen years of age he was placed in a dry goods store, but dissatisfied with the prospect of a commercial life, he entered after eighteen months the office of his brother, of Lancaster. He there devoted his time to the study of the classics, natural sciences and the preliminaries of his profession. He received his diploma in 1829, from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in which city he was a private pupil in the office of George McClellan, M. D., Professor of Surgery. Soon after graduation he married Miss Ann Eliza Hoff, of Lancaster, and settled in the village of Mount Joy. Here he organized a literary society, delivered lectures on various scientific topics, and pursued the study of botany. In the autumn of 1834 he returned to his native city, and for ten years devoted himself with ardor and success to the practice of his profession and the pursuit of some of its higher and more abstract departments. Among the latter should be mentioned the remarkable series of experiments carried out at his suggestion on the body of an executed criminal, named Moselman, reported in the *American Journal of Medical Science* for 1840. An invitation to fill the chair of Medical Chemistry in the medical department of Pennsylvania College, at Philadelphia, led to his removal to that city in 1845. He soon became engaged in an extensive private practice, which increased so rapidly that, in 1853, he resigned the professorship, and since that time has given his whole attention to the demands of his patients. This did not prevent him, however, from taking a warm interest in the general welfare of the profession, and he was well known as an active member of the County Medical Society, president in 1874; and State Medical Society, president in 1875, and the American Medical Association, its vice-president. A brilliant extempore speaker and an able debater, his weight was always cast in favor of a higher medical education and a broad and liberal construction of the rights and duties of medical life. As a practitioner he was most famous for his advocacy of the difficult operation of ovariectomy. Commencing its performance and defending its propriety at a period when hardly another surgeon in the land dared support him, he triumphantly vindicated its merits by the statistics of over three hundred cases in his own hands, a large part of them successful in all respects. But one other operator in the world has surpassed him in the experience of such operations, and now all enlightened surgeons recognize it as an invaluable resort in the desperate cases to which it is applicable. From his own history of ovariectomy, sketched in his annual address as president, before the Philadelphia County Medical Society, we cull the more important facts. To Dr. Ephraim McDowell is accorded the honor (now generally conceded) of being the first to perform the operation, in the year 1809. Dr. John L. Atlee, of Lancaster, Pa.,

brother of the subject of this sketch, performed it on June 29, 1843, on an unmarried lady, aged twenty-five years. This was the first time that both ovaries were removed. Being associated with his brother in the case, Dr. W. L. Atlee commenced studying the literature of the operation, and spent considerable time in collecting and collating all that had any bearing on the subject. He believes that everything that had ever been reported was thoroughly gleaned from every part of the world. The result of this great labor was the publication of one hundred and one operations in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, April, 1845. In this table he at first placed three names—L'Aumonier, Dzondi and Galenzowski—before that of McDowell. These cases, although associated with the ovary, were not cases of ovariectomy. So of the Houston case exhumed from the Philo-



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sophical Transactions, and transferred to the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, April, 1849, and reported as a case occurring in British surgery in 1701. This unjustly accorded the English profession the priority in ovariectomy. A new edition of his table, containing two hundred and twenty-two cases, was published in 1851 in the transactions of the American Medical Association for that year. Dr. Atlee performed his first operation March 29, 1844, on a married lady sixty-one years of age. It proved fatal. Respecting the case he says: "It was on the banks of the Chicquesalunga, Lancaster county. In traveling westward on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, soon after passing Landisville station, a small stream is crossed, on the opposite bank of which, and on the right-hand side, stands a one-story brick tenement (within the last few years raised to two stories). It was in this house, after many days and nights of in-

tense anxiety, that I first essayed this operation. I can never pass it without emotion. It is the text for many, many thoughts. No one can know the mental and moral conflicts of that hour, and I can not describe them. In that humble spot began the great battle of my professional life, a battle, on my part, unsought, yet firmly maintained on the defensive; because, although this effort was unfortunate, I had weighed the matter well and my convictions were on the side of humanity and duty. With the axiom that truth must prevail, I determined to take my position." His second operation was performed in the city of Lancaster, August 28, 1844, on an unmarried lady, twenty-four years of age. She recovered. In his published record of this case in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, April, 1845, Dr. Atlee said: "I pledge myself to the profession to treat this subject in all truth and candor; to falsify, omit or withhold nothing; and to write down errors, if such there be, in honesty and without fear—taking censure when deserved. In the decision of a matter of such weight to humanity, personal sacrifices ought to be utterly disregarded. If this operation is to be established, it must be on correct statements; if its fails on such testimony, it fails justly and forever. But if its establishment be attempted on falsified reports and withheld facts, then human life must fall a sacrifice to personal and professional dishonesty, and the effort must necessarily die, covered with a mantle of human gore. Let the question, therefore, be met as it ought to be, and its history be a record of truth." This pledge he ever faithfully observed. His third operation, the first case in Philadelphia, was performed March 15, 1849. Upon moving to Philadelphia he found ovariectomy everywhere decried. It was denounced by the general profession, in the medical societies, in all the medical colleges, and was even discouraged by the majority of his own colleagues. He was misrepresented before the medical public, and was pointed at as a dangerous man, even as a murderer. The opposition went so far that a celebrated professor, in his published lectures, invoked the law to arrest him in the performance of the operation. It was his custom from the first to invite members of the profession to witness the operation, in order that they might be able to form a proper opinion of its character, and to judge of its propriety. It was, however, a rare circumstance during the probationary stage of the operation, for anyone to accept the invitation cordially and gratefully. Some did so, coldly; others politely declined; others positively refused, and emphatically condemned the operation, while others took the invitation as an insult. But after ovariectomy began to grow into favor, and since it has taken a position in legitimate surgery, an opportunity to witness it is sought after by those very individuals who were disposed to condemn it. The strongest opposition came from those who had never seen the operation, who would not consent to see it, and who consequently knew nothing about it; while those who reluctantly ventured to witness it, as a general rule, gradually modified their adverse opinions, and finally became advocates of it. Referring to his first cases of ovariectomy, we quote Dr. Allen's exact language: "Gentlemen who were bold enough to witness the operation, were even directly accused by their professional acquaintances of be-

ing 'particeps criminis' in committing murder, notwithstanding these murdered patients recovered! Some, high in the profession, against all ethical considerations, would call upon patients who had fully decided upon the operation, for the purpose of warning them against me and certain death. The day before I operated upon my first patient in Philadelphia an eminent surgeon called upon her to assure her that she would certainly be dead in twenty-four hours. Twenty-fours after the operation I requested him to visit her, and her condition was such that he would not believe that she had been meddled with until I exposed the wound. This lady is still (1878) living in good health, and since then has survived two miscarriages, the removal of an immense tumor from the neck, and an operation for cataract in both eyes. Another medical gentleman, whose patient came to me against his positive remonstrance, attended the operation for the express purpose of being with her when she died on the operating table. She did not die and still lives, although both ovaries were removed; and he left the room a convert to ovariectomy." Particular mention was made by Dr. Atlee, in the course of his address, of the vehement opposition encountered at the hands of Professors Thomas D. Mütter and Meigs, of Philadelphia, and Prof. Joseph B. Flint, of Louisville, and also of the sympathy and support received from such men as Prof. William R. Grant, Drs. T. M. Drysdale and George McClellan, Professors S. D. Gross and N. Chapman, and Prof. Mussey, of Cincinnati. Other distinguished men who then or later indorsed the operation were Drs. Henry H. Smith and Hugh L. Hodge. In May, 1852, by invitation from him, a committee from the Northern Medical Association, consisting of Drs. Remington, Bryan and Levis, witnessed the operation in the case of a patient who would have died soon after any operation, and perhaps as soon without one, as was in fact admitted in their report, which concluded with an earnest recommendation for the adoption of the subjoined resolution: "*Resolved*, That this association, in view of the numerous fatal results ensuing upon ovariectomy, and the many disasters arising from errors in diagnosis, unreservedly deprecate the frequent performance of this operation as detrimental to the best interests of science, and fraught with the most imminent hazard to life." At a meeting of the society, held September 16, 1852, the committee reported progress; at another, on October 7, the report was postponed; at a third, on October 21, the report was made and the resolution postponed for discussion until the next meeting. That occurred November 18, when a resolution, thanking Dr. Atlee for his courtesy in inviting a committee of the association to witness the operation, was adopted as a substitute to that reported by the committee. Thereupon, on motion of Dr. Remington, the following preamble and resolution were adopted: "*Whereas*, This association, considering the great mortality resulting from ovariectomy, the extreme obscurity of diagnosis, the weight of authority against it, and the uncertainty of published statistics; therefore, *Resolved*, That, although cases have occurred, and may occur where the operation was advisable, this society can not approve of a general resort to gastrotomy for the removal of ovarian tumors. Of the members of the

committee, Dr. Bryan subsequently recognized ovariectomy by calling Dr. Atlee in consultation in cases of abdominal tumors, and Dr. Levis has himself practiced the operation. Dr. Remington died before the operation met with general recognition. The position held by Dr. Atlee in relation to another great operation, viz.: the removal of uterine fibroids, is well defined by two distinguished men. Professor Pallen, in his prize essay, presented to the American Medical Association in 1869, says: "In 1853, Dr. Washington L. Atlee startled the profession by his method of heroically attacking uterine tumors with the knife. . . . His successes were numerous, and the ingenuity of devices is deserving of the highest commendation." And Dr. J. Marion Sims, in the *New York Medical Journal*, April, 1874, says: "The name of Atlee stands without a rival in connection with uterine fibroids. His operations were so heroic that no man has as yet dared to imitate him. A generation has passed since he gave to the world his valuable essay on the surgical treatment of fibrous tumors of the uterus; but it is only within the last five or six years that the profession have come to appreciate the great truths which he labored to establish. Meadows, of London, and Thomas, of New York, have each achieved splendid results in this direction, and made valuable contributions to our literature. A few isolated cases of fibroid enucleation have been published by others, and this is about all that we can boast of since Atlee first led the way for us." Since the foregoing remarks of the late Dr. Sims, made nearly twenty years ago, the operation for extirpation of fibroid tumors of the uterus has been more frequently performed and the practice may now be regarded as a well-established surgical procedure. At this date (1893) cases of their successful removal, either by instruments or the electric needle, are almost constantly reported by leading gynecologists in the various cities of this country. As an author Dr. Atlee contributed numerous scientific articles to the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, and the *Transactions* of various medical associations; the prize essays of the American Medical Association in 1853 included one written by him, entitled: "The Surgical Treatment of Certain Fibrous Tumors of the Uterus, heretofore considered beyond the Resources of Art." His extended experience in ovariectomy was summed up in his work: "General and Differential Diagnosis of Ovarian Tumors, with Special Reference to the Operation of Ovariectomy; and Occasional Pathological and Therapeutical Considerations," 1873. Among his published addresses and papers may be specially cited the above alluded to history of ovariectomy, entitled: "A Retrospect of the Struggles and Triumphs of Ovariectomy in Philadelphia," delivered February 1, 1875; that of "Old Physic and Young Physic: Some of the Changes of the Past Half-Century Contrasted and Compared, and their Advantages Estimated," delivered in 1875, as president of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; a paper on "The Treatment of Fibroid Tumors of the Uterus," read before the International Medical Congress, Philadelphia, in September, 1876; and a paper on "Sarcoma of the Ovaries," read before the American Gynecological Society, in 1877.

ATWATER, Hiram Hayden, of Burlington, Vt., was born in Norfolk, N. J., February 17, 1828, and died in the former city August 19, 1891. His father was a physician at Norfolk, N. J., but the son was educated at Burlington and at Woodstock Medical College, graduating in 1851. He first settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., but in 1861 removed permanently to Vermont. He was pension examiner for many years beginning in 1862. He was health officer of Burlington in 1867, and commissioner of lunacy for two years. Dr. Atwater had a special bent in the direction of obstetrics and was for many years the instructor in that branch in the University of Vermont. He was also one of the medical staff of the Mary Fletcher Hospital. He was the author of various contributions in the Vermont and other medical transactions and the *American Journal of Obstetrics*.

AYER, Washington, of San Francisco, California, of Scotch-English descent, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, June 18, 1823. After receiving an academic education he entered the Harvard Medical School, and received his medical degree from that institution in 1847. He then established himself at Lawrence, Massachusetts, and engaged in the general practice of his profession. But the wave of excitement that swept over the country on account of the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast reached his city soon after, and in February, 1849, he sailed for California, and arrived in San Francisco on July 5, 1849, and has since been a resident of that city. While engaged in general practice he has given some attention to surgery, and has performed many capital operations—notable in a number of cases of uterine fibroids. Dr. Ayer is a member of the San Francisco Medical Society, and was elected president of this organization in 1877. He is also an honored member of the California State Medical Society; of the Society of California Pioneers, and of other social and scientific organizations. He has taken an active interest in municipal and educational affairs, and from 1865 to 1870 served as a member of the San Francisco Board of Education. Dr. Ayer is widely known as one of the oldest and most prominent medical men of his adopted State.

AYERS, Daniel, of Brooklyn, N. Y., died January 18, 1892, aged sixty-nine years. He was a graduate of Princeton and of the New York University. He settled in Brooklyn in 1845, and acquired a surgical fame and fortune therefrom in a short time. He retired after forty years of remarkable activity, and began to dispense gifts to such institutions as the Wesleyan University, the Long Island College Hospital and the Hoagland Laboratory. His benefactions to the university just named are estimated to exceed \$250,000. He assisted in founding the Brooklyn City Hospital, and was associated with Dr. Louis Bauer, who went to St. Louis afterwards, in a kind of post-graduate surgical clinic, which was the scene of some pioneer joint surgery in the United States. He was chosen Emeritus Professor of Surgical Pathology in the Long Island College Hospital in 1874, and delivered courses of lectures most elaborately illustrated by specimens and artistic models, in the making of which practice had made him expert. Two sons, Dr. Morgan Ayers and Messenger Ayers, succeed him.

AYERS, William O., of Brooklyn, N. Y.,

was born in New Caanan, Conn., September 11, 1817, and died in the former city April 30, 1887. He received his academic education at Yale University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1837. His avocation during the ensuing fifteen years was that of an educator. His last engagement in this capacity was in Boston, Mass., where he had been employed for a period of seven years. In the latter part of this service he began the study of medicine and received the degree of M. D. from the Yale Medical School in 1854. Immediately after graduation he removed to San Francisco, Cal., and was engaged in practice in that city for a period of seventeen years, and occupied the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine in Toiland Medical College during a portion of this time. Shortly before the great fire of 1871, in Chicago, he removed to that city and resided there until 1878, when he removed to New Haven, Conn. In the following year he was appointed lecturer on diseases of the nervous system in his *Alma Mater*—the Yale Medical School—holding this position till early in 1887, when, on account of failing health, he removed to Brooklyn, N. Y. While Dr. Ayers had made a special study of nervous diseases, he had also given much thought to various branches of natural science, particularly to ichthyology, on which he had published many articles in the Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History and of the California Academy of Sciences.

BABCOCK, Elmer Eugene, of Chicago, Ill., was born on a farm near Platteville, Grant county, Wis., June 8, 1859, and is of Scotch-English parentage. Through Gideon Babcock, an officer in the revolutionary war, to Robert Babcock, of Puritan stock, he has direct lineage. After a liberal education he studied civil engineering and surveying, but laid the transit aside for the scalpel in 1881, entering the office of Drs. Bowen and Hart, surgeons of the Burlington and Missouri R. R. at Lincoln, Neb. After one and one-half years of pupilage he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Chicago, graduating in 1884. He was then selected to represent his college for two years as resident surgeon of Cook County Hospital, receiving its diploma in 1886, since which time he has engaged in private practice, devoting himself especially to surgery. He was married in 1886 to Miss Ida Amelia Dobson, of Lincoln, Neb. Since 1888 he has been connected with the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, teaching various branches of surgery and is now Professor of Surgical Anatomy and recording secretary of the faculty. He is attending surgeon to Cook County Hospital and a member of the following societies: Chicago Medical Society, Cook County Hospital Clinical Society, Chicago Medico-Legal Society, Illinois State Medical Society, American Medical Association, Chicago Pathological Society and Chicago Practitioners' Club.

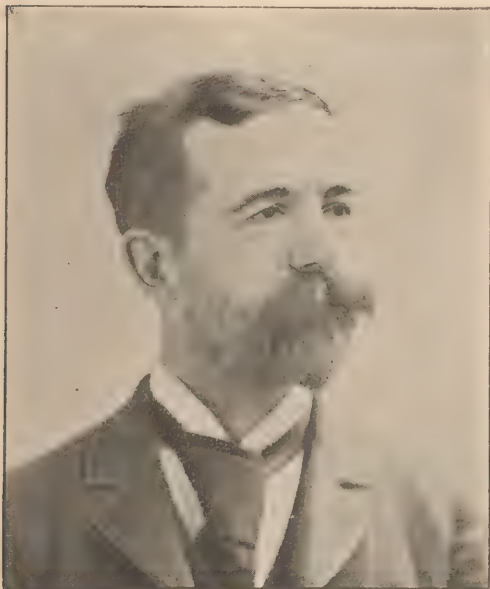
BABCOCK, Robert Hall, of Chicago, Ill., was born in Watertown, N. Y., July 26, 1851, but was reared in Kalamazoo, Mich. In April, 1864, he lost his sight in consequence of an accident, and a few months subsequently left home to become a pupil of the Institution for the Blind, in Philadelphia. Three years later he entered the preparatory department of Olivet College, Olivet, Mich. In two years he had prepared himself for college, and entered

upon a classical course at Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio. He did not graduate there, however, but finished at the University of Michigan. Nevertheless, the former institution conferred upon him the title of Master of Arts, in June, 1888. In 1874 he began his medical studies, taking two courses of lectures at Ann Arbor. He then entered the Chicago Medical College, from which institution he received the degree of M. D., in the spring of 1878. The following year he attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at New York, being graduated as one of the ten "honor men," in February, 1879. He was married a few months later, and in July, 1880, went to Germany, where he passed three years, chiefly at Munich, in study of diseases of the chest. In October, 1883, he began the practice of his profession in Chicago. He became connected with the Southside Free Dispensary, and remained for seven years as one of the attending physicians to the throat and chest department. In 1886 he was elected to the faculty of the Chicago Polyclinic, from which capacity he resigned two years subsequently, and soon thereafter helped to found the Post-graduate Medical School of Chicago. He held the professorship of Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis. In January, 1890, he was appointed specialist in diseases of the chest to Cook County Hospital, a position which he has held for the past three years. In July, 1891, he was elected professor of Clinical Medicine, Diseases of the Chest and Physical Diagnosis in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, a position which he still occupies. He is a member of several city, State and national medical societies. He has contributed a number of articles to leading medical journals, both in the east and west, but is not author of any work. It was his blindness which led him to devote himself to diseases of the heart and lungs, in which specialty acute hearing is the chief requisite of the diagnostician.

BACON, Charles Sumner, of Chicago, Ill., was born in Spring Prairie, Wis., July 30, 1856. He was graduated at Beloit College in 1878, his preparatory education having been obtained in the common schools and the Whitewater State Normal School. He then taught three years in the High School in Racine and the German-American Teachers' Seminary, in Milwaukee. After a three years' course in medicine in the Chicago Medical College, he graduated in 1884. Having served eighteen months as interne in the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, he began the practice of his profession in the same city. In 1886 he was appointed Pathologist and Assistant Surgeon to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, which position he held for two years. On the founding of the Chicago Polyclinic, in 1886, he was appointed Assistant Gynecologist, in 1889 he was made Instructor and in 1891 Professor. He spent the summer of 1891 in studying gynecology in London, Paris and Berlin. He has spent some time in perfecting apparatus for controlling the Edison incandescent current for medical uses. His writings consist of papers presented to medical societies, among which may be mentioned, "Report of an Examination of Dairy Milk and the Milk of Cows Fed on Distillery Slops," "Report of a Case of Sarcoma of the Nose Cured after many Operations," "Report of Laparotomy for Monthly Molimina in a Woman without Vagina,

Uterus or Ovaries," and "Some Considerations concerning Purpura Hæmorrhagica with a Report of Two Cases of Idiopathic and One of Symptomatic Purpura."

BACON, Joseph Barnes, of Chicago, Ill., was born near Hills, Illinois, in 1854, and is of American parentage. His preliminary education was begun in the district school and continued at the Macomb Normal College and the Northwestern University. He graduated at the Texas Medical College in 1879 and at the Chicago Medical College in 1881. After practicing general medicine for three years at Montideo, Minn., he went abroad and studied in the hospitals of Heidelberg and Vienna in 1884 and 1885. Returning from Europe he located at Macomb, Ill., and did a general surgical practice for seven years. In 1892 he was appointed to the chair of Rectal Surgery in the Post Graduate Medical School of Chicago, and



Joseph B. Bacon.

has since then limited his practice to that specialty. Dr. Bacon has devised a new electrode for treating hemorrhoids by electricity, also an instrument for tamponing the rectum that is ideal as a means of checking hemorrhage. In March, 1893, he devised a new method of treating rectal strictures—by transplanting a piece of gut from the ileum and anastomosing its ends above and below the stricture with the rectum, or where the sigmoid mesentery is long enough, he makes only a partial transplanting, by bringing down the sigmoid and anastomosing it below the stricture and sutures the surfaces of the rectum and sigmoid, thus making a firm septum, which is subsequently removed by compression forceps.

BAILEY, William H., of Albany, N. Y., was born at Bethlehem, that State, December 28, 1825. After receiving an academic education he entered the Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated M. D. in 1853. He soon after commenced the practice of his pro-

fession, at Utica, N. Y., but removed the following year to his present location. He is a member of the American Medical Association and Medical Society of the State of New York. He was made secretary of the latter organization in 1865, and annually re-elected for the succeeding ten years. He is also a member of the Medical Society of Albany County, N. Y., and was elected president of the same in 1870. Dr. Bailey is an honorary member of the Medical Society of the State of Texas, and corresponding member of the Medico-Legal Society of New York.

BAKER, Henry Brooks, of Lansing, Mich., was born December 29, 1837, at Brattleboro, Vt. He went to Michigan in 1849. His early education was obtained partly in the common schools of Vermont, Massachusetts and Michigan, and by self-teaching. He studied medicine, attended lectures at the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1861-1862, and graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in 1866. From the summer of 1862 to the close of the war, he served in the medical department of the 20th Michigan Infantry Volunteers, 9th army corps, and at operating and general hospitals, becoming, after July, 1864, the medical officer in charge of the regiment. He was taken prisoner at the Wilderness, but soon rejoined the division hospital. After the war he practiced in civil life in Michigan about four years. In 1870 Dr. Baker took charge of the compilation of the vital statistics of Michigan, and continued in charge of them for many years, compiling, also, the very useful volume of "Statistics of Michigan" for 1870, based on the United States census. In 1870 Dr. Baker was the first to move for a State board of health; the board, subsequently established in 1873, was the first one wholly founded upon the plan of "moral suasion," its functions being advisory, not mandatory. This feature of the law was due to Dr. Baker's influence. Since that time many other State boards of health have been founded, most of them upon the same plan. Since the organization of the State board of health in 1873, Dr. Baker has been its secretary, and the yearly reports, circulars of instruction and various other documents pertaining to the work of the office of the board, exhibit evidence of his painstaking care and ability to discharge the duties involved. Dr. Baker is a member of the Michigan State Medical Society, of which he has been treasurer and vice-president, and of the American Medical Association of which he has been secretary and chairman of the section on State medicine. He was a member of the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia in 1876, is a Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society, London, England, a member of the American Climatological Association, is a vice-president of the American Social Science Association, has been treasurer and president of the American Public Health Association, and is an honorary member of the French Society of Hygiene, Paris. He has contributed many papers to prominent journals and transactions of societies on medical and other subjects. His published writings are chiefly on psychological, physiological, statistical and sanitary subjects. His scientific sanitary papers have treated more particularly of the causes of diseases. He has given especial attention to the relations of sickness from sev-

eral diseases to climatic, meteorological and other conditions. One of his papers, read before the American Public Health Association, at St. Louis, was on "The Relation of Low Water in Wells to the Causation of Typhoid Fever," but he did not reach the same conclusions as did Pettenkofer, in Munich, who was the first to bring this subject into prominence.

BALDY, John Montgomery, of Philadelphia, was born in Danville, Montour county, Pa., in 1860, and is of English and Irish descent. He received his academic education in his native town, and began the study of medicine there under the preceptorship of Dr. James D. Strawbridge. He received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1884, and pursued post-graduate studies in Philadelphia. He was also resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. Dr. Baldy then practiced his profession one year at Scranton and removed to Philadelphia. In 1887 his medical education and training was supplemented by courses of study in Berlin, Vienna and London. His practice is limited to gynecological work. He was physician to the Philadelphia Dispensary from 1885 to 1888; was surgeon to the Gynecian Hospital in 1890; gynecologist to St. Agnes Hospital in 1891, and since 1891 professor of gynecology in the Philadelphia Polyclinic. He is a member of the American Medical Association; the Pennsylvania State Medical Society; the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society; the Philadelphia Pathological Society, and is Fellow to the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; Fellow to the American Gynecological Society; Fellow to the British Gynecological Society, and is editor of and contributor to the "American Text-Book of Gynecology."

BALDWIN, James Fairchild, of Columbus, Ohio, was born in Orangeville, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1850. His father was a Presbyterian minister. His mother was a sister of Pres. James H. Fairchild, of Oberlin, Ohio, Pres. E. H. Fairchild, of Berea, Ky., and Pres. George T. Fairchild, of Manhattan, Kan. He graduated in the Arts at Oberlin College in 1870, and Medicine at Jefferson College in 1874. His graduating thesis, on "The Relation of Ozone to Disease," was awarded the Faculty prize of one hundred dollars over one hundred and fifty competitors. He located in Columbus Sept. 1, 1874. In 1875 he assisted in the organization of the Columbus Medical College, with which institution he was connected until 1882, at first as professor of physiology, and afterwards as professor of anatomy. In 1882, he was summarily removed from his professorship by the Board of Trustees because of his vigorous opposition to the low standard of the school. In 1876, he began work in medical journalism, being then one of the editors of the Ohio Medical Recorder. He has continued in this work until the present, being now editor of the Columbus Medical Journal. It was an editorial in this journal that, although not written for that purpose, secured for him in 1883, the award of a full nickel bicycle, from the Pope Manufacturing Co., in a series of prizes offered for articles written by physicians on the use of the wheel. In addition to the two prize essays mentioned, and many articles in his own and other medical journals, he, in 1888, contributed to the Reference Hand Book of the Medical Sciences the article on Personal Nomenclature. July 17, 1889, he per-

formed the first Porro operation ever made in Ohio. The patient was a dwarf, forty-five inches in height, and both mother and child were saved. This operation was the ninth of the kind in the United States, and the third successful one. In the summer of 1889, he removed a tumor from the vocal cords of a lad from Licking Co., and also one from a girl from Madison Co., by means of intubation, this method of treating these tumors being original with him, and these the first cases so treated. (New York Medical Record, March 8, 1890.) In 1890, he, with other physicians, incorporated the Ohio Medical University, which gave its first course of instruction, in its departments of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy in 1892-3. He holds the position of Chancellor of this University, and also the chair of operative gynecology in the medical department. He is a member of the Columbus Academy of Medicine, of the Central Ohio Medical Society (president in 1891), and of the Ohio State Medical Society.

BARD, John, was born in Burlington, N. J., February 1, 1716, and died in Hyde Park, N. Y., March 30, 1799. He was the son of a New Jersey magistrate of Huguenot origin, and after attending a classical school was apprenticed to the elder John Kearsley, a noted physician of Philadelphia, Pa., who, if the account speaks truly, was no lenient master. "He treated his pupils with great rigor, and subjected them to the most menial employments." An apprenticeship at that time was no sinecure; it was a period of probation attended with toil and exactions. The pupil lived, for the most part, with his master—was constantly subject to his orders, whether in the task of preparing medicines to be used in his daily rounds, in carrying them to the patients, or in making fires, keeping the office clean, and other household duties now devolving upon domestics. "To these, Dr. Bard has been often heard to say, he would never have submitted but from apprehension of giving pain to his excellent mother, and the encouragement he received from the kindness of her particular friend, Mrs. Kearsley, of whom he always spoke in terms of the warmest gratitude, affection and respect. Under such circumstances he persevered to the end of seven tedious years, stealing his hours of study from sleep, after the family had retired to rest, and before they arose from their beds." After practicing his profession a few years in Philadelphia he established himself in New York (1746) and soon took rank as one of the ablest of American medical men. In 1759, when an epidemic of malignant fever threatened New York, having been commissioned to devise means to check the spread of the disease, he recommended the purchase of Bedloe's Island for the isolation of cases of infectious disease, and was placed in charge of the hospital that was built in accordance with his suggestion. He was the first president of the New York Medical Society. He has left a paper on "Malignant Pleurisy," and several treating of yellow fever, all of which were published in the *American Medical Register*. He was succeeded by his son, Dr. Samuel Bard, the subject of the following sketch, who was one of the founders of the first medical school in New York, and a distinguished practitioner of that city.

BARD, Samuel, of New York, was born at

Philadelphia, Pa., April 1, 1742, and died at Hyde Park, N. Y., May 24, 1821. One of his biographers, the late Dr. James P. White, says: "Among those who have been conspicuous in the profession of medicine, whose lives should be recorded with especial reference to their value as examples worthy of imitation by all just entering upon the discharge of its duties and responsibilities, few probably may claim a higher place than the subject of the following memoir. Without claiming for Dr. Bard great genius, or brilliant talents, without asserting that nature had bestowed upon him gifts superior to those possessed by many who daily embark in the same pursuit, yet will it, in the course of this narrative, be perceived that by industry in the study of its several departments, by diligence throughout a large professional career, in the discharge of all his obligations as a practitioner, and by cultivating all the social and Christian virtues he elevated himself to the very first rank as a medical scholar, a philanthropist and a citizen. What he attained may, by pursuing a similar course, be the lot of every neophyte. The path which he trod is open to all. The object for which he successfully contended encompass all that is most desirable in this life, and secures a fadeless inheritance in the life to come." "The unexceptionable character of the man, the value of the example furnished in the life of Dr. Bard, in his social, religious and professional intercourse with his medical brethren and with the world, will, it is believed, furnish an adequate apology for the length of the following narrative and the minuteness of detail in private, social and other matters, which may not possess interest to the medical practitioner exclusively." The ancestors of Samuel Bard, preferring adherence to their faith rather than submission to the requisitions of an arbitrary decree of the French government, became exiles under the provisions of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. To the same decree was America indebted for many of the heroes of the revolution. To this intelligent class of refugees in this country she is also indebted for much of the spirit of civil and religious freedom which led to the declaration of American independence and the successful resistance to British oppression and intolerance. Peter Bard, the paternal grandfather of Samuel, on his arrival in America, established his residence upon the banks of the Delaware, a short distance above Philadelphia. Here he soon after united his fortunes with those of Miss Marmion, the daughter of an English gentleman, who also abandoned country and home from scruples of conscience and sought their enjoyment in the New World. From this marriage sprung the immediate ancestor of the subject of this sketch, Dr. John Bard, one of the most distinguished practitioners of his time, the friend and companion of Franklin. This renowned physician received his education and commenced the practice of his profession in the city of Philadelphia. Here he became attached to the granddaughter of Peter Falconer, another distinguished French refugee, who had emigrated to New York in the capacity of private secretary to Lord Cornbury, governor of the province and favorite cousin of Queen Anne. Not long subsequent to this event the subject of the present memoir was born, and whilst his father and family were yet residing in Philadelphia. In 1746, how-

ever, when his eldest son, Samuel, was but four years old, Dr. John Bard was induced to remove to the city of New York, where he long occupied a prominent position among the medical and literary men of his period. Soon after his arrival in New York, the education of his son commenced. Of precocity of talent no evidence appears; but the few anecdotes related of his early years show the peculiar traits of his character to have been rather a felicity of nature than the tardy fruits of discipline. He was, however, a quick, industrious and amiable child, and the instruction given by his observant mother to his master is frequently cited to show her opinion of his capacity. "If Peter," said she, "does not know his lesson, excuse him; if Sam does not, punish him, for he can learn at will." The subject of this sketch was early impressed by his parents with a sense of religion and disciplined in the path of rectitude. They often told him that any fault might be excused except a want of truth. After passing through courses of study with private teaching and the completion of his academic education at Columbia College, he was led by his own wishes and the choice of his father, to adopt the study of the medical profession. His opening talents were viewed by a partial parent in so strong a light, and so just an estimate did that parent place upon the importance of being fully and thoroughly taught in the several sciences upon which medicine is based, that he determined to educate him abroad. The School of Edinburgh was at this time in the highest repute, and was accordingly selected as the great source from which young Bard was to derive his medical education, and form his character for future life. After much anxious preparation, at the early age of nineteen, he accordingly bade adieu to his native country, with a mind stored with such learning as the colonies then afforded. This occurred in September, 1761, at a period when Great Britain was at war with France, nor did he escape the hazards incident to a sea voyage under such circumstances. The first intelligence which his father received from him was contained in a letter, dated Bayonne Castle, announcing that in three weeks after embarking at New York, he fell into the hands of the enemy, and was now in confinement. It was fortunate for our young prisoner that Dr. Franklin, the intimate friend of his father, then resided in London, as agent for several of the Colonies. By his kind assistance the gloom of a prison was soon exchanged for the freshness and freedom of the country, and after five months residence in France, he proceeded on his way to the British metropolis. Arrived in London young Bard now entered upon the great object of his visit with that intelligence and zeal which through life marked his character. His letters of introduction were to the first men of the age, by means of which he became immediately known to Fothergill, Hunter, Mackenzie and others. The gentleman under whose special instructions he placed himself, was Dr. Alexander Russell, an amiable and able man, well known in his day by various communications to the Royal Society and other writings. In September, 1762, he repaired to Edinburgh, and here he also enjoyed the privilege of associating with characters of the first eminence. At this time Robertson, the historian, was at the head of the University, and Rutherford, Whytt, the

two Monros, father and son, Cullen, Hope, Ferguson, Gregory and Blair, were among its teachers. Under such men was Bard trained, and here the torch was lighted which subsequently inflamed many kindred bosoms. On completing his studies he wrote an inaugural thesis entitled "*De Viribus Opii*" which was carefully prepared and ably defended at his examination, was spoken of with great respect by competent medical men and which admitted him to his medical degree. His diploma was dated September 6, 1765. Having completed his course of medical education, he employed some time in an excursion through the most interior parts of Scotland, and various parts of England, and the scenes which presented afforded him the highest gratification to which he often afterwards alluded with feelings of enthusiastic admiration. On his last visit to Dr. Fothergill he was given much salutary advice, who, in concluding, gave him what he termed the secret of his own success: "I crept," said this eminent physician, "over the backs of the poor into the pockets of the rich." This anecdote, giving the origin of a maxim which has since been often repeated, may again answer as a useful hint to the young practitioner who may chance to read it. Dr. Bard, himself, often repeated and urged upon young physicians a similar prudential maxim in that the basis of their practice and their fame, to be permanent, should be laid in the opinions of the many, and thus growing up by insensible degrees, it would be free from the dangers that attend on a premature reputation of a narrow and wavering patronage. After an absence of five years abroad, Dr. Bard returned to New York. The expenses of his education had exceeded one thousand pounds, a large sum to expend for such a purpose at that early period, and which had involved his father in debt. To relieve his self-sacrificing parent from embarrassment incurred in his behalf, he entered at once upon the exercise of his profession in partnership with him, devoting himself to it with native enthusiasm and faithful perseverance. For three years he drew nothing from the profits of their joint business, which amounted to nearly fifteen hundred pounds per annum, beyond his necessary expenses, allowing all the remainder, which he might justly have claimed, to go towards the liquidation of debts, which in honor he regarded as his own. Considering himself at that time exonerated from all other claim than that of gratitude, he proceeded to form a more tender and more lasting union, and trusting to Providence and his own exertion, his marriage to his cousin took place whilst his pecuniary resources did not exceed one hundred pounds. With this lady, in uninterrupted harmony and affection, he lived through the long and chequered period of fifty-five years. Dr. Bard had early formed a plan for a medical school, and within a year after his return from Europe, an organization was effected and united to King's College. His associates in this laudable enterprise were Drs. Clossy, Jones, Middleton, Smith and Tennant; while to him, then but in his twenty-eighth year, was given by common consent what was considered the most responsible and influential department of the Practice of Physic. Thus early did he begin to repay his debt of education to this literary institution, which for forty years he continued to serve, as circumstances

demand, in almost every branch of experimental and medical science; and for the last twenty years of his residence in the city, as trustee and dean of the Faculty of Physic. Medical degrees were first conferred by this school, in 1769, when a public address was delivered by Dr. Bard, in which he displayed that persuasive eloquence with which he always urged a good cause. It has been a disputed question as to the priority of the first medical school in this country. Referring to the school established by Bard, Dr. White, the biographer previously quoted, has written: "Though not the first lectures which were delivered on medical subjects, it would appear to be the first regularly organized complete Faculty for that purpose in America." Upon this point the late Professor Francis, of New York, has said: "Bard is most closely associated with the first medical school of the colonies; for though Philadelphia boasts an origin some two or three years earlier, it was in the New York school (King's College) that the first entire faculty of medicine was created, as that first association, for the first time in this country, established an independent Professor of Obstetrics, thus making for the first time, what is now universal in all the professorships of the regularly organized schools. Philadelphia did not establish midwifery as a separate professorship until some thirty years after when James, about 1810-11 was appointed; Shippen had given Anatomy and a few lectures on midwifery from the first foundation of the Philadelphia school until his death." On May 16, 1769, Dr. Bard delivered before the officers of Kings College and the governor and council of the Province, a "Discourse upon the duties of a physician," in which he enforced the usefulness or rather the necessity of a public hospital and the propriety of its immediate establishment as the most efficient means of relief to the suffering poor of the city and of instruction to medical students. So convincing were his arguments, and so well timed the appeal, that it aroused the sympathy of those upon whom it was most intended to operate, and secured liberal appropriation from the city authority and a suitable structure was soon after erected; but when on the point of completion the building was entirely destroyed by accidental fire so that this noble design remained unaccomplished until 1791. From the period of its commencement until his retirement, Dr. Bard continued to be one of its visiting physicians in which he never omitted a single day to perform its onerous and gratuitous duties. Among other obligations which the members of the profession of New York owe to this same discourse, is the exposure it contains of the unreasonable and dangerous practice which then prevailed, of their charges being grounded solely on the medicine given to their patient; thus unjustly depriving them of any remuneration for that wherein alone the value of their services consisted, and exposing them to the constant temptation, if not absolute necessity of prescriptions, often needless, and sometimes hurtful. This bold expostulation probably tended in no small degree to hasten the change, which on this point soon after took place, separating the duties of the physician from those of the apothecary. On the outbreak of the Revolution and the occupation of New York by the British troops, Dr. Bard removed to New Jersey, but again resumed his

professional duties in that city in 1784. While the General Government was sitting in New York President Washington had recourse to Dr. Bard's professional skill in his own case. In a letter to a friend he says: "The President's complaint continues to amend, so that I have not the least doubt of effecting a perfect, and I hope a speedy cure. It will give you pleasure to be told that nothing can exceed the kindness and attention I receive from him." On one occasion being left alone with him, General Washington, looking steadfastly in his face, desired his candid opinion as to the probable termination of the disease, adding with that placid firmness which marked his address, "do not flatter me with vain hopes; I am not afraid to die, and therefore can bear the worst." Dr. Bard's reply, whilst it expressed hope, acknowledged his apprehension. The President replied, "whether to-night or twenty years makes no difference. I know that I am in the hands of a good Providence." The elder Dr. Bard was subsequently called in consultation at the suggestion of General Washington, and by the blessing of that "good Providence" in which he trusted, his life was preserved to his country at a period when it never more needed the councils of his calm, prospective wisdom. The result of this illness was an intimacy with his patient, which Dr. Bard justly felt proud of. It continued unbroken until the removal of the seat of government to Philadelphia, an event which he much lamented for many and obvious reasons. Temperance, exercise and early rising had strengthened his naturally weak constitution and enabled him to go through a daily course of extraordinary professional labor. One of his early students thus speaks of a winter residence in his family: "He rose at the earliest hour; at five o'clock he was superintending the studies of his son and myself, and engaged in preparing his public lectures; from breakfast till night I saw no more of him, except in the streets on professional business; then indeed, himself, his phaeton and servant were to be seen at most hours, both of the day and night." Into his literary gratification Dr. Bard is said to have carried all the ardor of his character; he seized upon every new publication of merit with the avidity of a famished appetite, and during its perusal was both deaf and blind to all causes of interruption. Of personal courage, Dr. Bard had a great share, but it did not arise from forgetfulness of danger so much as from disregard to it. His mind was intent on the duty to be performed and weighed not the risk that attended it. In illustration, an instance may be mentioned of his conduct in the popular tumult commonly called "The Doctors' Mob," excited in the year 1788, against the physicians of the city, from suspicion of their robbing the graveyards. In this riot, which for two days set at defiance both the civil and military forces of the city, Dr. Bard exhibited a calm and dignified composure, which seemed to awe even the wild passions of the populace. Conscious of his innocence of the alleged charge, he resisted the most urgent solicitations of his friends to flee or conceal himself; but as the infuriated mob approached his house, ordered the doors and windows to be thrown wide open, and paced his hall in full view of them as they drew near. His calmness, or

his character saved him; they approached with horrible imprecations, gazed awhile in silence, and then passed on with acclamations of his innocence." That this composure was the triumph of mind over body may be safely inferred from the anxiety and sensibility he evinced when the sufferings of others were in question. This temperament unfitted him, as it did his favorite teacher, Cullen, and many other eminent physicians, for a calm surgical operator. The first operation he performed, having completed it with a steady hand, he fainted as soon as the wound was dressed and the patient safe. His anxiety of mind was so great on these occasions that he is known to have passed the entire night before making an important operation, without sleep, pacing his chamber, and absorbed in reflections upon the responsibilities involved in its performance. As a physician this acute sensibility, so far from an impediment, was, in no small measure, the ground both of his popularity and success. It stimulated him to greater efforts in storing his mind with the history, symptoms and location of disease and increased his vigilance in the application of remedial measures. Being of a hopeful temperament also, whilst it sometimes depressed his feelings, it never lessened his exertions. It gave the warmth of friendship to professional formalities, inspired the patient with confidence in his skill and thus giving relief to the mind, paved the way for that of the body. To the friends of the sick his manner, or rather his character, was peculiarly comforting—to the skill of the physician he added the interest of the relative. They were satisfied that everything was done his art could do; that neither coldness, nor selfishness, nor the pursuits of pleasure or ambition, withheld him from any personal exertion. His look and language and actions all spoke the deep interest he took in the result; showed a heart not then set on reputation or profit, but filled with sympathy for human suffering and alive in all its energies to devise means for its relief." The comparison Dr. Bard once made use of in a case of violent disease will illustrate this excitement. "I feel," said he, "as if I had a giant by the throat and must fight for life." Of the success of medical practice it is not easy to speak; but there is no doubt that this powerful union of heart and head often produced wonderful recoveries, and the universal attachment of his patient certainly evinced no common degree of reliance on his professional skill. "In practice Dr. Bard was guided more by the cautious experience of an observing mind than medical theories. In doubtful cases he was content to prescribe rather for symptoms present than the disease, and trusting much to the curative effects of nature, was content to consider himself nature's interpreter and ministering servant, following, not guiding her, and finding his chief employment in removing the obstruction which impeded her wise course to returning health. Whilst he did not undervalue the improvements in modern medical science, he cautioned young practitioners against too great readiness in receiving new names, new theories and new remedies." "New names," he said, "are always deceiving, new theories are mostly false or useless, and new remedies for a time are dangerous. This rage for novelty pervades our profession, es-

pecially in this country. Hence our extended catalogue of new fevers, and hasty adoption of new remedies; hence the unlimited and unwarranted application of mercury without weight, and brandy without measure, and the lancet without discrimination; and hence I am afraid I may say, the sacrifice of many lives which might have been preserved, had they been left water gruel and good nursing." With respect to his communicating to his patients a knowledge of their danger, he says: "There is in the human mind a principle of acquiescence in the dispensation of Divine Providence, which when treated with prudence, seldom fails to reconcile the most timid to their situation. Such information, I have generally found rather to calm perturbation of mind than to increase danger or hasten the event of disease. Whenever, therefore, the duties of piety, or even the temporal interests of friends, have demanded it, I have not hesitated making, and seldom or never repented, such communication." Having accumulated by his own industry a considerable sum of money, he sent it to England to be invested in British securities. The banker in whose hands the funds were deposited failed, and it became to him a total loss. Whilst reading a letter announcing this fact, his wife observed him to change countenance, and anxiously inquired its contents. "We are ruined" said he, "that is all." "If that be all," rejoined his calmer companion, "never mind the loss we will soon make it up again." Such a spirit was contagious. Dr. Bard took courage from the example of his wife, and returned to the task with cheerful resolution. It is said that the necessities of his father three times absorbed all his means, and involved him in debt; but the same resolute and prudent management as often freed him, and eventually secured for declining age that happy medium of wealth which the wise have ever preferred as affording the greatest enjoyments with the fewest cares; and which so fully answered all their desires, that they returned to the quiet of the country at a time when the extent of his practice and the rising charges of the profession would have doubled his fortune in the space of a few years. Of Dr. Bard's time most of the literary and benevolent institutions of the city, had a share. He was one of the founders and physicians of the City Dispensary, and one of the original and active members of the Agricultural Society of his State. His exertions contributed to the formation of the first public library in New York, and, in fact, his heart and hand were with every scheme of benevolence and public improvement of his time. In the year 1791 the trustees of Columbia College, with the co-operation of the Medical Society, re-organized the department of Medicine, which the war of the revolution had broken up, at the head of which, as Dean of the Faculty, was placed Dr. Bard, who, anxious to contribute his personal exertions to the advancement of medical education gave to the students in the wards of the hospital a course of clinical lectures. At the bedside of the patient he exhibited the finest model for imitation, as teaching not merely the learning, but the manners of a physician. His kindness, his patience, his minute examination and inquiries, his cheering words of consolation addressed to the poorest and meanest, had the value of moral as well

as medical instruction, impressing the minds of the students with a conscientious sense of the responsibility of life and health which rested upon them. "Avoid," he used to say, "that affectation of quick discernment and hurried practice which generally marks the ignorant and ostentatious; hurrying from patient to patient without once reflecting on the misery and mischief they may occasion, and that life thus trifled away, will one day be required at their hands." In one of his sketches of the good physician he said: "The physician who confines his attention to the body knows not the extent of his art; if he know not how to sooth the irritation of a troubled and enfeebled mind, to calm the fretfulness of impatience; to rouse the courage of the timid, and even to quiet the compunctions of an over-tender conscience, he will very much confine the efficiency of his prescriptions, and these he can not do without, he gains the confidence, esteem, and even love, of his patients." After forming a partnership with Dr. David Hassack, partly with a view to his own relief at a period of much exertion, but principally that he might introduce to his large circle of patients one to whose medical skill he was content to transfer their safety, he at length, in the spring of 1798, bid adieu to the city and retired to his elegant country seat. He soon returned, however, to take part in the management of a fearful epidemic which had once before desolated his city, and contracted the fever himself and his life was with difficulty saved by the kind attention of his medical brethren and devoted wife. After his restoration he resided at Hyde Park the remainder of his life and gave his attention to agricultural pursuits and anticipated in some degree the course of Sir Humphrey Davy in applying the power of chemistry to elucidate the principles and improve the practice of husbandry and by his experiments diffused much knowledge among practical farmers and wrote a book concerning the best mode of treating diseases of sheep and means of preventing their infection. This work was entitled "The Shepherd's Guide," and was the result of much investigation and repeated and careful experiment. He lived at his country seat for the last twenty-three years of his life, dividing his attention with the above pursuits and an occasional consultation with his medical friends in the city and the care of such cases of sickness as occurred in his immediate neighborhood. It is a matter of regret that Dr. Bard did not give more attention to public literature. The clearness of his mental perceptions, the inductive character of his reasoning, and the manly vigor of his style would have added much to his own celebrity and the advancement of science; while the tone of religious earnestness, which pervades all his writings, would have given them much additional value, and served to vindicate the character of the medical profession as regards the stain of infidelity which has too long and too unjustly rested upon it. Upon this subject he thus expressed himself in one of his academical charges: "Galen is said to have been converted from atheism by the contemplation of a human skeleton, how then is it possible that a modern physician can be an infidel! One who is acquainted with the mechanism of the eye, and ear, with the circulation of the blood; the process of nourishment, waste

and repair, and all the countless wonders of the animal economy! He must be blind, indeed, if he does not see in these the unquestionable marks of infinite wisdom, power and goodness!" Besides the works already mentioned, Dr. Bard's publications consist of a treatise written in the year 1771, upon "*Augina Suffocativa*," a disease which then appeared in New York, under a new form, or with new virulence; another, upon "The Use of Cold in Hemorrhage," many occasional addresses to public assemblies; anniversary discourses to medical students; and the largest of his works, "A Treatise on Obstetrics," which was prepared by him after his retirement from active practice. This is, perhaps, the earliest work written upon midwifery in America, and was of superior value if not merit, from the salutary caution which it teaches in the use of those instruments, which in rash and unskillful hands have rendered this part of the art rather a curse than a blessing. It inculcated the necessity of a more frequent resort to the safer instruments, the forceps, and of lessening the frequency with which practitioners were in the habit of using the more deadly instruments, the perforator and hooks. In 1813 when a separation took place between Columbia College and its Medical School, upon the remodelling of the latter, Dr. Bard became the President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. This honorable position he continued to hold during life, and rendered his official duties valuable to the institution by the enthusiastic interest he took in its success, the judicious plans he framed for its improvement, and the impressive discourses with which he accompanied the delivery of its degrees. In these he drew with his accustomed energy a vivid picture of the accomplished physician—in his education, in his subsequent improvement, in his professional conduct and in his private deportment. Over all these sketches he threw a moral and religious coloring, which gave them richness and force; showing the happy influence which pure moral and firm religious principles must ever exercise over professional success; and concluded one of his last addresses by presenting the character of Boerhaave, as approaching to this rare union of the physician, the scholar, the gentleman and the christian. In one devotional habit Dr. Bard resembled Boerhaave; and perhaps was guided by his example. A part of his early mornings was regularly devoted to religious reading and reflection, by which, as he himself expressed it, he endeavored to "set his mind to a right edge for the business of the day." In 1811, circumstances favoring its establishment, the church of St. James at Hyde Park was erected, of which Dr. Bard was by his liberal contribution in effect the founder, and in which he continued to find to the very close of his life, a more than ordinary comfort and satisfaction. "No equal expenditure of money," he is quoted as saying, "had ever returned to him so large an interest." From its meetings surrounded by his faithful wife, children and grandchildren, thus sanctified alike by devotion and family affection, he was rarely absent. Sickness could hardly detain him; and absence from home he always felt as a misfortune. His eldest grandson having determined on medicine as his profession, renewed all the

ardor of his grandfather's mind to prepare him for and advance him in it. He became not only his instructor, but his companion in all his medical pursuits, aided him in the arrangement of his laboratory, led the way in experiment and ran over the whole circle of his former studies with equal enthusiasm and greater pleasure, as it was now connected with the improvement of one endeared to him by the ties of kindred, and the display of such traits of character as promised fully to repay his exertions. He was alike the counselor and companion, the instructor and the friend of all young persons who were so fortunate as to have a claim upon his attention. His plans for their improvement were novel and varied, his pursuit of them eager, his commendation warm and animated, and his reproof, though tender, "vehement in love." In passing through Princeton at a period of its public commencement Dr. Bard received a mark of the high respect in which his character was held. On this occasion he was waited upon by a deputation from the trustees of that institution, who conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. In the flowers and fruits of his garden he became a learned and skillful horticulturist—conversed, read and wrote upon the subject; laid exactions on all his friends who could aid him in obtaining what was rare, beautiful, or excellent in its kind; drew from England its smaller fruits, the larger ones from France, melons from Italy and vines from Maderia,—managing them all with varied yet experimental skill, which baffled the comprehension of minds of slower perception. These plans though novel were in general judicious, being the result of much reading and long experience. In the construction of a conservatory he displayed much of his talent, it being one of the first in that northern climate. In this during the severity of the winter he would often pass the greater part of the day engaged in his usual occupation of reading and writing, or his favorite amusement of chess, and welcoming his friends who called upon him to use his own sportive language, to the "little tropical region of his own creation." In the month of May, 1821, while preparing for their annual spring visit to the city of New York, and after having passed a winter of more than usual enjoyment, Mrs. Bard was attacked with a pleuritic affection, which after a few days gave evidence of a fatal termination. Dr. Bard, though laboring under a similar attack, would not be separated from her, but continued as formerly, her companion, nurse and physician. Such a long and affectionate union as theirs had been had early excited the wish, the prayer, and the expectation, that in death they were not to be divided. What was thus both wished for and expected had become, it seems, the subject of their sleeping thoughts; and a remarkable dream of Mrs. Bard's to this effect was now remembered and repeated by her husband with feelings not of superstition, but pleasing anticipations. His last hours were spent in calm but affectionate inquiries about absent friends, with rational directions as to future arrangements, and his freedom from all perturbation of spirit were so foreign from the common conception of departing humanity, that the feelings of those near him could not realize it—there were in it no images of grief from which im-

agination might draw her pattern under these circumstances not of stoical, but Christian composure, he sank to rest, in the eightieth year of his age, twenty-four hours after the death of his wife—a common grave receiving their remains. The governors of the New York Hospital, and other public organizations with which he had been connected, manifested their appreciation of the loss they had sustained, and their respect for the memory of the deceased by passing resolutions suitable to the occasion.

BARKER, Fordyce, of New York City, was born, May 2, 1817, at Wilton, Me., and died May 30, 1891. He was of English descent, and the son of a physician. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1837, and studied medicine with Dr. Henry I. Bowditch, in Boston,



Fordyce Barker

Mass., as also with Dr. Charles H. Stedman, at the Chelsea Hospital for one year; graduating in 1841, and subsequently studying in Edinburgh and Paris, in which latter city he received the degree of M. D. in 1844. He began the practice at Norwich, Conn., but in 1845 was Professor of Midwifery in the Bowdoin Medical College, and in 1850, having been elected Professor of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women in the New York Medical College, removed to New York city. In 1854 he was made Obstetric Physician to the Bellevue Hospital, holding the office until 1874; and in 1860 became Professor of Clinical Midwifery and the Diseases of Women in Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He was Consulting Physician to Bellevue Hospital, to the Nursery and Child's Hospital and St. Eliza-

beth's Hospital, and Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York. He was a member of the Academy of New York, of which he was Vice-President; of the New York County Medical Society, of the New York Obstetric Society, of the New York Pathological Society, of the Medical and Surgical Society of New York, of the Medical Society of the State of New York, of which he was formerly president; and of the American Gynecological Society, of which he was elected the first president in 1876; he was also elected President of the New York Academy of Medicine in 1882, and was Honorary Fellow of the Royal Medical Society of Athens, Greece; and of the Obstetrical Societies of Edinburgh, London, Philadelphia, and Louisville; of the Philadelphia College of Physicians and of several State societies. Dr. Barker was vice-president of the International Medical Congress held in London in 1881, and the first American president of the Anglo-American Society of Paris, France, in 1889. He has contributed to medical literature numerous papers and lectures, published in different medical journals; and is the author of a treatise entitled "Puerperal Diseases." This work was translated into Italian, and published at Milan in 1875, and has also appeared in the French and German language. In addition to his College and Hospital work he had an extensive private practice. He bequeathed the greater part of his large and valuable medical library to the New York Academy of Medicine.

BARNES, Joseph K., of Washington, D. C., was born in Philadelphia, July 21, 1817, and died April 5, 1883. He studied medicine in the office of Dr. Thomas Harris, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1838. He then served one year as resident physician at the Blockley Hospital, and one year as out-door physician to the poor for the northwestern district of Philadelphia. He entered the army as assistant surgeon, June 15, 1840, and July 10, following, was assigned to duty at the United States Military Academy, whence he was transferred to Florida, November 9, 1840, seeing his first field service in Harney's expedition to the everglades, during the war against the Seminole Indians. He left Florida in 1842, and was stationed at Fort Jessup, Louisiana, until it was abandoned in 1846, when he conducted the convalescents of the 2d Dragoons and 3d and 4th Infantry to Corpus Christi. He was chief medical officer of the cavalry brigade during the Mexican war, and participated in every action on both General Taylor's and General Scott's line, except that at Buena Vista. After the close of the Mexican war, he was in charge of the general hospital at Baton Rouge, La., and subsequently on duty at various posts in Texas and the western departments, and as Medical Director of the Department of Oregon. He was stationed at West Point from January 3, 1854, to June 1, 1857, and during that period was commissioned surgeon, August 29, 1856. The outbreak of the war in 1861 found him on duty on the Pacific coast, and he was among the first officers ordered thence to Washington. He was appointed medical inspector, February 9, 1863; inspector-general, August 10, 1863, and surgeon-general, August 22, 1864, having then been on duty as acting surgeon-general

since September 3, 1863. He was made a brevet brigadier-general as well as a brevet major-general of the United States army for faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion, both commissions dating from March 13, 1865. For the position of chief medical officer of the army he had fitted himself by twenty years' experience, under all the conditions afforded by our military service. Under his care the medical department, then organized on a gigantic scale, attained an admirable degree of efficiency and discipline. It was at his suggestion and through his influence that the Army Medical Museum and the library of the surgeon-general's office were established, and the "Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion" was completed. He was present at the deathbed of Lincoln, attended Secretary Seward when he was wounded by the knife of an assassin, and attended Mr. Garfield through his long confinement. He was trustee of Peabody Educational Fund, a commissioner of the Soldiers' Home and custodian of other important public trusts. The royal medical societies of London, Paris and Moscow made him an honorary member, as did also many of the other important European medical and scientific organizations. Gen. Barnes was placed on the retired list the year before his death. He was buried at Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, D. C., with military honors befitting his rank.

BARTLETT, Elisha, was born at Smithfield, Rhode Island, October 6, 1804, and died in his native town July 19, 1855. Referring to the subject of this sketch; one of his biographers, the late Dr. Samuel H. Dickson says: "Within this brief term of less than fifty-one years, Dr. Bartlett occupied many positions of dignity and importance, distinguished himself as a teacher of medicine in several of its departments, lectured with great acceptance in schools of medicine in almost every section of our country, and published numerous valuable writings which will long preserve his name and memory among his professional brethren of America and Europe. Although he was not at any time in his youth a member of any collegiate institution of academic learning, Dr. Bartlett's education was a sufficiently thorough one, according to our not very lofty cis-Atlantic standard. It was the result of attendance at the best seminaries in several places in which he occasionally resided; and in a similar unfixed way, he pursued his early professional studies, with physicians of distinction established at Uxbridge, Worcester, and Providence. Thus also he heard courses of medical lectures both in Boston and Providence, and took his degree of M. D. from Brown University in 1826. Dr. Bartlett was, to use a German phrase, a many-sided man; familiar, apt, and attractive in all social circles, cosmopolitan in his wide and quick affinities; easy and graceful in his manners and universally popular, he readily gained "golden opinion from all sorts of men." It has been said that no man loves his home more than the New Englander; no one leaves it more readily, or changes it more unhesitatingly, whenever such change is attended with advantage, or offers suitable inducement or promise of benefit. And perhaps there is no better mode of obtaining a free deportment and a thorough knowledge of the world than by large travel and varied experience. Such we shall find to be in

a remarkable degree the habit of Dr. Bartlett; commenced in childhood and extending to the very close of his life. Soon after his graduation he crossed the Atlantic far better prepared to improve the opportunities enjoyed in foreign seats of learning than most of those who flock annually to Europe from our shores. He passed a year of assiduous labor and fruitful study at Paris, taking notes of lectures, attending the practice of the hospitals, and in every way profiting by the ample field of observation and instruction opened before him in that great metropolis. A tour in Italy, full of enjoyment and interest, preceded his return to America, which took place in 1827. At the end of that year he went to reside at Lowell, Mass., and commenced his professional career in that busy and prosperous city. He soon married, and obtained a highly respectable practice which adhered to him as long and closely as he desired while rising into a popularity that expanded far beyond his mere professional relations to the community. In 1828 he was offered the Professorship of Anatomy at Woodstock, Vermont, in the school then recently established there and which though he declined at first, afterwards accepted, lecturing there for eight or nine years, while he held a chair also in Kentucky. In 1832 he was appointed Professor of Pathological Anatomy in the Berkshire Institute at Pittsfield, Mass., where he lectured several years. It appears that he occupied for a year one of the chairs in the medical department of Dartmouth College. In 1844 he was elected Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Maryland at Baltimore. We find him for six consecutive years filling the same place in the Transylvania Medical School at Lexington, Ky., of which the distinguished surgeon Dudley was the founder, and acknowledged head. Thence he removed by invitation to Louisville in the same State, where he held the Professorship of Theory and Practice, in the University of that city, at the period of its highest prosperity, to which doubtless he contributed by his reputation and exertion his full share. In 1850 he was prevailed upon to accept the chair of Institutes and Practice in the University of the City of New York, which had become vacant by the removal to the South of Prof. S. H. Dickson; being accompanied in the change by his friend Prof. S. D. Gross, who took the chair of surgery, then vacated also by the resignation of Prof. Valentine Mott. In the year 1852 occurred the death of the lamented Prof. J. B. Beck, for so long a time the useful and esteemed incumbent of the chair of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. Being called to fill this place, Dr. Bartlett readily consented, as he thus became associated many old friends whom he highly valued, and attained a position which was especially desirable to him. But now, at last, his admirable powers of action and endurance began to yield under the sufferings of a neuralgic affection of long standing, the gradual, but irresistible, progress of which forced him within a brief period to retire from the lecture-room, as he had previously given up all other labor. He therefore left New York and went to reside in his native town in Rhode Island, where he was surrounded by a host of connections and admirers, and where, after nearly three years'

patient and resigned confinement to his invalid chamber, his suffering ended. Such is a rapid enumeration of the leading events in the life of this noted physician. He has left behind him a large catalogue of writings upon a considerable diversity of subjects, each one of which was effective and appropriate to the time and occasion. We will not attempt to recount here the entire list of his passing contributions to literature and science, but it may be affirmed that his pen was never idle. He was sole editor for awhile of a *Monthly Journal of Medical Literature*, published in Lowell; this was soon merged in *The Medical Magazine*, in the conduct of which Drs. Pierson and Flint were his coadjutors, and which continued in existence for about three years. He was an occasional and not unfrequent contributor after that time to the periodicals of several sections of our country, and his name appears on the list of collaborators to the most valued and successful of them all—the now venerable and time-honored *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, so long and so ably edited by Dr. Isaac Hays. He then gave the most convincing proofs of his indefatigable industry, and his unyielding capacity for useful labor; for it should be remembered that he was all this while engaged in preparing and delivering courses of lectures in the several medical schools in which he occupied important and prominent professorships, and was said to be one of the most popular and attractive lecturers. One of his biographers writes that never was the professor's chair more gracefully filled than by Dr. Bartlett. "The driest and most barren subject, under his touch became instinct with life and interest; and the path in which the traveler looked to meet with briars and weeds only, he was surprised and delighted to find strewn with flowers, beautiful and fragrant." His person and demeanor, his urbane and courteous manner, and the singular beauty and sweetness of his style has been described as a magical fascination. While Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky., he published "An Inquiry into the Degree of Certainty in Medicine, and into the Nature and Extent of its Power over Disease," which attracted no little attention. But his greatest work is a "Treatise on the Fevers of the United States," of which the first edition was published in 1842, and a fourth under the care of his distinguished friend and colleague, Professor Alonzo Clark, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, was issued several years afterward. Upon this publication principally rests the reputation of Dr. Bartlett both at home and abroad, and is a monument to his memory more enduring than marble or bronze. Referring to this production of Dr. Bartlett, the late Professor Dickson says: "Difficult, indeed, would it be to speak in terms of too high eulogy of this excellent volume. It is a model of its kind unequalled in value by any similar work upon the same subjects. The extensive research, the exact precision, the careful accuracy, the judicious selection of particulars, the convenient arrangement and collection of details, all show the clearness of the author's intelligence and his peculiar fitness for the task undertaken by him. Nothing known at the time seems to have been omitted; nothing exaggerated,

nothing colored for effect." In order to manifest the lofty estimate placed by our trans-Atlantic brethren upon the character and standing of Dr. Bartlett as an author the following paragraph from the *British and Foreign Review* (Jan., 1858), may be quoted. "We hail with pleasure the fourth edition of a work on which many years ago one of our predecessors bestowed the attention demanded by the importance of the subject and the skill and learning with which it was discussed. It is pleasing to us to learn that the public voice has confirmed the opinion we then formed of 'Bartlett on Fever,' but the pleasure is not unmixed, for the gifted author is cold in the grave, to observe, to think, and write no more for the benefit of mankind, but as the Greek proverb says: 'A tree never wholly perishes;' and much of the worth, much of the ability of men now living, is probably due to the example and labors of Elisha Bartlett. A man's good deeds live after him; and it is good that it should be so, for thus the world is progressive." So labored, so lived, and so died the subject of this memoir; and thus deservedly attained an eminence among the physicians of our age and country enjoyed by few. May his virtues and his worth be held in perpetual remembrance.

BARTON, Benjamin Smith, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Lancaster, that State, February 10, 1766, and died in the former city December 19, 1815. He was the son of Thomas Barton, an Episcopal clergyman, and his mother was the sister of the celebrated David Rittenhouse. Upon the death of his father he was transferred to the charge of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, afterwards provost of the University of Pennsylvania, who then resided at York. He studied medicine under the direction of Dr. Shippen, at the period when the University of Pennsylvania had superseded the College of Philadelphia, and in 1786 embarked for Europe to continue his studies. He was a student of the University of Edinburgh for two years, but did not graduate at that institution, determining, from personal reasons, to obtain his diploma at the University of Gottingen. The predilection of Dr. Barton for natural history, and more especially for botany, evinced itself very early. He manifested very soon in life a taste for drawing, and "in the execution of his designs with the pencil, at an immature age, he discovered that taste and genius in the art which he afterward cultivated with much success." It is said that his knowledge of drawing was acquired from the instruction of Major André, who was a prisoner of war at Lancaster. "This talent was often rendered subservient to his pursuits in natural history and botany, branches of science which are greatly assisted in their acquisition by the investigator having himself a facility in copying the subjects appertaining to them." On completing his studies in foreign schools, he settled in Philadelphia, where he soon acquired an extensive and lucrative practice. In 1789 he was appointed Professor of Natural History and Botany, and in 1795 of *Materia Medica* in the College of Philadelphia. In 1813 he succeeded Dr. Benjamin Rush as professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. Although Dr. Barton was not the first professor of botany, he was the first of natural history, and so far as known the

first teacher of natural science in this country. He was eminently a pioneer in exploring the treasures of the western continent. He employed competent persons to collect the botanical productions of various sections of the country, who, while thus engaged in the service of a patron, laid the foundation of their own reputation. If the subjects of the theses enumerated on the Catalogue of Graduates during the connection of Dr. Barton with the Medical School be examined, one can not but be forcibly impressed with the number which treat of the vegetable materia medica of the United States. It was a department which he fostered, writing not only upon it himself, but instigating his pupils to its cultivation. Nor are these essays jejune, for under the conducting hand of the master, they took the form of experimental and practical utility, and the present generation is under obligation for valuable researches, in the field of home productions, to many aspirants for medical honors. Under his training skillful botanists were formed, whose contributions have been creditable to their native country. The works of Dr. William P. C. Barton, the nephew of the Professor, are evidences of zeal and ability in the endeavor to render available a knowledge of the medical and general botany of the United States; while of equal merit are the contributions to the same department of Dr. Jacob Bigelow, of Massachusetts. Professor Barton erected the first green-house in Philadelphia. It was in the rear of his residence on Chestnut, below Eighth Street. Although Dr. Barton had been a private practitioner, and one of the physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital, he did not live to determine to what eminence he might have attained in the Chair of Practice, as, after one course of lectures had been delivered, and as the other was about to commence, death terminated his career. It has always been a matter of question whether Dr. Barton would have distinguished himself as a teacher of purely practical medicine, as he had done in the chair which afforded the opportunity of indulging in the especial bent of his genius. His reputation rests upon his success as a naturalist, and cultivator of the branches of knowledge depending upon the natural sciences for their elucidation. He was elected president of the Philadelphia Medical Society in 1809, and was some time vice-president of the American Philosophical Society and also a member of many other American and European societies. He contributed numerous papers to the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society" and to the "Medical and Physical Journal," which was published by him. His most important works are: "Observations on Some Parts of Natural History," "New Views on the Origin of the Tribes of America," "Elements of Botany," an edition of Cullen's "Materia Medica," "Eulogy on Dr. Priestly," "Discourse on the Principal Desiderata of Natural History," and "Collections toward a Materia Medica of the United States."

BARTON, James M., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city October 16, 1846. His parents were both born in Lancaster county, Pa. He attended the public schools of Philadelphia, going through the entire system, and graduated in 1865, receiving the degree of A. B., and later that of A. M. He entered Jefferson Medical College in 1865,

as the private student of Dr. B. Howard Rand, at that time the Professor of Chemistry, and later the dean of the college, and received his degree in 1868, presenting a thesis on the "Study of Pathology." He was immediately appointed resident physician to the Episcopal Hospital, where he remained until August, 1869. From 1869 to 1879, a period of ten years, he was chief clinical assistant to Professor S. D. Gross, the professor of surgery in Jefferson Medical College. During this time Dr. Barton also acted as private assistant to the professor, occupying offices with him, assisting him many times daily in public and private operations, and attending to his practice during his frequent absences from the city. From 1869 to 1876 Dr. Barton had charge of the Department of Surgery in one of the "Quiz" organizations connected with the college, and from 1869 to 1874 he was one of the assistant demonstrators of anatomy in the college anatomical rooms. From 1874 to 1881 he taught



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Operative Surgery at the "Philadelphia School of Anatomy and Operative Surgery," to the largest classes, on that subject, in the city. From 1869 to 1879 Dr. Barton was surgeon to the Charity Hospital, of Philadelphia, and from 1879 to 1886 he was surgeon to the German Hospital. In 1882 he was elected surgeon to the Jefferson College Hospital, and in 1889 to the Philadelphia Hospital—both of which positions he still holds. He is an active member of the American Surgical Association, of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery, Pathological Society, Medico Legal Society, of the County Medical and its allied societies, the "State" and "American Medical Association," and an honorary member of the Delaware State Society. In 1880 he spent some months attending the medical schools and hospitals of England, France and Germany. In 1887 he was again in Europe, and included the schools and hospitals of Ireland and Scotland in his visits. From 1882 to 1890 he had charge of the Surgical Department of the Philadel-

phia Medical Times, and, in addition, wrote many reviews and made a number of translations for the journal. Since 1889 he has been, and still is, editor of the department of "Anesthetics" in the *Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences*. Dr. Barton has written quite a number of papers, many of which have been read before different societies, and some of which have attracted considerable attention, among them may be mentioned: "On the Removal of the Uterus and Ovaries for Fibromyomata," "Digital Divulsion of the Pylorus for Cicatricial Stenosis," with a report of two cases on which he had operated; "Report of Sixteen Abdominal Sections of Unusual Character."—*Journal American Medical Association*, 1888; "Fractures of the Femur in Children Treated by Bryant's Method of Vertical Extension;" "Strangulated Hernia in the Aged;" "Strictures of the Male Urethra;" "Tumor of the Male Bladder;" "Report of a Successful Operation upon a Patient, thirty hours old, with Congenital Absence of a Portion of the Abdominal Wall;" "Excision of Ribs for Empyema;" "Effects of Amputation on a Patient Suffering with Phthisis;" "Separation of the Epiphyseal Head of the Femur and its Treatment;" "Details of Antiseptic Dressing;" "Hypertrophy of the Mammary Gland;" "Excision of the Hip Joint for Coxalgia," and "Nitrous Oxide Gas in the Examination of Fractures."

BATTEN, John Mullin, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was born on the bank of the Brandywine, Chester county, Pa., April 19, 1837, and is of Scotch-Irish and English ancestry. He worked on a farm and attended school in the winter until his eighteenth year, after which he taught school at various localities during the winter months very successfully and attended the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Millersville, in summers, where he afterwards graduated. He also commenced the study of medicine in the winter of 1856-7 under the preceptorship of William Compton, M. D., of Lancaster, and continued that study when opportunity presented, until his graduation from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1864. For eighteen months previous to his graduation he was a U. S. Medical Cadet, located in U. S. Army Hospitals at Christian Street and Broad and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, whence he attended medical lectures. On March 22, 1864, he was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy, and was indirectly associated with Lieutenant William B. Cushing in sinking the Confederate ram, "Albemarle," at Plymouth, N. C., in October, 1864. He was on the U. S. Steamer Minnesota, the night in April, 1864, that an attempt was made by the Confederates to blow that vessel up by exploding a hundred pound torpedo under her, and he was with the celebrated expedition up Roanoke river in December, 1864, when our fleet had two vessels sunk and penetrated the enemy's country for fifty miles, fighting Confederate batteries and sharpshooters every inch of the distance and taking up and exploding eighty torpedoes. After serving on various United States Vessels of War he was honorably discharged from the United States Navy with the thanks of the Department on March 23, 1866. He then located at Exton, Chester county, for six weeks, after which he

came to Pittsburgh, Pa., and commenced practice in which he has been continuously engaged since. He is a member of the Allegheny County and of the Pennsylvania State Medical Societies and of the American Medical Association. He was also member of the Ninth International Congress that met at Washington, D. C., in September, 1887, and was a member for a long time of the "Mott Medical Club," of Pittsburgh, Pa., of which he was president for one year. He was elected President of the Allegheny County Medical Society in January, 1886, and filled that office for one year, and in January, 1888, was elected treasurer of that society and occupied that office for the same length of time. He has been for several years an attending physician at the Pittsburgh Infirmary, and also served for a time as director in the Market Bank. He is author of "Two Years in



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the United States Navy," and is a contributor to several prominent medical journals. He is a charter member of the Pittsburgh Medical Library.

BATTEY, Robert, of Rome, Ga., was born November 26, 1828, in Richmond county, that State. He is a son of Cephas Battey, a native of Peru, Clinton county, N. Y., and Mary A., daughter of George Magruder, of Richmond county, Ga. His ancestors, who were English, settled at Providence, R. I. He was educated at Augusta, Ga., and at Phillips' Academy, Andover, Mass., and studied medicine at Booth's Laboratory, Philadelphia, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, the University of Pennsylvania, and Jefferson Medical College, graduating from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, March 17, 1856, and from Jefferson Medical College, March 7, 1857. He has resided in Rome, Ga., from December, 1847, to the present time, excepting the interval from November, 1872, to October, 1875, during which he resided temporarily at Atlanta, Ga., as Professor of

Obstetrics in the Atlanta Medical College, and editor of the Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal. He originated and successfully performed, in August, 1872, an operation, since known as Battey's operation, for the removal of the ovaries, with a view to effect the change of life in women, and thereby effectually remedy certain otherwise incurable maladies, an operation which has been many times repeated by himself and others. He devised, and used successfully in 1859, an improved apparatus for vesico-vaginal fistula; and in 1872 he discovered that water, introduced by the rectum, may be readily passed in the living body, the patient being etherized, throughout the colon, the small intestines, the stomach, coming out at the mouth, and he has repeatedly so passed it, as others after him have done, the entire practicability of doing it having been demonstrated upon the cadaver, at the Atlanta Medical College, in December, 1873, in the presence of the professor of anatomy, Dr. Johnson, and his class. On June 3, 1869, he performed successfully the operation of perineal section (suggested by Prof. Willard Parker, of New York), for chronic cystitis in a man of sixty-two. In April, 1874, he successfully performed the new operation of vaginal ovariectomy, being the third instance of the operation. In November, 1876, he removed from a man of forty-three a fibro-cystic tumor of the carotid region, weighing four and a half pounds, the patient making a good recovery in fourteen days. He devised, in 1858, and has often practised, a new method of treating club-foot, by the use of carved wooden splints and roller bandage. He is a member of the Georgia Medical Association, of which he was elected president in April, 1876, and of whose Board of Censors he has been chairman for many years. He is also a member of the Atlanta Academy of Medicine, the American Gynecological Society and the American Medical Association, in which he was chosen a member of the judicial council in May, 1875, and secretary of the obstetrical section at the same time, as also in June, 1876. He has contributed numerous essays and reports of cases to the various medical journals both in this country and in England. In July, 1861, he was commissioned a surgeon in the Confederate army, serving as Surgeon of the Nineteenth Georgia Volunteers; as Senior Surgeon of Hampton's Brigade; as Senior Surgeon of Archer's Brigade; as Surgeon in Charge of the Fair Ground Hospital No. 2, at Atlanta, Ga.; as Surgeon in Charge of Polk Hospital at Rome, Atlanta, and Vineville, Ga., and at Lauderdale, Miss., and subsequently at Macon, Ga., until the close of the war. He was elected President of the American Gynecological Society in 1889, and received the degree of LL. D. from Jefferson Medical College in 1890. Since the year 1876 until the present (1893) date, Dr. Battey has been established in the town of his present residence, devoting his attention to gynecological practice. He is one of the most noted surgeons of the South and his skill as an operator has gained for him a world wide reputation. He was married December 20, 1849, to Martha B. Smith, at Rome, Ga., who has borne him fourteen children.

BAUDUY, Jerome K., of St. Louis, Mo., was born in Cuba, in the year 1840. He was the

grandson on the paternal side of Pierre, only brother of Alexander Bauduy, who bore the title and rank of Baron de Bauduy, served under Napoleon I. and died a general in the French service. Upon his maternal side he was the great grandson of Baron John de Keating, who was also a colonel in the French service—a Chevalier of the Order of St. Louis—and the last of the Irish Brigade. When the Bourbons fell, he refused all solicitations to continue in the French army, and coming to the United States, with letters of introduction to General Washington, settled in Philadelphia. Dr. Bauduy was educated at Georgetown College, D. C., and afterwards completed his academic education at the University of Louvain, in Belgium. He took a three years' course of medicine in Philadelphia. His first course was in the medical department in the University of Pennsylvania; his two subse-



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quent courses were at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated in 1863. He then joined the army of the Potomac, and was in the celebrated second battle of Bull Run. He was afterwards transferred to the army of the Cumberland, and was attached to the personal staff of Major-general Rosecrans. While in Tennessee he married Miss Caroline Bankhead, of Nashville. Early in 1864 he settled in St. Louis, and was chosen as physician-in-chief to St. Vincent's Private Insane Asylum, which position, with an immense outside practice, he held for twenty-four years. He was for one year consulting physician to the St. Louis County Insane Asylum; he has held for twenty-two years the chair of Nervous and Mental Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence in the Missouri Medical College, which, now in its fifty-second

year, is the oldest school west of the Mississippi river. He is one of the ex-presidents of the St. Louis Medical Society—is the author of a well-known medical work on nervous diseases, published by the Lippincotts of Philadelphia, and has been a constant contributor to medical journal literature. He has been a member of the American Medical Association, American Neurological Association, American Association of Medical Superintendents of Insane Asylums; corresponding member of the New York Society of Neurology and Electrology, and also a member of the New York Medico Legal Society.

BAXTER, Jedediah Hyde, of Washington, D. C., was born in Stafford, Orange county, Vt., May 11, 1837, and died December 3, 1890. He was educated in his native State, receiving the degree of B. A. from the Academic Department of the University of Vermont in 1859, and that of M. D. from the medical department of the same institution in 1860. He then went to Washington, but in 1861 relinquished private practice and entered the United States service as Surgeon to the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Fletcher Webster commanding. He was promoted to be Surgeon of the United States Volunteers in 1862, and was brevetted Colonel in 1865. In 1867 he was appointed assistant medical purveyor, and in 1874 was made chief medical purveyor, which office was created expressly for him. He was a member of the Public Health Association, and American Medical Association, a corresponding member of the Boston Gynecological Society and of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. He was a contributor to scientific periodicals and the author of "Medical Statistics of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau." On August 16, 1890, he was appointed Surgeon-General of the United States Army in the place of Surgeon-General Moore, retired. His friends had frequently urged his appointment to the office whenever a vacancy occurred, and when Surgeon-General Barnes died in 1881 he was promised the post, but lost it through the assassination of President Garfield.

BEACH, William M., was born in Amity, Ohio, May 10, 1831, and died near London, that State, May 5, 1887. After receiving an academic education at Ohio Wesleyan University, he attended Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, from which he was graduated M. D. in 1853, and practiced his profession at Unionville and Lafayette of his native State until the beginning of the civil war. He enlisted with the Seventy-Eighth Ohio Volunteers, and was assistant surgeon of this regiment until 1864, when he was transferred to One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers in the Twenty-third Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee, serving until the close of the war. During the Vicksburg campaign he was the hospital director of Gen. John A. Logan's division, and was one of the surgeons constituting the Division Operating Board. After the war he resided on his farm in Madison county, Ohio, practicing his profession there until his death. He was a member of the Legislature and was the Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor in 1873. Dr. Beach was also a member of the principal medical societies of his State, was the first president of the Ohio Sanitary Association and was president of the Ohio State Medical Society in 1885. He

served in this capacity for other medical organizations and has contributed valuable papers to their proceedings, which have been extensively published in medical journals. Among these was one on "Milk-Sickness," which was read before the American Medical Association and subsequently published in the "Reference Hand Book of Medical Science."

BEALE, Joseph, of the United States navy, was born in Philadelphia, December 30, 1814, and died there, April 23, 1889. He was of mixed English and Scotch-Irish extraction. He received his classical and medical education in the University of Pennsylvania, graduating M. D. in 1836. He settled in Philadelphia, where he practiced for one year and then entered the United States navy as assistant surgeon. He rose to the position of surgeon-general of the navy, to which he was appointed in July, 1873. He was retired from active service in February, 1877, with rank of commodore. He served during the war of the rebellion, in the blockade of Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, and participated in the naval engagements and capture of forts Hatteras and Clark, North Carolina, and the forts of Port Royal, South Carolina. During his career in the navy he was on sea duty seventeen years and one month, on shore or other duty sixteen years and seven months, and was unemployed four years and eight months.

BEARD, George Miller, of New York, was born at Montville, Ct., May 8, 1839, and died January 23, 1883. His father, the Rev. S. F. Beard, was a Congregational clergyman of New England. His grandfather was a physician. He prepared for college at Phillips' Academy, Andover, Mass., under the late Dr. Samuel H. Taylor, and entered the academical department of Yale in 1858, graduating in 1862, after which he studied one year in the medical department of Yale, and in 1866 graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in which city he at once settled, devoting himself, in connection with Dr. A. D. Rockwell, to electro-therapeutics, which, with nervous diseases, constituted his specialty. He was a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; member of the New York County Medical Society; of the Kings County Medical Society; of the New York Society of Neurology; of the American Medical Association; of the American Neurological Association; and of the American Association for the cure of Inebriates. He published in 1866 a paper on "Electricity as a Tonic," and in 1867, with Dr. Rockwell, a work on "The Medical Uses of Electricity, with Special Reference to General Electrization," and in the same year a paper on "The Longevity of Brain Workers," in which it was demonstrated that those who live by brain live longer than those who live by muscle, and that great men live longer on the average than ordinary men. In 1868, he translated from the German, and edited, with an introduction, Tobold's "Chronic Diseases of the Larynx;" in 1869 published a popular work for the family, entitled "Our Home Physician;" in 1871, with Dr. Rockwell, a work on "Medical and Surgical Electricity," which was translated into the German by Dr. Väter; and in the same year two popular treatises entitled respectively, "Eating and Drinking," and "Stimulants and Narcotics," and also a paper on "Electricity and the Sphygmograph," wherein was ex-

plained the method of central galvanization; with Dr. Rockwell a paper on "Galvanization of the Sympathetic;" in 1872 a paper on "Recent Researches in Electro-Therapeutics," and one on "Electricity in Diseases of the Skin;" in 1873, with Dr. Rockwell, a monograph, entitled "Clinical Researches in Electro-Surgery;" a paper on "Atmospheric Electricity and Ozone; their Relation to Health and Disease;" in 1874 a monograph on "Legal Responsibility in Old Age, Based on the Author's Researches into the Relation of Age to Work," founding in the same year a semi-annual journal, *The Archives of Electrology and Neurology*, which continued two years, and also beginning the study of physiology and pathology of delusions, and explained the performances of the Eddy brothers, and Brown, the mind-reader; in 1875 published a paper on "The Relation of the Medical Profession to Popular Delusion of Animal Magnetism, Clairvoyance, Spiritualism and Mind-Reading," and also, with Dr. Rockwell, a revised and enlarged edition of "Medical and Surgical Electricity;" in 1876 a work on "Hay Fever, or Summer Catarrh," based on original researches, and advocating the nerve theory of that disease, and in the same year a paper on "New Facts and Suggestions Relative to Hay Fever;" in the same year published a paper on "The Causes of the Recent Increase of Inebriety in America;" and in 1877 a monograph on "The Scientific Basis of Delusion, Being a new Theory of Trance and its Bearing on Human Testimony," with one on "Mental Therapeutics, or the Influence of Mind in the Causation and Cure of Disease;" and a paper on "The Physiology of Mind-Reading;" also a paper on Writers' Cramp, its Nature, Symptoms and Treatment," and a paper on "Practical Points in the Electrolysis of Cystic and Fibroid Tumors," and in 1879 a monograph on "The Scientific Study of Human Testimony and Experiments with Living Human Beings;" "The Psychology of Spiritism;" "The Results of a Long Study of Writers' Cramp." In 1880 he contributed a monograph on the "Problems of Insanity," and a systematic treatise on "Nervous Exhaustion (Neurasthenia)," also a work on "Sea Sickness, its Nature, and Treatment," and other valuable papers. From 1863 to 1864 (eighteen months), he was Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy, in the western gulf squadron. In 1868 he was lecturer on Nervous diseases in the University of New York; and from 1873 to 1876, Physician to the Demilt Dispensary, in the department of electro-therapeutics and nervous diseases. Dr. Beard gave much attention to the functional nervous disease known as inebriety, and published papers making clear the distinction between the vice of drinking and the disease and indicating the treatment by sedatives and tonics. He also delivered popular lectures on psychological and neurological subjects.

BECK, John B., of New York, was born at Schenectady, N. Y., September 18, 1794, and died in New York City April 9, 1851. When seven years of age he left his home to reside with his uncle, Rev. John B. Romeyn, then pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in Rhinebeck, New York. Here he began his classical studies, encouraged by the kindness and scholarship of his noted relative. In 1804 Dr. Romeyn removed to New York City, his

nephew accompanying him. Here the young man's education progressed under the same judicious care. In 1809 young Beck entered Columbia College, and his industry and ability soon secured him the warm approbation, and in due time the cordial friendship, of the celebrated John M. Mason, D. D., the provost of that institution. In 1813 the subject of this sketch graduated with the highest honors of his class. He ever retained a kindly feeling for his *Alma Mater*, and when in after years it manifested its appreciation of his general ability by appointing him one of her trustees, he took an active part in every effort to sustain and elevate her reputation. Immediately after his graduation young Beck went abroad, and spending some time in London, he there applied himself to the study of Hebrew. In this study he made such advances as to enable him in after life to take an intelligent interest in Biblical criticism. On his return from England, having determined to study medicine, he entered the office of Professor David Hosack, of whom he soon became a favorite pupil. In 1817 Dr. Beck graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, presenting as his thesis that treatise on infanticide which subsequently incorporated into the great work on Medical Jurisprudence, by his brother, T. Romeyn Beck, laid the foundation of his fame as an author. It may be truly said that, in this treatise, the subject was so thoroughly presented that subsequent writers have done little more than reproduce copies, more or less imperfect, and that it is still the standard work on infanticide in the English language. In 1822, Dr. Beck aided in establishing the *New York Medical and Physical Journal*. To this journal he devoted a large portion of his time, and in it were published many able articles from his pen. Among them may be specially mentioned his paper on Laryngitis, several reviews on the Contagiousness of Yellow Fever, a favorite doctrine of his great teacher, Hosack, and then the leading *questio vexata* of medical science, and others on the *Modus Operandi* of Medicines, in which the doctrine of their absorption into the blood was ably sustained. "In 1820 he was elected professor of *Materia Medica* and Botany in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, then newly organized in consequence of the simultaneous resignation of all the previous faculty. This step, the crowning act of a long series of dissensions, thrust upon their successors a weight of responsibility difficult to bear. The names of Post, Hosack, Mitchell, Mott, Macnevin and Francis were known throughout the country. The whole influence of these names was thrown against the organization, and it had in its very inception to struggle against the imputed odium of having driven those distinguished men from positions they adorned. Of this responsibility Dr. Beck was prompt to take his full share, and his ability as a controversialist was too well known, and had been too sorely felt, not to insure to him a full share of any odium which the friends of the old could throw on the leaders of the new organization. But it was not alone against the influence of names that the school had to struggle; active rivalry was soon attempted, and a new medical school—the Rutgers Medical College—was organized with Hosack, Mott, Macnevin and Francis in their old departments, while the

places of Post and Mitchell were filled by John D. Godman and Dr. Griscom." In the rivalry no man did more than Dr. Beck to sustain the reputation of his college. In his own department he was impregnable; of those, and there were many, who desired that he should fail as a public teacher, few expected it, and those few were miserably disappointed. His success from the first was signal, and his popularity as a lecturer went on steadily increasing till the close of his career. In 1835 he was appointed one of the physicians of the New York Hospital, a situation he filled for ten years, discharging his duties with fidelity and zeal. His services at the hospital had a very favorable effect on his reputation as a practitioner. Hitherto Dr. Beck had been known as a learned physician, a practiced and able writer, and a judicious and attractive lecturer. At the hospital he proved himself no less sagacious in investigating disease at the bedside, than skillful in the application of remedies to its cure. Dr. Beck aimed to be judicious in the use of a few remedies, and did not attempt to overwhelm disease by a multitude of them. While thus applying the fruit of previous study for the relief of the sufferer at this great public charity, he did not lose the opportunity of giving the students and young physicians connected with the establishment those clinical lessons which are of the most practical value. His clinical instruction was like all his public teaching, distinguished by great simplicity of language, clearness and a devotion to utility rather than show. In 1843 he collected together, and published in a volume, a few of the most important of his contributions to periodical medical literature. In 1849, his work on "Infantile Therapeutics" appeared, and was received with the greatest favor, both at home and abroad. Few medical books of its size contain an equal amount of sound learning and practical good sense. Dr. Beck enjoyed in an eminent degree the respect and confidence of his professional brethren. Of this he received continued proofs from the commencement to the close of his professional life. He was elected, when a very young man, trustee of the College of Physicians of New York, and censor of the County Medical Society. He held at subsequent periods the offices of vice-president and president of the Tapler Medical Organization, and then became president of the State Medical Society of New York, before which he delivered an inaugural address, on the "History of American Medicine Before the Revolution," which was afterward published, and amply sustained his well-earned reputation. He took an earnest interest in the organization of the New York Academy of Medicine, and was early elected one of its vice-presidents, and subsequently orator to the Academy. This was the last opportunity his professional friends enjoyed of manifesting their unabated respect for him and regrets as sincere as general were felt that his failing health compelled him to decline the duty he would, under more favorable circumstances, have performed with his eminent ability. One of his biographers, Dr. C. R. Gilman, in a survey of the intellectual character of the subject of this memoir, says the first quality that deserves special notice was *energy*; in this he had few equals; an end being set before him he pursued it with vigor, a steadiness of purpose, and a force of will

which rarely failed to command success. Another trait, which was very marked in him, was clearness of perception; he saw the object to his mind's eye with all the distinctness of the most perfect physical vision. This quality was undoubtedly the secret of much of his success as a practitioner of medicine, and a medical writer and a public teacher. He saw disease just as it was; theories never distorted nor did prejudice obscure it; all was clear and perfectly distinct from every other object. Having this quality in so eminent a degree and being both in the English and the classics a thorough scholar, he could not fail as a teacher to communicate in words a just and accurate idea of the object before him. So in argument and controversy, he saw the question to be discussed, or the point in dispute clearly. He thus united in a degree, quite peculiar to himself, the qualities often seen apart, that made him as a public teacher both useful and popular. His lectures were clear, precise, and singularly practical; no merely specious theories, no rash generalizations, no loose assertions found place there; all was logical, accurate, true. The qualities and the ready courtesy with which when the lecture was over he answered the questions and solved the doubts of the students, his happy faculty of removing by repeated and varied illustrations the difficulties in the way of their perfect comprehension of a subject, gained a very strong hold on the respect and affection of his classes, and secured entire and implicit confidence. The personal character of Dr. Beck was of a very high order; a steady adherence to principle, an ardent love of truth, an unhesitating, unwavering, almost instinctive preference of the right over the expedient, marked him in the best and highest sense of the words as a man of honor, and it is delightful to think, says the biographer last quoted, that these qualities were adorned and harmonized by the graces of a sincere and consistent Christian. Of his faith and patience a long and hard trial was made by an illness protracted during many years, and attended by sufferings nearly constant and often agonizing. This was so unremitting and so long continued, that some months before his death he is quoted as saying that for five years he had not been free from pain for one single half hour. "He derived at one time some relief from the use of anæsthetics and opiates, but towards the last was unwilling to use them. "I do not wish," said he to a medical friend, "to die stupified or insane. He desired to look the king of terrors full in the face and watch with steady eye his slow approach. Meanwhile, it is said, his sufferings seemed at times to have no other limit than the capacity of the system to the sensation of pain, and were so intense as to induce his best friends to pray for his early release. At last human nature could endure no more, but without repinings to disturb the calm serenity of his soul, the gracious messenger came and set him free.

BECK, Theodric Romeyn, of Utica, N. Y., was born at Schenectady, N. Y., August 11, 1791, and died in the former city November 19, 1855. He was a brother of Drs. John B. Beck and Lewis C. Beck, both physicians of eminent medical attainments. His father, Caleb Beck, died during the childhood of the subject of this sketch, and

from that period the care of his education, and that of his brothers, rested chiefly with his excellent mother, who was the only daughter of the Rev. Theodric Romeyn, D. D., long the Principal of the Academy of Schenectady, and one of the most active founders of Union College. Referring to the subject of this sketch, the late Dr. Frank H. Hamilton writes in the "American Medical Biography" as follows: "The rudiments of Dr. Beck's education were acquired at the grammar school of his native city, under the more immediate supervision of his maternal grandfather. He entered Union College, at Schenectady, in 1803, and was graduated in 1807, when only sixteen years old. Immediately after this he went to Albany, and was admitted to the office of Dr. Low and Dr. McClelland. His medical education was completed, however, in the city of New York, under the personal instructions of Dr. David Hosack. At the same time, also, he attended the lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in that city; and in 1811 he received the degree of Doctor in Medicine, on which occasion he presented, as the subject of his inaugural thesis a paper on "Insanity"—the first fruits of the study of that subject which afterwards engaged so large a share of his attention, and upon which he expended such stores of learning, and exhibited such powers of research. The thesis was published in a pamphlet form, containing thirty-four pages, and received from various quarters highly flattering notices. On his return from New York, he commenced at once the practice of medicine and surgery at Albany, and the same year he was appointed physician to the almshouse. On resigning this office, he presented a memorial to the supervisors on the subject of work-houses, the practical wisdom of which daily experience proves at this time. Dr. Beck was married in 1814, at Caldwell, Warren county, New York, to Harriet, daughter of James Caldwell. In the year 1815, at the age of twenty-four, he received the appointment of Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, and of Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the Western District, established under the auspices of the Regents, at Fairfield, in Herkimer county, New York; an institution then in the third year of its existence. Notwithstanding this appointment, which required his absence from home only a small portion of the year, he continued in the practice of his profession at Albany. At the opening of the term in 1824, Dr. Beck delivered an introductory lecture on the "Advantages of Country Medical Schools," which was published by request of the class. The subject had been suggested by a remark made in an introductory lecture by one of the professors in New York, disparaging to country schools, and which had found its way into some of the New York prints, to which this discourse was a severe, but dignified and dispassionate reply." Already, in 1817, Dr. Beck had withdrawn entirely from the practice of medicine, having in this year accepted the place of Principal in the Albany Academy. His success in his profession had been quite equal to his expectations, and with less devotion to science, or with less care for his patients, he might have continued in practice. But it was soon manifest, both to himself and to his friends, that he could not long bestow equal attention upon both. He was

unwilling to assume the responsibilities of a physician without devoting to each case that exact amount of careful investigation which his high standard of fitness demanded. Every new feature in disease provoked, in a mind trained to accuracy and observation, new solicitudes, new doubts, and claimed new and more thorough examinations. Added to this, the scenes of suffering which he was compelled to witness were gradually upon a frame naturally sensitive, and his health began visibly to decline. At first, one must naturally regret that a mind so well stored, and so eminently qualified, in many respects, to minister successfully to the sick, should have been diverted thus prematurely from its original purpose. It would be difficult to measure the amount of good which, as a practitioner of medicine, he might have accomplished; how much individual suffering such talents might have alleviated, and how many valuable lives such attainments might have saved. This is a loss which the citizens of his adopted town, and of the country adjacent, have chiefly sustained, and which they must estimate. "It is a question to them," writes Hamilton, the biographer previously quoted, "whether he made himself as useful as a teacher as he might have been as a physician; but I believe they will be slow to find fault with his choice, when they have carefully figured up the account, and have balanced the reckoning. In fact, I think that in the fame alone which his illustrious name has given to their city, they must find an adequate apology and compensation for all his apparent neglect of their physical sufferings. But this would be indeed only a narrow view of the question upon which the young, and, I have no doubt, conscientious Beck, assumed thus early the right to decide for himself." Although Dr. Beck formally, at this time, relinquished the practice of medicine, and never again resumed it, yet his interest in the science did not cease; but to the improvement and perfection of some one or another of its departments, the balance of his life was, in a great measure, devoted, and especially to such portions as were of general or of universal interest. He seemed, in fact, to have called in his attention from a narrow range of objects, only that he might fasten it again upon a much wider. He withdrew himself from the almshouses and the jails, in which the unfortunate maniacs were treated rather as criminals than as proper objects of sympathy and of medical care, that he might, in the retirement of his study, within which he had accumulated nearly all the experience of the world, devise the more unerringly the means of unfettering their intellects and their limbs, then so cruelly chained. In a letter to his uncle, Dr. Romeyn, then in Europe, dated June 30, 1814, he says: "I have begun to look upon medicine in a very different manner from what I formerly did. Although delighted with the study, yet I dislike the practice, and had not acquired sufficiently comprehensive views of its value and great importance as an object of research. I now find it a subject worthy of my mind, and for some time past I have brought all my energies to its examination." From this remarkable passage, in which we have definitely the plan of his future life, we learn also what enlarged and intelligent views he entertained of the

value of true medical science. In 1829, Dr. Beck was appointed President of the New York State Medical Society, and he was re-elected the two succeeding years—in itself a sufficient testimony of the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-members. His first annual address was devoted mainly to the subject of "Medical Evidence," which he regarded as embracing not only the interests of the profession, but of the community generally. In this address, he urges the propriety of appointing in certain counties, districts, or parts of the State, medical men who shall be especially charged with the duty of making the examinations upon the cadaver, in order that by experience and study they may become better fitted for the performance of this important duty. In all cases, he believed the medical witness ought to be permitted to present a "written report" of his examination, and not be required to give it verbally and without sufficient preparation. Nor could Dr. Beck see any good reason why, if such services are important to the community in promoting the proper administration of justice, the medical men who render them are not entitled to receive an adequate compensation. "There is not," he says, "an individual attending on any of our courts, who is not paid for his time and services, with the exception of such as are engaged in these investigations." In his second annual address, he calls the attention of the society to the rapid progress of the science of medicine, especially in its growing distrust of mere theories, and in its devotion to pathology, anatomy, chemistry, materia medica, and the collateral branches. In defense of those who pursue the study of anatomy, he utters the following just sentiment: "All will grant their pursuit would not have been selected except from a high sense of duty. It requires some lofty incitement, more moral courage to be thus employed. The mysterious change which death induces is alone sufficient to startle the most buoyant spirit; but with this the pathologist must familiarize himself. He proceeds to his high office at the risk of health, often, indeed, of existence." As a theme for his last annual discourse, Dr. Beck selected the subject of small-pox as one of "permanent and abiding interest, not only to us as medical men, but to the whole community, indeed to the whole human race." This paper consists mainly of a rapid history of the origin and progress of this terrible scourge, and of the value and necessity of thorough vaccination, with a view to its ultimate extinction. Dr. Beck continued to feel an interest in, and to cultivate laboriously, the science of medicine until a late period of his life. Selecting always those themes for his discourses which were of the largest interest to the largest number, he was able to discuss them in a manner which indicated an intimate acquaintance with all their relations and bearings. His suggestions were constantly such as might become a physician, a philanthropist and statesman; and that they were not utopian is proved by the fact that very many of them, either in their original forms, or only slightly modified, have been adopted as measures of state policy and general hygiene, or, if not adopted, they still continue to commend themselves to the intelligence of enlightened men everywhere, and physicians still continue to reiterate his sentiments, and

to urge their adoption upon those who have the care of the public interests. In 1826, Dr. Beck was made Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, at Fairfield Medical College, instead of lecturer; and in 1836 he was transferred from the chair of Practice to that of Materia Medica, in accordance with his own request. These two chairs he continued to occupy until the abandonment of the college in 1840. Medical schools had been established both at Albany and Geneva, under new and favorable auspices, each having received liberal endowments from the State; and although the college at Fairfield still retained the confidence of the profession to such a degree that in its last catalogue its pupils numbered one hundred and fourteen, and its graduates thirty-three, yet as it was apparent that the wants of the community did not require three colleges situated so near each other, and as both Albany and Geneva had the advantage in their relative size and accessibility, it was determined by the several professors to discontinue the lectures at Fairfield. From the rude walls of this college, built upon cold and inhospitable hills, have gone out more than three thousand pupils, and nearly six hundred graduates; of whom nineteen have held, or do now hold, professorships in colleges, eight are in the United States service as surgeons, and very many more have risen to distinction in the practice of medicine and surgery. Immediately on resigning his place at Fairfield, Dr. Beck was elected to the chair of Materia Medica in the Albany Medical College; the chair of Medical Jurisprudence, to which he would most naturally have been chosen, being already occupied by a very able teacher, Amos Dean, Esq. This professorship Dr. Beck continued to hold until 1854, when his declining health, together with an accumulation of other pressing duties, induced him to resign his place as an active officer, having now taught medicine in some of its departments for thirty-nine years, and the trustees then conferred upon him the honorary distinction of emeritus professor. Outside of his own peculiar sphere of duties, no object of public interest was undertaken without finding in him a warm supporter. When the project of a university in the city of Albany was started, intended to supply the scientific and literary wants of the whole United States, Dr. Beck while seeing clearly all the difficulties and discouragements attending such a scheme, gave it his full countenance and encouragement. Of the American Association of Science he was an active member, and rendered to it many services. In obedience to those promptings of humanity which seem in a great measure to have determined his course in life—laboring always most zealously for those who were least able to appreciate his services, or to recognize them—he read before the New York State Society, in 1837, a paper on the statistics of the deaf and dumb, which had the effect to direct the attention of the public and of the legislators more fully to the condition and necessities of this unfortunate class, and the results of which may be seen in the establishment in the city of New York of a school for deaf mutes, unrivalled in the excellence of its system and in the perfection of its details. By the act of its incorporation, in April, 1842, Dr. Beck was made one of the Board of Managers of the New York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica; and

he was reappointed by the governor and senate at the expiration of each successive triennial period. Upon the death of Mr. Munson, in 1854, he, although a non-resident member, was unanimously elected president of the board. This important institution, established and endowed by the State upon a scale of almost unparalleled munificence, is no doubt indebted largely to Dr. Beck for his wise counsels and efficient personal aid, which he at all times freely contributed. Dr. Beck was also an occasional contributor to the pages of the *American Journal of Insanity*, published at Utica, under the editorial management of Dr. Brigham, the former principal, and when, upon the death of that gentleman, in 1850, the management of the *Journal* fell into the hands of the board, Dr. Beck was chosen its editor, a place which he continued to hold "until the close of the last volume, when advancing years and more imperative duties compelled him to relinquish his editorial connection." But of the chief labor of Dr. Beck's life, and that which has made his name illustrious wherever science and literature are cultivated, must now be mentioned his work on Medical Jurisprudence. From how early a period in his life the subject of this work occupied his attention may be inferred from the following brief extracts from letters written to his uncle, the Rev. J. B. Romeyn. The first is dated in 1813: "Permit me to press upon you the obtaining of one or the other of the French authors on legal medicine. It has long been a favorite idea with me to prepare a work on that subject, and should I be enabled to procure Foderé or Mahon, my design may be completed." The second is dated June 30, 1814, and was addressed to his uncle, at Lisbon, Portugal: "As the communication is now open between Great Britain and France, you will doubtless be enabled to procure the books I wished. Dulan advertised them some years since." The treatise alluded to appeared in 1823, in two volumes, octavo; and not only attracted great attention at the time, but has ever since continued to be a standard work on the subject. The science of medical jurisprudence is one of great interest and importance. It treats of all those questions in which the testimony of a medical man may be required before courts of justice, and from the nature of many of the questions, it is obvious that their discussion requires the widest range of medical and scientific knowledge. Although deeply studied in Italy, France, and Germany, this science has scarcely attracted any attention, either in this country or in England, previous to the publication of the work of Dr. Beck. To him is certainly due the high credit, not merely of rousing public attention to an important and neglected subject, but also of presenting a work upon it which will probably never be entirely superseded. In foreign countries, its merits have been duly appreciated and magnanimously acknowledged. In 1825, the work was republished at London, with notes by Dr. William Dunlop, and it passed altogether through ten editions, including the four English editions, during the author's life. Since his death, a new and enlarged edition has been issued under the supervision of Dr. C. R. Gilman, of New York, assisted by an able corps of collaborators. In 1828, the work was translated into German, at Weimar, and has been favorably received in

various parts of the continent of Europe. Considered all in all, it is unquestionably the most able, learned, and comprehensive treatise on Medical Jurisprudence in any language, and may, therefore, justly be regarded as the crowning glory of Dr. Beck's literary and scientific life. Although the two volumes originally comprised more than two thousand pages octavo, yet to each successive American edition he did not fail to add largely from his apparently inexhaustible stores of knowledge and research. Not even here did his labors cease, but he continued to contribute, almost to the period of his death, to one or more of the medical or scientific journals of the country, such additional facts or discoveries as from time to time came to his knowledge. In the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, edited by Dr. Hays, may be found many of his most valuable papers. There is, perhaps, no testimony more pertinent, as to the rank occupied by Dr. Beck in the literary and scientific world, than the large number of societies, both abroad and at home, which conferred upon him either honorary or active memberships. To the inquiry, so natural to one who reflects upon the life and labors of Dr. Beck, "How has any man been able to accomplish so much in a single life?" The reply is,—it was the result of system, indomitable perseverance, of ardent devotion, and honesty of purpose, united to excellent talents. But no one quality so much contributed to his extraordinary attainments as that methodical improvement of time which he adopted from the first and retained to almost the last hours of his life. Every duty had its time and place, with which no other duties were allowed to interfere. A given portion of each day was assigned to a particular subject, and this arrangement was not to be interfered with. The morning study was never postponed to the evening, nor relaxation nor miscellaneous reading permitted until the allotted tasks were respectively dispatched. Having determined also upon any great purpose, it was never relinquished until it was accomplished. With him there was no vacillation or uncertainty of design; and at his death nothing seems to have been left unfinished, but that one labor which he had undertaken too late for its full completion,—a memoir of his early friend and counsellor, the lamented De Witt Clinton; a work for which his long and intimate acquaintance, his sympathy of feelings and tastes, with his rare literary attainments, eminently qualified him. To his wife, who died in 1823, at the early age of thirty-one years, a woman of rare accomplishments and of refined sentiments, he was devotedly attached; and it is said that the greater part of his work on Medical Jurisprudence was written while watching at her bedside during her last and painfully protracted illness,—a most touching memorial to her virtues and to the kindness of his own heart. Of his brothers, he was the eldest; and, although accustomed always to exercise over them a kind of parental care, he was singularly attached to them; and when, one after another, they died, until he alone was left, he seemed to suffer the most poignant grief; especially did the death of his last and youngest brother—the late Lewis C. Beck—with whom his associations and pursuits were the most constant, fall heavily upon him.

His mother—that venerated woman, who herself had watched over his infancy, and guided him carefully through his youth, up to manhood—found under his roof a welcome shelter in her declining years, where at all times her wants were more than supplied, and her counsels and precepts were reverentially respected. Brought up under her father's care, her education was solid and judicious, and, until the last three or four years of her life, when her mind gave way, she preserved her interest in all literary pursuits. She lived to see all her children attain eminence and respectability, and died at last at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Referring to his personal characteristics, the late Dr. Frank H. Hamilton writes that in the presence of strangers Dr. Beck was somewhat reserved, and not unfrequently seemed unsocial; but, with his more intimate acquaintance, he was remarkably free, affable, and unrestrained; and through all his familiar social conversations there was a rich vein of humor mingling with the profounder currents of thought and discussion. His knowledge of books was not confined to scientific treatises. He read most of the standard works in history, romance, poetry, and in all departments of light literature. He read rapidly, and soon possessed himself of the meaning or value of any author; a faculty which, united to a retentive memory, made him almost the final umpire whenever questions of text or authority arose. In the language of one who knew him intimately, and who had been a collaborer with him in the establishment of the State Library, "His knowledge of what I would call the science of literature, I have never seen equaled." He was liberal to the poor, and kind to all. Not even the brutes escaped his sympathy. Cruelty to animals excited in him always the most intense disapprobation. His belief in the divine revelation, and in its doctrines, as held by the great body of Protestant Christians, was firm, decided, and often expressed; and he could never tolerate any attempts on the part of any person to impugn or to throw discredit upon them.

BEHRENS, Bernt Martin, of Chicago, Ill., was born September 25, 1843, in Bergen, Norway. Received his preliminary education at Christiania, with the intention of becoming officer of the army, but had to give it up on account of a long sickness after typhoid fever. Entered upon the study of classics in Greek and Latin for admittance to the university and passed examination with honors in 1868. Under the preceptor, Johan Voss, the distinguished professor in medicine, he graduated in 1875, was the same year in service at the State Hospital, and moved thereafter to Bergen, his native place, where he practiced his profession until 1881, when he left his native country for America. He settled down in Chicago, where he has been practicing since. For supplementing his medical education, he visited the principal seats of learning in Europe, in the winter of 1876 to 1877, and in the summer of 1887, and studied with Professors Pollitzer, Schroeter, Von Spaeth, Shade, Knester, Hahn and Wilk Meyer, in the cities of Vienna, Hamburg, Berlin and Copenhagen respectively. He was a member of the Chicago Medical Society for eight years; American Medical Association for four years; Scandinavian Medical Society for four years, of which

he was chairman for two years. In 1890 to 1892 he made several contributions on diseases of ear, nose, and throat, and was in 1891 ap-



B. M. Behrens.

pointed Professor of Diseases of the Ear at the Chicago Post-Graduate School. His wife is the celebrated soprano, Miss Anna Smith, of Christiania, Norway.

BELL, Agrippa Nelson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in Northampton county, Va., August 3, 1820. His parentage, English and Scotch. Education: common school in Virginia, academic and classical in Connecticut. Has received honorary degree of A. M. from Trinity College, Hartford. He studied one year in the Tremont Street Medical School, Boston, taking a first course of lectures at the Medical Department of Harvard University, and a second course at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1842. He first settled at the village of Franktown, Northampton county, Va., from which place he applied for permission to be examined by the naval board of examiners; passed the greater part of the year 1844 in New York, and his examination for the navy being a successful one (November, 1844), he received the commission of assistant surgeon, in March, 1847. Intermediately he resided and practiced in Waterbury, Conn. During 1847 and 1848 he was on active duty, during the Mexican war, in the vicinity of Vera Cruz, serving in several vessels in the squadron and also on shore and at the Yellow Fever Hospital on Salmadina island. His subsequent naval service was one year on the coast survey, in New York harbor and bay; in the West Indies; Central America; and west coast of Africa. He passed an examination for promotion in 1854, and after being nearly two years on board the receiving ship at New York, resigned from the navy, 1855, and entered upon private practice in Brooklyn. He is an active member of the Kings County Medical Society (Brooklyn); of the New York Academy of Medicine; permanent member of the Medical

Society of the State of New York; American Association and American Public Health Association; was an active member of the National Quarantine and Sanitary Conventions in 1859 and 1860, and chairman of the committee on quarantine regulations, whose report at the convention in Boston in 1860 has been the basis of most of the quarantine regulations in the United States and abroad since. He has always given special attention to sanitary matters. During the first year of the rebellion he had charge of the floating hospital for yellow fever patients under quarantine in New York harbor, and drafted the law for the New York quarantine establishment as it is now and has been since 1863. He has been member of nearly all of the New York and Brooklyn committees which have been appointed on health reforms and for the establishment of boards of health—the metropolitan, and others. He also held the position of quarantine commissioner and supervising commissioner of the construction of quarantine buildings from 1869 to 1873. Since 1856 has been one of the physicians of the Brooklyn City Hospital, being now senior member of the medical staff. For many years he has been chairman of the standing committee on hygiene of the New York State Medical Society, and took the first "Meritt H. Cash prize" of that society in 1864, on "How Complete is the Protection of Vaccination, and what are the Dangers of Communicating Other Diseases With the Vaccinia?" He has also contributed several papers to the Transactions of the society on sanitary subjects, viz: "Malignant Pustule," 1862; "Disinfection," 1864; "Marine Hygiene," 1867; "Marine Hygiene and Experiments with Steam as a Disinfectant," 1868; "Quarantine Establishment of New York," contributed in 1873, but not published till 1875; "Defective Drainage," 1874. The latter paper was ordered to be printed by the society as a separate paper from the Transactions, and was sent by the society to every physician in the State of New York. It was printed in full in the *Sanitarium* in March, 1874. He has contributed the following to the Transactions of the American Medical Association: on the "Introduction of Disease by Commerce," volume xvi, 1865; he was chairman of the committee report, same year, on "Protection from Small-Pox by Means of Vaccination and Revaccination." He was the first chairman of the section on State medicine and public hygiene of the association, 1873 and 1874; the subject of his address was, "Waste of Life," and report on "Defective Drainage as a Cause of Disease in the State of New York," volume xxv, 1874. To the proceedings of the American Public Health Association he has contributed papers on "Perils of the School-room," and the Hygiene of Passenger Vessels in Communication with New York." He is author of a work entitled "Knowledge of Living Things," published in 1860, now out of print. In 1873 Dr. Bell established the *Sanitarian*, a monthly magazine devoted to the preservation of health, mental and physical culture, and has been the editor of this excellent periodical for the last twenty years.

BELL, Guido, of Indianapolis, Ind., was born September 4, 1839, in the Granddukedom of Baden, Germany. After the ordinary education required, he studied medicine in

Tubingen and Freiburg, from 1859 to 1864. He was graduated in Freiburg in 1865, and came to this country the same year, and established himself at Indianapolis, where he has been engaged in a large and successful general practice of medicine and surgery ever since. Dr. Bell has improved the methods of performing several surgical operations, among which may be mentioned, 1. The supra-pubic section for stone, by sewing up and discarding the catheter (before the antiseptic time); 2. That of intubation by discarding the "gag" in non-asphyctic cases, and by allowing the finger to meet the rising glottis the catheter is dispensed with entirely; 3. In perineorrhaphy, by devising the perineal speculum, which retains and adjusts itself by automatic action, thereby making assistants unnecessary. Dr. Bell recently reported his discovery of a rare and peculiar sound of the heart in cases of shock, which was audible at a distance of several feet from the patient. This peculiar and unusual sound was detected in three cases, and was systolic in character. The sound did not appear immediately after the injury, but according to the severity of the shock later, and more forcibly, gradually disappearing after recovery from the condition. He states that all the cases presenting this phenomenon recovered, and concludes that the heart's action is governed mainly by the cardiac ganglia, and cites the above pathological condition coming under his clinical observation, as well as facts from embryology and comparative anatomy to prove that the innervation of the heart is in a high degree independent from the brain and the spinal cord. Dr. Bell has made important contributions to medical periodicals, both in this country and Europe. In the *Indiana Medical Journal* (June, 1893) is found an interesting article from his pen, "On the Internal Use of Creosote in Large Doses." He advocates in this paper the use of this agent in doses aggregating twenty drops daily, as being curative in pyemia, chronic suppurative diseases, and as a preventive of a possible tubercular affection. Dr. Bell is a member of the judicial council of the Marion County Medical Society, and was president of this society from 1891 to 1892. He is also a member of the Indiana State Medical Society and a permanent member of the American Medical Association.

BELL, John W., of Minneapolis, Minn., was born in Butler county, Ohio, March 18, 1854. He graduated from the Ohio Medical College in 1876, and later spent some time studying medicine in foreign schools, mainly in Germany. He practiced his profession in Reily, Ohio, until he came to Minneapolis, Minn., in 1881. In 1886, he was appointed Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Minnesota Hospital College. Upon the opening of the Medical Department of the University of Minnesota he was elected to the chair of Physical Diagnosis of the Chest. In 1891 he became professor of clinical medicine and physical diagnosis in the same school. In 1883 he was appointed visiting physician to St. Barnabas Hospital—later, consulting physician. On the opening of St. Mary's Hospital, in 1887, he was appointed visiting physician. In 1892, on the opening of the Methodist Hospital, he was appointed one of the visiting physicians. He was a member of the Minnesota State Medical Society, of the



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Minnesota Academy of Medicine, and the Hennepin County Medical Society. In addition to the practice of his profession, Dr. Bell has taken a warm interest in public affairs, and in 1890 was elected a member of the State senate.

BENJAMIN. Dowling, of Camden, New Jersey, was born in Baltimore, January 23, 1849, and comes of an old Southern family distinguished for patriotism from the revolutionary war to the present time. After receiving a thorough common school education he was prepared by private tutors for the sophomore class in Dickinson College, Pa. He graduated in pharmacy in Baltimore in 1873, and began the study of medicine in 1871, with Dr. J. H. Jannar, Port Deposit, Md., afterwards with J. M. Ridge, Camden, N. J., and later with Prof. D. Hayes Agnew, Philadelphia. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, at the head of the '77 class, having answered all the questions (over three hundred) in all branches. Received also honorable mention at the commencement exercises for his thesis on contagion or "Germ" diseases. Dr. Benjamin urged the adoption of higher grade practical teaching in colleges of pharmacy in 1876 (see transactions of American Pharmaceutical Association), which was adopted by the Philadelphia college the following year. Representing the State of New Jersey in the American Medical Association at Washington in 1884, he succeeded (after a stormy debate) in having his resolution adopted to advance instruction in medical colleges in America from a two term course to a third year course, a much needed reform (see *Journal of American Medical Association*). In 1877 he was appointed assistant in the nervous department at the University hospital; performed the first successful hysterectomy in the State of New Jersey for a large fibroid tu-

mor of the uterus. In 1887 he was appointed Surgeon to Cooper Hospital, Camden; and Lecturer on Fractures and Dislocations in the Medico Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, in 1890, the same year becoming the President of the New Jersey Sanitary Association; his article on "The Relations of Temperatures to Health in Dwellings," being deemed so valuable and practical that copies were sent out by the State of Iowa for free distribution, the State board of health stating officially that it would save many lives (report S. B. H. 1887); other States also adopted the same plan. He was appointed Surgeon to the Sixth Regiment Corps, N. J., in 1891; was elected to the chair of Surgical Teaching in the Camden Training School for Nurses, and is considered a fluent lecturer. It should be said that the great reputation of the subject of this sketch as a physician and surgeon has been acquired by the merits of his work. Dr. Benjamin is also noted for making valuable contributions to medical science and literature during the past few years, some of which may be found in such journals as the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, *Medical Bulletin*, *Medical Record*, N. Y., and *Journal of the American Medical Association*, etc.



Dowling Benjamin.

BENSON, John Alfred, of Chicago, Ill., was born in Hudson county, State of New Jersey, in 1859, and is a member of an old Knickerbocker family, his ancestors having belonged to the original Holland colony that settled New Amsterdam (now New York) and Communipaw, New Jersey. His father was the late Dr. David Benson, of Hudson county, New Jersey, an authority on electro-therapeutics, under whom he studied the rudiments of medicine, finishing his medical studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York (Medical Department of Columbia College), graduating from that institution of learning in the year 1880. Having successfully passed the government examination

scientific societies, among them being the immediately after graduation, he was commissioned as a medical officer in the United States marine hospital service, remaining in the service until 1885, when he resigned to enter civil practice in Chicago, Illinois, and was at once elected Professor of Physiology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Chicago, which chair he now holds. While in the marine hospital service, on duty at the port of St. Louis, Mo., a very severe epidemic of small-pox broke out, and he was detailed for quarantine work in connection with the steamers arriving and departing daily from that city. He performed the duties of this department so efficiently, that in a letter from Captain John P. Keiser, he received the thanks of the Anchor Line Steamers Company. In addition to his physiological work in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, he has successfully taught obstetrics and medical jurisprudence, and when, during the session of 1892, Professor Quine found that his health would not permit him to continue and finish the course on "Principles and Practice of Medicine," he selected Professor Benson to act in his place, and the correctness of his choice was proven by the results. While at college Dr. Benson had rare advantages in having been closely associated with some of the greatest lights of the nineteenth century. He was an office student of the eminent surgeon, Professor Thomas M. Markoe; was assistant to the distinguished and learned James W. McLane, professor of Obstetrics, and now president of the Medical Department of Columbia College, in New York; and for several years he was special assistant and chief of laboratory to Professor John Call Dalton, one of the greatest authorities on physiology, and one of the most celebrated physicians of the age. While with Dr. Dalton, he assisted this great author in the preparation of his magnificent work on the "Topography of the Brain." In 1888 he was appointed attending physician to the Cook County Hospital, elected secretary of the medical staff, and in 1890 he was unanimously selected by the board of commissioners of Cook county to take charge of the County Hospital for the Insane, a position which he held for two years. He established at that institution many much needed reforms, prominent among these being the Art School for female patients and the School of Manual Art for patients of both sexes. Under his mild and gentle rule, the condition of the patients improved as evidenced by the high percentage of recoveries during his administration. Owing to his fearlessness in defending the rights of the county and preventing dishonest contractors and officials from preying on the treasury, he was annoyed, and his administration crippled in every way possible. Valuable and necessary positions were abolished by the county board; honest and efficient subordinate officers were removed without even the semblance of a trial, and the doctor was harrassed by silly and idiotic investigations, while serious charges made by him against prominent county officials were absolutely ignored. Seeing the futility of attempting to conduct the institution properly under the existing condition of affairs, at the end of his second year of office he declined reappointment, and resumed civil practice. He is a member of a number of

American Anthropometric Society, the American Medico-Psychological Association, the Chicago Pathological Society, is Associate Chief of the Department of Clinical Medicine of the West Side Free Dispensary, and although yet rather a young man, has distinguished himself in the field of neurology and psycho-pathology.

BERK, Carl, of Chicago, Illinois, was born at Milin, in Austria, March 26, 1864, of German parents. His first education was received at the Altstaedter Real and Gymnasium in Prague, where he entered the Medical Faculty of the R. I. University Carolo Ferdinanda and graduated as the first of his classmates in 1889. As a young physician he traveled through Austria, Germany, France and Italy, everywhere stopping at the celebrated universities and attending clinics and lectures. Returning to Prague he entered the Resident Staff of the General Hospital, as assistant to Prof. Schanta, now of Vienna. In 1887 he had served as volunteer in the Austrian army and was promoted to the rank of an officer of the same. In 1890 he took a place as surgeon on a trans-Atlantic steamer and crossed the ocean several times. In the fall of the same year he settled in Chicago, devoting his studies and work mostly to surgery, and surgical as well as general pathological anatomy, microscopy and bacteriology, in which lines he has published several articles in domestic and foreign medical journals. He is Professor of General Surgery to the Post Graduate Medical School, Chief Surgeon to the Columbia Charity Dispensary and Hospital, member of the Chicago Medical Society, Chicago Pathological Society, and Verein Deutscher Arzte in Prag.

BESHOAR, Michael, of Trinidad, Colorado, was born at Mifflintown, Pa., February 25, 1833, descended from a family which immigrated from the Palatinate, on the Rhine, before the revolutionary war, and settled in Cumberland county, Pa. He was educated in the common schools and at Tuscarora Academy, studied medicine under private preceptors at Lewiston, and attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, and universities of Pennsylvania and Michigan; graduating in medicine from the University of Michigan in 1853. He attended a course of lectures in the St. Louis Medical College in 1863-4 and in Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1873-4, and received the *ad eundam* degree from the latter. He pursued the practice of medicine at Pocahontas, Arkansas, from the spring of 1853 till the outbreak of the war in 1861. During this time he represented his county two terms in the State legislature, was surgeon of militia six years and took meteorological observations for the Smithsonian Institute seven years. At the commencement of the war he was made chief surgeon of the first regiment raised in his part of the State, and when the Arkansas troops were transferred to the Confederate service, he became a full surgeon of the provisional armies of the Confederate States, and served as such under Gen. Hardee, Solon Borlan, Lee Crandall, Jefferson Thompson, Albert Pike and T. C. Hindman. In the autumn of 1863 he left the Confederate service and practiced a few months in St. Louis, then two years at Fort Kearney, Nebraska, through the worst Indian troubles that have ever existed in the western country. In the fall of 1866 he

located at Pueblo, and in 1867 at Trinidad, where he still resides. Since coming to Colorado he was a member of the legislature, one term in territorial times and one term under the State government. He has been coroner, assessor, physician, clerk, judge, and superintendent of schools in his county. In 1876, he was the democratic nominee for lieutenant-governor and ran considerably ahead of his ticket. There is not a man in Colorado more widely and more favorably known than Dr. Beshoar. He is a permanent member of the American Medical Association, the American Public Health Association, the Colorado State Medical Society, and Las Animas County Medical Society. He founded the *Pueblo Chieftain* in 1868, and *Trinidad Advertiser* in 1882—the two leading daily newspapers of southern Colorado. Clear headed as a physician and surgeon he has the esteem and friendship of the better members of his profession; sagacious in politics he has the confidence of the



Michael Beshoar.

more honest elements of his party; and successful as a journalist, he has the enmity of those who bear the scars and scratches produced by his keenly pointed pen.

BETTMAN, Boerne, of Chicago, Ill., was born September 6, 1856, in Cincinnati, Ohio. His parents came to the Queen City in 1846, from a small village in Bavaria, not far from Wurzburg. His father is a retired general practitioner, a graduate from the University of Munich, in 1836. Dr. Boerne Bettman received his preliminary education in the public and high schools of his native city. He attended a three years' course of study, under the preceptorship of his father, in the Miami Medical College, and graduated in 1877, afterward serving the well-known oculist, Dr. E. Williams, as assistant. Later he worked under the guidance of Dr. Heitzman, of New York, in his laboratory; and then for a year and a half acted as assistant to Dr. Herman Knapp, and during a portion of the same

time also to Dr. Frank Bosworth, the well-known rhinologist and laryngologist. His course of study was then continued for three years in Europe, in the following manner: A half-year in Vienna was devoted principally to ophthalmological, otological, rhinological and laryngological work, his more celebrated teachers being Arlt, Stellwag, Yaeger, Mauthner, Fuchs, Pollitzer, Gruber and Storch. After an extended trip through the Tyrol, northern Italy, and southern Germany, he arrived in Heidelberg in the fall of 1879, and was soon after honored by being selected second assistant to Dr. Otto Becker, who at that time occupied the chair of ophthalmology in the renowned Carolina University. A few months later, on the departure of Dr. Kuhnt, now professor in Marburg, Dr. Bettman was elected to the position of first assistant. During this time he also worked in the pathological laboratory of Prof. Arnold, and did some original work on the pathological condition of the eyes in pernicious anæmia published in Knapp's *Archives of Ophthalmology*, 1881. Leisure time was devoted to the examinations of Becker's valuable collection of pathological eyes, to the study of embryology, physiological optics, to the attendance of Keno Fischer's lectures on philosophy, German, literature and other subjects. The remainder of the European stay was devoted to travels in Switzerland and northern Germany. Six weeks were devoted to Paris and to the clinics of De Weckers' Galozewski Pauss, Laudolt and Edward Meyer. In London he met the celebrated physicians of the world at the International Medical Congress of 1880. He arrived in New York, September 23, 1887, and two weeks later, having come to Chicago, opened an office there. He soon became connected with the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary as microscopist, later as assistant, and now is the third in seniority of the surgeons connected with that institute. He was the first lecturer of ophthalmology and otology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, and delivered lectures on the anatomy, histology, and functions of the eye and ear. He resigned his position in 1883. He called into life the Chicago Society of Ophthalmology and Otology, assisted at the organization of the Chicago Medico-Legal Society, serving two terms as second and first vice-presidents. Soon after his advent to Chicago, he joined the Chicago Medical Society; Microscopical Society; is also a member of the South Side Medical Club, and of the Practitioner's Club. In the fall of 1892 he was tendered the chair of Ophthalmology and Otology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Chicago. He has held the same in the Chicago Post Graduate School since its inception. He served as Oculist and Aurist to the Cook County Hospital for two successive years, and at present is connected in the same capacity with the Michael Reese, German, and Chicago Charity Hospitals. Among his publications are the following: "The Operative Treatment of Episcleritis," *Weekly Medical Review*, March 17, 1883; "Ocular Troubles of Nasal Origin," *Journal American Medical Association*, January 17, 1887; "Traumatic Iridodyalyses," *North American Practitioner*, December, 1890; "Mastoid Periostitis," read before the Chicago Medical Society, November 4, 1889; "Dislocation of Lens into Anterior

Chamber," *Chicago Medical Record*, June, 1891; "Aural and Nasal Surgery," by Drs. Boerne and Jefferson Bettman, *Journal American Medical Association*, November 10, 1884; "Translation of Dr. Carl Koller's article on Cocaine," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, February, 1885; "Blindness following Hemorrhage." His most important work was on the introduction of a new operation for speedy ripening of cataracts. Three articles on this subject have appeared, one in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, December 3, 1887; second in *New York Medical Record*, July, 1892; and the third in the *Annals of Ophthalmology and Otology*, February, 1893. He was one of the first to introduce peroxide of hydrogen into aural surgery. "Peroxide of Hydrogen as a Medicinal Agent," *Chicago Medical Journal and*

Long as his preceptor, and was graduated M. D., March, 1870, from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and immediately engaged in the general practice in New Maysville. In October, 1871, he was married to Alice, daughter of Dr. William and Harriet Long, of his native county. In 1878 he sought a less laborious field of labor, by locating in Dallas, Texas, where he remained two years. In 1880 he located in Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas, where he has continued to reside, engaged in general practice. He is a member of Lyon County Medical Society and Kansas State Medical Society; he has been for the last six years, and is yet, United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions. He was elected mayor of the city of Emporia, Kansas, in April, 1891.

BIGELOW, Henry Jacob, of Boston, died at his summer home in Newton, Mass., October 30, 1890, aged seventy-two years. He was educated in the Boston Latin School and the Harvard Medical College (class of 1841), besides seeking further instruction in foreign cities. Later he was for a long time Surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital; and for twenty years filled the chairs of Surgery and Clinical Surgery at Harvard without an assistant. He was active in the earlier experiments with anæsthetics, and in November, 1846, made the original announcement in this country of their discovery. He has been an extensive writer and lecturer on surgical topics. One of his works on the mechanism of dislocation by the flexion method (1869) is still an authority. He contributed many valuable papers to the American Medical Association, such as the "Action of Water on Lead Pipes," articles on "Anæsthesia," embracing its statistics, "Cinchonia Cultivation," "Gutta Serena in Urethral Strictures," "Operation for Hernia," and a very suggestive treatise on "Nature and Disease." The above, however, lays no claim to being a complete list. Dr. Bigelow's labors and attainments secured for him membership in many American and European societies, among them the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Société Anatomique, the Société de Biologie and the Société de Chirurgie of France. He was the father of Dr. William S. Bigelow, of Boston.

BIGELOW, John Milton, of Albany, New York, was born in that city August 22, 1846. He is a descendant from the Bigelow family of Massachusetts of English origin. He is the oldest son, as was his father, grandfather, and great grandfather respectively, each of whom were physicians of great repute. He was graduated at the Albany Academy for Boys in 1863, and at Williams' College in 1866. He studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York City, from which he was graduated in 1869, and received the following year the honorary degree of M. D. from the Albany Medical College. He received the degree of Ph. D. from Rutgers College in 1892. He is a member of various medical societies, and has made important contributions to medical literature. He was appointed county physician for Albany in 1876, and was appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Albany Medical College, and is now professor of the same chair, to which diseases of the nose and throat have been added. Dr. Bigelow is attending Physician to Albany Hospital, Consulting Physician to St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, N. Y.



Boerne Bettman

Examiner, 1883. Dr. Bettman also served as assistant surgeon with the rank of captain, in the second regiment of the Illinois National Guard.

BIDDLE, George Allen, of Emporia, Kansas, was born in Putnam county, Indiana, October 15, 1845, near New Maysville, in that State. His early education consisted principally of practical lessons in agriculture, interspersed with the great variety of labor incident to a well-conducted farm, with about sixty days during the winter in the "district school." He enlisted as a private soldier in August, 1864, for a term of one year, and was assigned to company "E," First Indiana heavy artillery, and served out his term of enlistment. Immediately after his discharge from the army he entered the Danville (Indiana) Academy, where he continued two years, and then entered Asbury, now DePauw, University for one year. He then commenced the study of medicine at New Maysville, with Dr. R. W.

BILLINGS, John Shaw, of Washington, D. C., son of James Billings, of Saratoga county, New York, and Abby Shaw, of Rhode Island, was born April 12, 1838, in Switzerland county, Indiana. He was educated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1857, taking the degree of A. M. three years later, and graduating from the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, in 1860. He first settled in Cincinnati, but in 1861 entered the United States army, in which he still continues having resided since 1864 in the city of Washington. In November, 1861, he was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, and in April, 1862, assistant surgeon, having charge of hospitals at Washington, D. C., and West Philadelphia, until March, 1863, subsequently serving as operating surgeon in the field hospital of the second division, fifth corps, army of the Potomac, at Chancellorsville, Va., and in May, 1863, joining the seventh and tenth United States Infantry, taking charge afterwards of the field hospital of the second division of the fifth corps of the army of the Potomac, at Gettysburg, Pa. From October, 1863, to February, 1864, he was on hospital duty at David's and Bedloe's islands in the New York harbor, serving also as a member of the board of enrollment. In February, 1864, he attended the special expedition to the isle at Vache, W. I.; and in April, 1864, was acting medical inspector of the army of the Potomac. From August to December in 1864, he was on duty in the office of the medical director of the army of the Potomac, and since December, 1864, has been in the office of the surgeon-general, at Washington, D. C. He was successively brevetted captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel in the United States army for faithful and meritorious services during the war. In December, 1876, he was appointed surgeon, with the rank of major in the regular army. He is author of "Surgical Treatment of Epilepsy;" of reports in the "Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion;" of "A Report of Investigations on Cryptogamic Growths," in connection with "Reports on the Diseases of Cattle in the United States;" of a "Report on Barracks and Hospitals;" of a "Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, United States Army;" of "Notes on Hospital Construction;" "Reports and Papers of the American Public Health Association;" of a paper on "A Sanitary Survey of the United States, with Remarks on Medical Topography;" of "Bibliography of Cholera;" "The Cholera Epidemic of 1873 in the United States;" of "Literature and Institutions;" of "Medical Libraries in the United States;" of "A Report on the Hygiene of the United States Army;" and of "Reports and Papers on the Johns Hopkins Hospital;" and "Mortality and Vital Statistics of the United States, in the United States Census Reports." His great work, however, has been the "Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, United States Army," containing the bibliography of every medical subject as far as found in the library at present under Dr. Billings' care. This work consists of fourteen large quarto volumes. He is a lecturer on municipal hygiene in the Johns Hopkins University, and medical adviser of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Dr. Billings is a member of numerous scientific organizations, including the Ameri-

can Medical Association and the National Academy of Sciences (1883), and he is also an honorary member of the Statistical Society of London, Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London and Medical Society of Sweden. In 1884 he received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard and the University of Edinburgh, and D. C. L. from the University of Oxford. In 1889 he addressed the British Medical Association on "Medicine in the United States."

BISHOP, Seth Scott, of Chicago, was born in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, February 7, 1852. His parents, who left New York to become pioneers in the west, were of English and Scotch extraction. The subject of this sketch obtained his early education in the public schools of Fond du Lac, and graduated from a private academy, in 1870, with a high-school education, supplementing this with three years in the classical course at Beloit College.



Seth Scott Bishop

While attending the schools of his native town, and studying the piano and organ, impaired health necessitated an interruption of his studies, and he turned his attention to the art of printing. He worked at this trade in the office of the *Fond du Lac Commonwealth* until returning health permitted him to resume his studies. During this digression he printed the first successful daily paper on the first power press that ever appeared there. After returning to his academical studies he edited and published a paper called *The Pen*, in the interests of the school, setting the type and printing it out of school hours. About this time he began to read medicine in addition to his school course. Having prosecuted his studies as far as the home schools carried them, he went to New York and attended two courses, a preliminary and a regular one, in the medical department of the University of the City of New York, in 1871-72. He

studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. S. S. Bowers, for several years mayor of Fond du Lac, and graduated from the Northwestern University School of Medicine, in Chicago, in 1876. Dr. Bishop commenced the practice of his profession in Fond du Lac, but in a short time the "western fever" induced him to try the experiences of a country doctor. In midwinter he drove his horse and buggy from his old home to the vast prairies of Minnesota, where he practiced until the fall of 1879, when he sacrificed the delightful experiences of a country practice to locate in the city. Soon after settling in Chicago, he identified himself with the interests of various medical charities. In 1881 he was elected a member of the medical staff of the Southside Free Dispensary, where he served, first in the children's and afterward in the eye and ear department, for a number of years. Later he conducted clinics in the Westside Free Dispensary, and has held the appointment of consulting surgeon to the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home from its foundation. He is an attending surgeon to the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, where he has been in active service ever since 1882. Dr. Bishop is the discoverer of camphor-menthol, and is the inventor of numerous surgical instruments. He is the author of the following monographs, most of which he has read at the conventions of medical associations: "Hay Fever," the First Prize Essay of the United States Hay Fever Association; "Cocaine in Hay Fever," a lecture delivered in the Chicago Medical College; "The Pathology of Hay Fever," read at the ninth International Medical Congress; "A Statistical Report of Five Thousand Seven Hundred Cases of Diseases of the Ear," read at the same place; "The Treatment of Suppurative Inflammation of the Middle Ear;" "Operations on the Drum Head for Impaired Hearing," with report of cases; "Operations for Mastoid Disease;" "Compressed Air and Sprays in Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Ear;" "Atresia of the External Auditory Canal," read at the tenth International Congress, in Berlin; "The Rational Treatment of Common Aural Catarrh;" "Menthol in Diseases of the Respiratory Organs;" "Lessons from Fatal Mastoid Disease;" "Camphor-menthol in Catarrhal Diseases;" "The Treatment of Cold in the Head and Nervous Catarrh." Among the surgical instruments invented or devised by Dr. Bishop are the following: a pneumatic otoscope; an adjustable lamp bracket; an improved tonsilotome; a middle ear mirror; a caustic applicator; a middle ear curette; an ossicle vibrator; a compressed air meter; a light concentrator; a cold wire snare; a nasal speculum; a camphor-menthol inhaler; a pocket powder-blower; an office powder-blower; a nasal knife, and an automatic tuning fork. The following societies have elected the doctor to membership: The State medical societies of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois; the Chicago Pathological Society; the United States Hay Fever Association; the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; the ninth and tenth International Medical Congresses; the American Medical Association; the Knights of Honor; the A. O. U. W.; Odd Fellows; Beta Theta Pi; Beloit College Chapter; and Masonic bodies. Dr. Bishop's family consists of his wife Jessie, daughter of the late Peter Button, the well-

known contractor and builder, and a Mason in high standing, and two children, Myrtle and Mabel. In 1890 the doctor and his wife took a trip to Europe, attending the meetings of the British Medical Association, in Birmingham, and the tenth International Medical Congress in Berlin.

BISHOP, William Thomas, of Harrisburg, Pa., was born at Hummelstown, that state, in 1840. He is of English descent and is a son of the late W. T. Bishop, a well known lawyer born in Baltimore, and grandson of Charles C. Bishop, a prominent merchant of the same city. The latter's father was the Reverend William Bishop of the Methodist church, whose ancestry were among the early settlers in the vicinity of Snow Hill, Maryland. The subject of this sketch received his academic education in the schools of Harrisburg, and in 1867 was married to Miss Emily Laning, of



W. T. Bishop

Wysox, Pa. He then studied medicine and attended lectures at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he received his medical degree in 1879. Dr. Bishop, soon after this, established himself in the city of his present residence, where he has ever since been engaged in the general practice of his profession. On the organization of the Pennsylvania Railroad Volunteer Relief Department in 1886, Dr. Bishop was appointed medical Examiner, which position he still holds, and under his care this department has been most successfully managed since its establishment. He is ex-president of the Dauphin County Medical Society, and of the Harrisburg Pathological Society. He is a member of the Medical Societies of the State of Pennsylvania; the National Railway Surgeons Association; the American Public Health Association; the

American Electro Therapeutic Association; the American Medical Association, and a member of its judicial council. He is also identified with numerous other medical and scientific organizations and a regular attendant at their conventions and takes an active interest in their deliberations upon all questions, whether of scientific importance or those relating to their business phases. He is known as a ready, well posted, and convincing speaker. As a debater he is quick and sharp at repartee, as well as a forcible and logical reasoner. A well-trained mind with close application has rendered him an appreciative listener and an interesting conversationalist, as well as an able writer. In addition to his contributions to medical literature he has written many valued articles upon Masonic, temperance, and political questions.

BLACKBURN, Luke Pryor, of Frankfort, Kentucky, was born in Fayette county, Ky., June 16, 1816, and died September 14, 1887. He received his medical education and training at the Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., whence he was graduated in 1834. He immediately began practice in that city in 1835. When cholera developed in the town of Versailles he went there and remained during the prevalence of the malady, giving gratuitous service to the sufferers. He afterwards made that town his home, and in 1843 was sent to the legislature as representative of Woodford county. In 1846 he removed to Natchez, Miss. Two years later, on the outbreak of yellow fever in New Orleans, as health officer of Natchez, he established the first effective quarantine against the former city that had ever been known in the Mississippi valley. At the same time he founded, at his own expense, a hospital for river men. He also served through the epidemic of 1854, and after its extinction obtained the passage of an act of congress establishing the quarantine station below New Orleans. During the rebellion he served on the staff of Confederate General Sterling Price as surgeon, and afterward visited the Bermuda islands, for the relief of sufferers there, at the request of the Governor-General of Canada. In 1867 he retired to his plantation in Arkansas, where he remained until 1873, when he returned to his native State. In 1875, when yellow fever was raging at Memphis and threatened the entire Mississippi valley, he hastened to the city and organized and directed a corps of physicians and nurses. Again in 1878, he gave his entire services and time for the relief of the victims of yellow fever at Hickman, Ky. In 1879, he was elected on the democratic ticket governor of Kentucky, and in that office distinguished himself by the large number of pardons issued to convicts for humane and sanitary reasons.

BLAINE, Harry Gordon, of Toledo, Ohio, was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, November 25, 1858. He is son of William I. and Nancy (Voshall) Blaine, the former a native of Carlisle, Pa., of English descent, the latter of Cadiz, Ohio, of Welsh lineage. The subject of this sketch, the third in a family of six children, by the misfortune of his parents was left to the cold mercy of the world at the age of three years. The ravages of the war of the rebellion had devastated the home of his childhood, his parents having at that time moved south. Cast upon the charities of

distant relatives he was brought to Ohio, and finally found shelter in the home of William F. Leonard, a farmer, living in Seneca county, Ohio, who reared him to manhood. His early education was received in the district schools of that county and the normal schools of Fostoria and Republic. Relying wholly upon himself, without resources, he started in life alone. When sixteen years old he commenced teaching school. He continued to teach winters and work summers until he was twenty years of age. When eighteen years old he resolved to make medicine the field of his future career, and soon after entered the office of Dr. James M. Parker, of Attica, Ohio, as a student, and in the fall of 1880 he matriculated at the Columbus Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, and attended his first course of lectures in that institution. He continued his study for another year, and graduated at Indianapolis, Ind., in the spring of 1882, and also



H. G. Blaine.

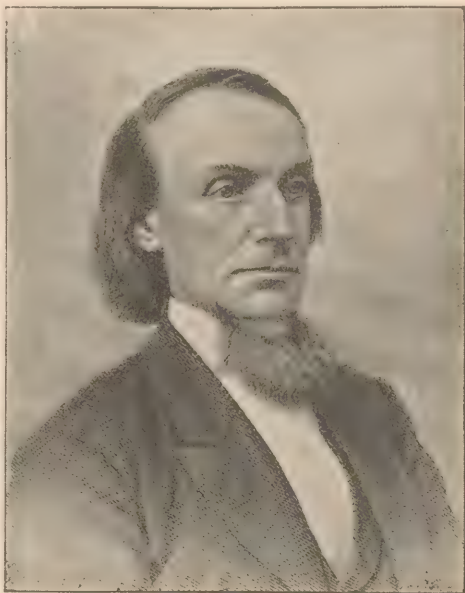
received a second diploma from the Toledo Medical College in 1886. A month after graduating he opened an office in the village of Reedtown, a small hamlet in Seneca county, Ohio, and remained there for about a year. In February, 1883, he formed a partnership with Dr. Alfred Force, at Attica, a town of about a thousand inhabitants, situated about six miles distant, and at once removed to that place, where he remained for nine years. The partnership with Dr. Force continued until July, 1884, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. With his love of work and indomitable spirit of medical enterprise, Dr. Blaine did not feel that his practice called forth all his powers, or satisfied his professional ambition. He therefore set to work to establish a medical journal, in which he would be able to ventilate his own ideas relating to medical science, and at the same time open an avenue through which he might become more familiar with the opinions of the profession at large, and Octo-

ber 1, 1884, he issued the first number of the *Medical Compend*, a practical monthly epitome of medicine and surgery, and the allied sciences. This he published at Attica until April, 1889, when his private office, the *Medical Compend* office and printing office, together with all their contents, were destroyed by fire. In June following, Dr. Jonathan Priest, of Toledo, Ohio, became associated with him in the publication of the *Medical Compend*, and the office of the journal was moved to that city. Dr. H. S. Havighorst succeeded Dr. Priest upon the death of the latter, in July, 1890, when the name of the journal was changed to the *Toledo Medical Compend*, and is still published by Drs. Blaine and Havighorst, under that title. In 1885 Dr. Blaine was appointed to the chair of Diseases of Women and Children in the Toledo Medical College, Toledo, Ohio, and was afterward chosen to fill the chair of Diseases of the Nervous System in the same institution, which position he held until May, 1892, when he resigned from the faculty. In May, 1891, the doctor moved from Attica, Ohio, to Toledo, where he soon gained a lucrative practice, and where he still remains, engaged in active work. Dr. Blaine was married in 1877, to Lucy E., daughter of James Shanks, of Chicago, Ohio, who has borne him four sons, the oldest being twins.

BLISS, D. W., of Washington City, D. C., was born in Auburn, N. Y., August 10, 1825; and died at his residence, February 21, 1889. He was named Doctor Willard, after the eminent physician. He pursued his medical studies at the Cleveland Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1846. He practiced the ensuing year in Iona, Mich., and then located at Grand Rapids, where a considerable reputation as a surgeon was obtained. At the outbreak of the war between the States he was commissioned surgeon of the third Michigan volunteers. In the latter part of 1861, he became a division surgeon and from the organization of the army of the Potomac till after the battle of Seven Pines he was attached to the staff of Gen. Philip Kearney. He was then ordered on hospital duty in Washington, where he superintended the construction of the Armory Square Hospital, and became its surgeon-in-chief. After the war he was connected with the board of health of Washington, and also became widely known as the champion of a South American cancer cure, but extensive trial of the remedy (*Conduran-go*) proved it to be of little value except as a palliative in malignant gastric disease. Dr. Bliss was one of the physicians and surgeons called to attend President Garfield after he was shot on July 2, 1881, and was unremitting in his professional attention until the President's death. When with his associates he was called upon for a bill for his services under an act of Congress making provision for the medical staff, and for the extra labor of the White House employes necessitated by the assassination, he presented one that Comptroller Lawrence felt obliged to reduce in order to apportion the \$57,000 appropriated for the medical staff among them. Dr. Bliss declined to accept his apportionment on the grounds that his private practice had been ruined and his health seriously impaired by the close attention to the President that the

exigencies of the case demanded. At the time of his death a special bill was pending in Congress to compensate him for his services in this notable case.

BOBBS, John Stough, of Indianapolis, Ind., was born at Greenvillage, Pa., December 28, 1809, and died at his place of residence May 1, 1870. One of his most intimate friends and biographers (the late Dr. G. W. Mears) of Indiana, writes that the boyhood of the subject of this sketch was spent, his parents being poor, in the acquisition of such knowledge as could be obtained at the then very common schools of a country village. "At the age of eighteen he wended his way on foot to Harrisburg, then as now the seat of government of Pennsylvania, in quest of employment. Being a lad of much more than ordinary intelligence, he attracted the attention of Dr. Mar-



J. S. Bobbs

tin Luther, then a practitioner of some eminence in that city. Upon a more thorough acquaintance, the doctor's interest increased, and feeling that the delicate and slender physique of his young friend unfitted him for the more rugged encounter with the world, proposed, upon the most liberal terms, his entrance to his office as a student of medicine. Unhappily this noble patron did not long survive to see with what fidelity to his own interest, and with what devotion to study his protegee had rewarded his generosity. Such indeed was the diligence with which he applied himself to books, that, notwithstanding the obstacles of a deficient preliminary education, he fitted himself, with the aid of a single course of lectures, for the successful practice of his profession in less than three years.

His first essay in this direction was made at Middletown, Pa., where he remained four years. Having early determined to make surgery a specialty, he found the locality he had chosen unsuited for the work, and soon decided upon selecting some point in the great west as the field of his future labors. In 1835, he moved to Indianapolis, Ind., with a view of making that city his permanent residence. True to his great purpose of securing for himself distinction in his chosen profession, he now gave himself up to the most laborious and unremitting study of books, both classical and professional. Soon sufficiently familiar with the languages, he bent his entire energies to investigations in his favorite department. As a means of furthering the objects of his very earnest pursuit after surgical knowledge, he concluded to avail himself of the advantages of a winter's dissection and clinical observation at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where the degree of doctor of medicine was conferred upon him in the spring of 1836. Rapidly attaining a reputation throughout the length and breadth of Indiana which might satisfy the most vaulting ambition, he was tendered by the trustees of Asbury University a chair in the medical department of that institution, then about being established at Indianapolis. The position was accepted. How well he acquitted himself in his new relations has been well stated by the late Hon. J. W. Gordon, one of his former students who long enjoyed his most intimate friendship. To quote his exact language he says: "I made the acquaintance of Professor Bobbs during the winter of 1850. He was then Professor of Surgery in the Indiana Central Medical College and dean of the faculty. I was a member of the class, and while making all due allowance for the partiality likely to arise in my mind from the relation between us, as professor and student, I believe I but express the judgment of a fair and just appreciation of his lectures and operations before his class, when I say, that in both respects he was fully up to the highest standards of the profession. His description of healthy and diseased action and the changes from the one to the other, have never been surpassed in point of clearness, accuracy, graphic force and eloquence. All that is possible for words to accomplish in bringing before the mind those great changes upon which health or disease, life or death depend, was effected by him in his lectures. The student who did not carry away in his memory such a portrait of each disease described by the professor as to be able to detect the original when presented for examination, must have lacked some mental endowment essential for success in his profession. Nor was he less remarkable for self-possession, steadiness, rapidity and accuracy in the use of the knife. No man ever saw his hand tremble or his cheek lose its color, in the presence of the most terrible complications attendant upon great and dangerous operations. But his self-control on such occasions was never the result either of ignorance or indifference to the consequences threatened and imminent in such cases; for he combined the clearest insight with the most thorough knowledge of the situation in which he was placed, and with a tender sensibility almost feminine in its character, felt every pang which disease or his

efforts to remove it inflicted upon his patient. Shallow observers, incapable of penetrating through the mask which his stern self command held up between them and his profound soul of love and pity, often pronounced him harsh and insensible to human suffering. Nor did he ever stop in the high career of duty to correct their unjust judgments, satisfied that it is better to 'feel another's woe,' and labor effectually to relieve it, than to receive the applause of the multitude for services never rendered, and pity never felt for the suffering children of men. He scorned to seem, but labored to be a true benefactor of mankind. Such was the impression of the man, which I carried away with me at the close of the term in the spring of 1851; and an intimate acquaintance of nearly twenty subsequent years never presented a single fact or ground to lead me to doubt its entire accuracy. He always held his profession sacred, high above all trickery and quackery, and labored with incessant diligence to place it in public estimation upon the same footing it held in his own regard. The most earnest and eloquent words that I have ever heard came from his heart and lips, when urging upon the minds of his classes the duty of fidelity to the cause of scientific medicine. In that duty he was ever faithful even to the moment of his death, and left his brethren, both in his words and deeds, a lesson they should never forget, to be true to the great field of truth and duty committed to their culture. To the poor and needy he was always wisely kind and beneficent. When called upon professionally to attend the sick of this class, he was known in innumerable instances to furnish, besides gratuitous service and necessary medicine, the means of life during their illness. The great beauty of his character in this respect was, that his charities were always rendered without display or ostentation. Many illustrations of this are worthy of record: One pathetic instance of this is related by a resident physician, who invited the professor, not long before his death, to a consultation in the country. Returning from the object of their visit, the doctor was hailed by a person from a cabin on the wayside, and requested to see a sick child. Discovering that the case was a bad one, he slipped to the door and asked the professor to see it. Having examined the patient, he returned to his carriage, leaving the doctor to make out his prescription. As the latter approached the carriage, he said to him: 'Doctor, this child is going to die, and the poor woman will not have wherewith to bury it.' Withdrawing his hand from his pocket, and presenting it with the palm downward, as if to conceal from the left what the right hand was doing, he dropped into the extended hand of the narrator a ten-dollar gold piece; 'Give that,' he said, 'to the widow; it will comfort her in the approaching extremity.' In this pharisaic age, it is indeed refreshing to find instances of unobtrusive charity which tell of the exercise of that noble virtue without public demonstration. He was a model friend. He saw the real character of all whom he admitted to his intimacy, and while to all the outside world he faithfully hid their faults, he candidly and fully presented them to him whose character they marred. This duty, the highest and most delicate and difficult of all, the duties of friendship and of life, owed by

man to man, he had the good sense, discrimination and tact, to perform always without insulting or wounding his friends. He was superior to all dissimulation, and spoke the truth with such frankness and earnestness that it was impossible to take offense at it. His friendships all stood upon a higher plane than any mere selfish interest. He accepted or rejected men as friends for their manhood, or want of it. The personal or social trappings and circumstances of men neither attracted nor repelled him. He felt and knew that

'The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that.'

And elected his friends not for the image and superscription which family or position had impressed upon them, but for the original metal. So selected, he grappled them with hooks of steel, and never gave them up until they had shown, by some violation of principle that they were unworthy of his regard. He discriminated wisely the faults that proceeded from impulse and enthusiasm from those that grew out of calculation and self-interest. To the former he was as kind and forgiving as a mother to the faults of her child. The latter he never forgave. For a short time he engaged in politics; not, however, as a matter of choice, but from a sense of duty. He carried with him in the political arena the same thorough and exhaustive preparation, the same scrupulous regard for truth and fair dealing, the same severe devotion to reason, and the same lofty and fiery eloquence that lent such a charm to his professional addresses. It is almost needless to say, that in this episode of his life, he met the obligations of his position and performed them so as to win the confidence and approbation of his constituents. Dr. Bobbs was a man of the highest and coolest courage. Nothing could daunt him. During the first campaign of the civil war in West Virginia he accompanied the command of General Morris, and on one occasion, while the army was engaged in irregular skirmishing with the enemy in the woods that lay between the lines at Laurel Hill, he accompanied the skirmishers to the front. There being no regular line maintained on either side every man acted pretty much upon the suggestion of his own inclination. In this way one young soldier got far in advance of the rest and thus isolated was fatally shot by one of the enemy. His screams when struck created a momentary panic in those who were nearest him, and they all started on a precipitate retreat. Dr. Bobbs was near and promptly stopped the retreat; led the party to the spot whence the screams had come, and brought off the remains of the young man who was found quite dead. Throughout the entire affair he bore himself as a veteran and won the admiration of the entire party which he led to the rescue. He was a man of indefatigable industry. Up to the period of his death he was a devoted student, laboring at his books as few men work. With a slender constitution at best, and a system worn down by disease contracted in the army, he labored incessantly. His days were given to the duties of an ardent surgical practice, his nights spent almost wholly in his library, the arsenal's morning gun very frequently summoned him to the few hours of repose allowed himself. Nothing daunted by his enfeebled health, he did not hesitate to enter with his usual spirit

into the project of a new medical school in his city, giving to the enterprise the prestige of his high reputation, and to the faculty the aid of his distinguished ability as a teacher. The very able and conclusive manner in his inaugural address before the Indiana State Medical Society (three years previous) in which he combatted the arguments directed against the establishment in his state of a journal and a school in the interest of medical progress, and the very liberal bequest to the college his efforts had contributed so largely to found are among the numerous proofs he has left behind of his loyalty to legitimate medicine and earnest zeal in the cause of a science he so much loved, and to the advancement of which he had devoted his short, but active and useful life. Dr. Bobbs was appointed by Gov. Morton during the rebellion as an agent for his State and in this capacity he visited the soldiers of Indiana in fields and hospitals and had supervision of their medical and surgical treatment, and did valuable service in looking after their general welfare. As has been mentioned he was the professor of surgery in the first medical college organized in Indiana. He was a forcible writer on all questions that engaged his attention and wrote much on professional and public subjects both in newspapers and medical journals. In all public movements affecting the interest of his city, whether concerning him professionally or not, he was always active and effective. He was an adroit and thorough politician, as well as a skillful and accomplished physician. He was the first surgeon to perform the operation of cholecystotomy. The account given by Dr. Kemper derived from the "Transactions of the Indiana State Medical Society for 1868," should be noted in this connection as affording not only the initial step, but the earliest result on record of the fulfilment of a radical measure for the relief of occlusion of the gall-bladder, and serves as an illustration of the practical insight gained by this successful operative procedure of Dr. Bobbs. "His patient was a lady thirty years of age. The growth of the gall bladder had been gradual for about four years. The true nature of the enlargement was in doubt prior to the operation, but the patient insisted upon operative measures. Accordingly on June 15, 1867, assisted by a number of medical gentlemen, Dr. Bobbs performed the operation as follows: An exploratory incision was made through the abdominal wall, extending from the umbilicus to the pubis. This revealed extensive adhesions of the omentum to the adjacent tissues. The incision was then extended two and a half centimeters above the umbilicus and latterly over the most prominent point of the tumor. Tearing through the adhesions with his fingers he reached a sack about thirteen centimeters long and five centimeters in diameter evidently containing a pellucid fluid. As no pedicle could be discovered, the lower point of the sac was incised 'when a perfectly limpid fluid escaped, propelling with considerable force several solid bodies about the size of ordinary rifle bullets.' The gall bladder was thus emptied, the incision in its walls stitched, and the ends cut closely and returned into the abdominal cavity. The external wound was properly closed. Her recovery was rapid without an untoward symptom. In four weeks she was able to ride out." Mrs.

Barnesworth, the lady upon whom the operation was performed, more than a quarter of a century ago, is at this date (1893) still living, and resides near the village of Oaklandon, about twenty miles east of Indianapolis, and her physician, Dr. Kimberlin, states that she often refers to the ordeal, and its happy termination, as the great event of her life. Referring to this case, Dr. Kemper, in Woods' "Reference Hand-book of the Medical Sciences" (Vol. II, p. 118), says: "When the operation of cholecystotomy shall have been placed on a firm and scientific basis, and recognized and acknowledged by our profession—as assuredly it will—and its literature fully considered, the luster of no name on its roll shall exceed that of Dr. Bobbs." In his recent address before the New York State Medical Society, Dr. D. F. Dennis, speaking of the operation under consideration, gives full credit to the subject of this sketch for having first performed it, and several times of late in historical addresses the same credit has been given, and the fact is now well established and understood. Referring to this case, Dr. Gaston writes: "Though not a premeditated cholecystotomy, it serves to guide us in similar proceedings, authorizing in suitable cases the suturing of the opening in the gall-bladder separately from the abdominal wall, and dropping it back into the abdominal cavity. With the practical outlook, as it is at present, we can glance back to the allusions of Sharp, Goode, Black, Morgagni, André, Petit and Morand, as paving the way to the more precise suggestions of Thudicum, Daly, and Maunder which preceded the performance of the first cholecystotomy in due form, by Bobbs." Dr. Bobbs was married in 1840, to Miss Catherine Cameron, a sister of the Hon. Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania. He has left the record of a life fragrant with kindly deeds and memorable for its usefulness. He bequeathed \$2,000 to establish the "Bobbs Dispensary," for the benefit of the suffering poor of Indianapolis, managed by the faculty of the Medical College of Indiana. He also founded the "Bobbs Library," which is under the same direction, and contains the most valuable collection of medical works in the State.

BOND, Young H., of St. Louis, Mo., was born in Calvert county, Maryland, July 18, 1846, and is a son of the Hon. James A. Bond, of his native State. Dr. Bond was educated at Princeton College, N. J., and was graduated in medicine at the University of Maryland in 1867. The subject of this sketch is one of the few men in the profession who, immediately after being graduated, leaped as it were into a gilt-edged practice and succeeded from the start. Dr. Bond located in St. Louis just after the war and was fortunate in selecting his time and place of locating, for uninterrupted success has attended his work from the day he entered that city. Now in the prime of life, having achieved a fortune by hard work and good investments, a rich man having made every dollar that he has, doing one of the largest practices in the city of St. Louis, he is justified in feeling a reasonable pride in that which he has done, and indeed secure and reliant as regards the future. He is at the head of the Marion-Sims College of Medicine, being dean, and in addition to medical attainments of a high order, he possesses the business qualities which are so essential to the

success of such ventures. The getting together of a successful working body of men as a faculty and the organization of the same, the securing of ground on which to build a palatial structure, the getting together of the proper equipment for a well conducted medical college, is no small work. The Marion-Sims College of Medicine is fortunate in having for its head a man possessed of such a head for organization, with such superb executive ability and with the energy and youthfulness to carry on the work for many years to come. His associates in his work are almost entirely young men, with few exceptions they are all hovering in the neighborhood of forty years, and are uniformly well established in practice, experienced teachers and equipped in a manner to do good work. This college was established in 1890, and its list of male students the first year numbered one hundred



Young H. Bond

and fifty and the succeeding year, two hundred and sixty. The institution now has a larger class of students than any other medical college in Missouri. Dr. Bond has been president of the St. Louis Medical Society, and many years ago at a time when the health board of St. Louis had authority, he was a member of that body and a very efficient one. He has been Vice-President of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association and there are evidently many honors yet in store for him in consequence of his well earned professional popularity, both in his city and adopted State.

BONTECOU, Reed Brockway, of Troy, N. Y., was born in that city April 22, 1824. He is of Huguenot descent on his father's side, and on his mother's Scotch. He was educated at the high school academy, and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy, and Poultney Academy, Vermont. He studied medicine with Dr. A. G. Skilton, Dr. Thomas C. Brinsmade

and Dr. John Wright of Troy. He attended the medical department of the University of New York, in 1844 and 1845, and graduated at the Castleton Medical College, Vermont, May, 1847, when he at once entered into practice with his preceptor, Dr. Thomas C. Brinsmade, and has always resided in his native city. In 1846 he made a voyage up the Amazon river, passing the whole of that year exploring the regions round about in the interests of natural science. His notable cases embrace the "Ligature of the Right Sub-clavian Artery for Traumatic Aneurism;" "Operation for the Radical Cure of Umbilical Hernia;" "Ligature of Right Iliac Artery for Aneurism;" "Ovariectomy, including both Ovaries;" "Lithotomy;" numerous cases of "Tracheotomy," "Strangulated Hernia," and several cases of "Pelvic Abscess, from Perforation of the Appendix Vermiformis," cured by operation; two cases of "Inverted Uteri, Reduced by an Improved Method;" and has contributed to various journals reports of interesting cases. He is a member of the Rensselaer County Medical Society, permanent member of the New York State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and American Surgical Association. For several years he held the office of coroner and examining surgeon for pensions. He was surgeon of the 2d New York Volunteers, from the organization of the regiment, April, 1861, until he was commissioned surgeon of volunteers, September, 1861, taking part in the battle of Big Bethel, Va., June 10, 1861, and present at the fight between the Monitor and Merrimac. He was in charge of the Hygiene United States Army General Hospital at Fortress Monroe, Va., from September, 1861, until its destruction, September, 1862, when he was ordered to the army of the Potomac, and put on duty by the surgeon-general in his office, for a short time, after which he was ordered to the department of the south, and placed in charge of one of the hospitals at Beaufort, S. C., and subsequently appointed chief medical officer of all the hospitals there. He went with Medical Director H. C. Crane, United States army, to the iron-clad attack on Fort Sumter, and shortly afterwards was put in charge of the hospital steamer Cosmopolitan, lying off Charleston, during the siege of that place, and collected the sick and wounded from all points below on the Atlantic coast, and transferred them to Hilton Head, Beaufort and New York city. In the early part of October, 1863, he was ordered to Washington, D. C., to take charge of the Harewood United States Army General Hospital, where he continued on duty until its discontinuance, in May, 1866, and thereafter being employed until mustered out, in June, 1866, on various boards of investigation, by order of the surgeon-general. During this period of military service, exceeding five years, he repeatedly performed all the important operations in military surgery, and originated and practiced the application of photography in military surgical histories. He was one of the largest contributors to the "Surgical History of the War," and to the Army Medical Museum. The Transactions of the American Medical Association, for 1876, giving a résumé of the operations on the larger joints, frequently refer to him as an operator. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious

services during the war. He was married, July 18, 1849, to Susan Northup. Of six children, one was born in the hospital at Fortress Monroe, Va., November, 1861, and one at Harewood Hospital, Washington, D. C., 1864. Dr. Bontecou, although advanced in years, is still (1893) in active practice, and is now surgeon to Marshall Infirmary of his native city.

BORCK, Mathias Adolph Edward, of St. Louis, Mo., was born at Hamburg, Germany, April 18, 1834. His father was a noted German surgeon and his mother an educated Danish lady, and to the latter he is indebted for his primary education. Energy and ability always merit, and usually win, distinction. These traits of character appear united in the subject of this sketch to an eminent degree. At the age of eleven he gained, by successful competition, a free scholarship



Edw. Borck.

in the Hamburg Gymnasium, and also in the Anatomical and Surgical School of Hamburg. The war for the independence of Schleswig-Holstein from Denmark drew the young republican from his studies. He served as a volunteer dresser in the Military Hospital. After the war closed he returned, and in 1851 graduated with high honors. An American in sympathy, he immediately came to this country and made Baltimore his home. By teaching caligraphy he maintained himself while he mastered the English language. At the same time he pursued his medical studies under the precept of such eminent men as the late Prof. Nathan R. Smith, the late Prof. Samuel Chew, Dr. Edward Dwinnell and others, and during this time he also practiced minor surgery and dentistry. In 1862 he was graduated from the Maryland University School of Medicine in Baltimore. In the

beginning of our civil war he served as an Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army at the West Building Hospital, Baltimore, Md. In 1863 he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the tenth Maryland infantry, army of the Potomac, and February 3, 1864, he was promoted to a surgeon of the third Maryland cavalry, eighteenth army corps department of the Gulf. On detached duty he went with Major General Banks on the Red river expedition; after the surrender of Fort Gaines, Daulphine Island, he was there the post surgeon under Major General Gordon Granger. Taken with typho-malarial fever and not expecting to recover, he resigned December 10, 1864, at New Orleans, La., returned home to Baltimore. After having gained health again he moved to Hancock, Washington county, Md., a small town on the Potomac, where he enjoyed a very large and laborious practice until 1868; when his health gave away again, he returned for a short time to Baltimore, and then went to Paducah, Ky., in 1869. Restored to health he moved to St. Louis, Missouri, and settled down again for active life. He slowly but surely acquired a good practice. His success is attributed to his skill as a surgeon. He attended the late Prof. John T. Hodgen's lectures in the St. Louis Medical College, from which school he received an additional degree in 1874. Dr. Borck was a member and the secretary of the faculty of the college for medical practitioners of St. Louis, holding the chair of Professor of Surgical Diseases of Children from 1882 to 1884. He is a fluent speaker, in debate forcible and as sharp as his scalpel; but he never speaks unless he has something to say; as a teacher he is admired for his thorough demonstration, and for many years gave private lectures and instruction in surgery to graduates. His manner of writing is *multus in parvum*. He is a good performer upon the piano and a vocalist, and an artist with the brush. Many of his double life size anatomical oil drawings can be seen at the Marion-Sims Medical College of St. Louis. He speaks, reads and writes: English, German, French, Dutch, and Danish. He is a member of the surgical and medical faculty of Maryland, and the Baltimore Medical Association; St. Louis Medical Society (vice-president); Tri-State Medical Association, now the Mississippi Valley Association, (vice-president), and is a permanent member of the American Medical Association. He was a delegate to the Eighth International Medical Congress at Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1884. He remained abroad for study and observation, visited the hospitals in London and Paris, spent several months at the Hamburger Krankenhaus with the celebrated surgeon, Max Schede. On his return to St. Louis in 1885, he established his Private Surgical Home. His practice is confined to surgery exclusively, and he devotes his whole attention to his institution. His little monograph, "Home Again," contains a report of the congress and general observations, which is very instructive and was most favorably received by the profession and the press. He was also a member of the Tenth International Medical Congress, Berlin, 1890. He was the first surgeon who advocated and practiced the subcutaneous division of the capsule during the second stage of hip disease, "stage of serous or synovial effusion," with success. He is the

author of many valuable contributions to medicine, among which his "Monograph on Fracture of the Femur," "Ovarian Tumors and Method of Operating," "Observations on Surgical Diseases of Children," "Reflections upon the History and Progress of the Surgical Treatment of Wounds and Inflammations," are predominant. Some of his papers have been translated and published in foreign journals. In 1885 he reported his first fifty cases of ovariectomy with but five deaths. His surgical operations are appreciated by his professional brethren as well performed and are in a high degree successful. His success as an ovariectomist has received favorable comment. He is known abroad. The *Obstetric Gazette*, July, 1879 says: "Dr. Edward Borck's ovarian cyst elevator was presented by Mr. Spencer Wells to the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons." This instrument is now most universally in use by operators, which is certainly a compliment to him as well as American surgery. He is widely known as an untiring worker and close student who gives the utmost attention to the smallest details, factors which have doubtless largely contributed to his professional success. Dr. Borck was married in 1854, has no children, and contemplates endowing a Children's Hospital with his earthly goods.

BOWDITCH, Henry Ingersoll, of Boston, Mass., was born at Salem, Mass., August 9, 1808, and died in the former city, January 14, 1892. "His father was Nathaniel Bowditch, the eminent mathematician and translator of the "Mechanique Celeste," and his mother, Mary Ingersoll; parents who have transmitted in a remarkable degree to their descendants the honesty and strength of character peculiar to them. The father, as is well known, educated himself in hours which by others were taken for rest or recreation; and this hard experience led to restrictions in the education of the children, which, though some of them were afterwards regretted by the latter, many have been, on the whole, beneficent. Thus, for example, they were never allowed to devote any time to music, the study of which, considering the hard struggle in life before them, the father considered a waste of time, and likely to lead to greater waste in the enjoyment of it. The subject of this sketch attended a private grammar school in Salem, Mass., and in a programme of an exhibition at this school, in 1822, he appears for a Latin dialogue with J. B. Bigelow, which argues that he was at this early age a considerable student, but is said to have been fond of outdoor exercise, full of life and innocent fun. The family moved to Boston in 1823, where his father had been invited to the presidency of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, which afterwards, under his management, attained wonderful growth and prosperity. In Boston, young Bowditch attended the Public Latin School, entered Harvard College as a Sophomore and graduated in the class of 1828." One of his biographers, Dr. Frederick I. Knight, who enjoyed his intimate acquaintance, referring to his industrious habits, says: "He was always occupied. I have wondered whether the non-use of tobacco might not have had something to do with this, knowing how often it serves its devotee as both companion and occupation. He apparently had one of those brains rested by change of work. He never sat still musing,

or walked up and down thinking out the solution of any subject, but he thought with pen in hand." After taking his academic degree, Dr. Bowditch entered the Harvard Medical School. What determined his choice of a profession is unknown, except that his mother was desirous that her sons should take different professions, and he felt himself more inclined to medicine than to theology or law. There are now few living associates who can tell us of his immediate enthusiastic devotion to his chosen profession, but of this fact there can be no question. In September, 1830, he entered the Massachusetts General Hospital as medical house-pupil, and served one year. He received his medical degree in 1832, and went to Paris, as was the custom in those days, to complete his medical education. It was natural that a man of his mind and home training in regard to exact truth should have been soon attracted to Louis and his teachings, and eventually to have been thoroughly devoted to them. The numerical method as it was called, the recording and analyzing of symptoms in a large number of cases without any preconceived theory of the disease, simply the recording of facts and drawing logical deductions from them, was then being expounded by Louis, whom Dr. Bowditch delighted to call master. So thoroughly did Dr. Bowditch always practice this method, so thoroughly did he identify himself with it, and so consistent was it with his own character, that one can hardly help feeling that even if he had not the advantage of Louis's teaching, he would have adopted such a method himself. His friendship with Louis was kept up until the death of the latter. If asked what he had learned abroad that was especially valuable, he, while admitting the many things in clinical and pathological work which was new to him, would undoubtedly have said, "What I value most is the proper method of observation and recording of cases." It was in Paris that Dr. Bowditch first met Miss Olivia Yardley, who was destined, a few years later to become his bride, and who it is said had all the qualifications for his complement, whether it was in managing the exchequer, in making drawings of his microscopical preparations, or in the exercise of accomplishments who go to make up the amenities of life. After a residence of two years in Paris he returned to Boston (in 1834), and established himself in practice. With enthusiasm he devoted himself to the propagation of the teaching of Louis, and founded in 1835 a society for medical observation, on the plan of the one in Paris, for practice in the correct observing and recording of cases. Its membership was small, chiefly medical students, and was discontinued in 1838. Soon after this Dr. Bowditch was associated with Drs. Marshall S. Perry, Charles H. Steadman and Henry G. Wiley, in a private medical school. They had about fifteen students. There were recitations and clinical instruction. The recitations were held at an infirmary for chest diseases, with which most, if not all, the teachers were connected. Dr. Bowditch, in addition to his duties as admitting physician to the Massachusetts General Hospital, made the autopsies. These the students of his private school were permitted to witness. He retained the position last referred to from 1838 to 1845.

From the date of his first settling in Boston Dr. Bowditch interested himself in all that concerned the welfare of his fellow-men. He aided in establishing the Warren Street Chapel for the education and elevation of the young. He was superintendent of its Sunday-school, and endeared himself to every one in it. The children went to his office every Saturday afternoon for books, and the young men used to meet him on the Common at five o'clock in the morning to play cricket, they being clerks in stores and not able to go at any other time. One of them, however, says in a recent letter that he used to steal time from his dinner hour to call for a talk with Dr. Bowditch who at that time was not oppressed with patients, and always glad to see him and well remembers that Dr. Bowditch was quite elated that his first year's income equaled that of Dr. John Wares' first year, namely seventy-five dollars. Dr. Bowditch had just settled in Boston when the mobbing of Garrison occurred, and henceforth till the proclamation of emancipation he was an active, zealous, uncompromising anti-slavery man. He was the intimate friend of Sumner, Andrew, Bird, May, and other leaders of this at that time unpopular cause. He was a philanthropist in the fullest Bostonian sense of the term. Having joined forces with Wendell Phillips and Garrison in the work of breaking down slavery he was singled out to be named "the anti-slavery fighter," a title which he afterwards said that he held to be the proudest one he could ever hold during his life. He was the first in Boston, says Frederick Douglass, "to treat me as a man." In 1846 the visiting medicine staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital, consisting of three physicians, namely: Dr. Jacob Bigelow, Enoch Hale, and J. B. S. Jackson, was augmented by the addition of three more, namely, Dr. John D. Fisher, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Dr. Bowditch. He served in this capacity eighteen years. Any one who ever made a visit with him knows how thoroughly he did his duty to both the hospital and the patient. In 1846 he also aided in reviving the Society for Medical Observation. In 1852 and afterwards he gave courses of instruction in auscultation and percussion in the Boylston Medical School. This was a private school which, however, gave a complete course of medical education, had its own dissecting room and infirmary, but did not confer degrees. It is said that this school was established for the purpose of getting more thorough hard work out of medical students than was the fashion of the time, and to encourage the graded system of study. It possessed an able faculty but was discontinued in 1855. Dr. Bowditch was appointed to the Jackson Professorship of Clinical Medicine in the Harvard Medical School in 1859, succeeding Dr. George C. Shattuck who was transferred to the Hersey Professorship of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, vacant by the resignation of Dr. John Ware. He continued in this position eight years. As a teacher he is said to have had as little capability for oratorical display as his master Louis, but his careful examination of patients and analysis of symptoms, rendered his exercises very attractive and highly valued by students. His utterly unselfish zeal in his search after truth and the welfare of his patients is said to have exer-

cised a beneficent influence upon those who came near him, and to-day hundreds are working on a higher level in consequence of their having known him. In 1852 he wounded his hand in an obstetric operation. Septicemia and a long illness followed. This caused him to give up midwifery, and as the years went on, although he did not call himself a specialist, and although he continued to see all kinds of medical cases, especially in consultation, his practice became more and more limited to thoracic diseases on which he now became an authority. During the civil war he did everything in his power for the cause of the government and good of the soldier. Especially did he labor hard for the adoption of a proper ambulance system in our army, which was finally accomplished, largely through his efforts. He gave his first born to the army, and bore his death in battle with heroic resignation. Dr. Bowditch, during the last years of his life, devoted himself to his large office and private practice and to State medicine. He was largely instrumental in the establishment of the State Board of Health in Massachusetts (the first one in the country), and was its chairman for ten years. In 1876 he delivered an important address before the International Medical Congress, held at Philadelphia, in which he sketched the progress of public hygiene and its resultant, State preventive medicine, from the standpoint of an observer looking over the centennial period then closing. In that address he claimed that more practical work had been done among the people, during the ten years then ending, with the intention to prevent and crush out disease, and more publications illustrative of public hygiene had been given forth the world over, than since the Christian era began. He also dwelt with commendatory emphasis upon the part taken by the American Medical Association in helping forward the cause of sanitary science and in endeavoring to obtain a national health organization from the Federal Government. During this time, however, many reforms were carried through against determined opposition. He was for a short time a member of the National Board of Health, established after the yellow fever epidemic of 1878. For many years he was a regular attendant at the meetings of the American Medical Association, and one of the most respected and beloved of its members. He was president of the society in 1877, the meeting being held in Chicago. Dr. Bowditch revisited Europe three times—namely, in 1859, 1867 and 1870. These trips gave him an opportunity of renewing old acquaintances and making new ones among the profession abroad, and is said to have enjoyed such vacations more than by most professional men, for he was a man of much general culture, who read and reread his classics, and was exceedingly fond and appreciative of art and the best music. He appears to have greatly enjoyed the meetings of the "Thursday Evening Club," in Boston, of which Holmes, Longfellow and other wits and poets were members. Dr. Bowditch's life was a very full one, distinguished, whether we consider him as a physician, teacher, citizen, or simply as a man, by courage, simplicity, zeal, industry and an intense interest in progress. There never was a man who more completely disregarded consequences when he felt that duty dictated

action; whether this was a criticism of current medical practice, or of the selfish motives of obstructors of sanitary legislation, the defense of a runaway slave, or the branding of a deserter from the army. His simplicity was such that on acquaintance his bitterest enemies became his best friends. How true was this with regard to our Southern brethren! When the war was over it was ended as far as he was concerned; and he was one of the first to welcome the grandsons of John C. Calhoun to his own hospitable fireside. Members of our profession in the South, who had regarded him as an arch-enemy, soon became his dearest friends. His remarkable industry is testified by his numerous contributions to medical and general literature. Dr. Bowditch did not rush into print prematurely, but waited till experience gave him the right to speak with authority. He published *The Young Stethoscopist* in 1848, when forty years of age, and his first communication on "Paracentesis Thoracis" in 1851. Probably his communications on the subject, appearing at intervals during the remainder of his active professional life, are more widely known, and have done more to extend his reputation, than anything else he has written. While he never thought of claiming the discovery of the method of removing fluid from the chest by aspiration, he appreciated at once the value of the procedure and made such practical use of it as finally, after constant iteration and reiteration in societies and medical journals, to compel the profession, not only in this country, but also of the whole civilized world to the same appreciation of it. In 1862 he published his exhaustive investigations on soil-moisture as a cause of consumption in Massachusetts, which with the subsequent work of "Buchanan in England," in the same field, have proved beyond question that this condition may be an important factor in the production of the disease. He also translated Louis' "Researches on Phthisis," his "Memoirs on Clinical Instruction," and "Observations on Gastro-Enteritis." His spirit of reform led him in the later years of his life to warmly espouse the cause of the admission of women to the Massachusetts Medical Society which was accomplished in 1884, and to advocate a more liberal attitude towards educated medical men who may profess doctrines to which we can not subscribe. In regard to his views on this subject the reader is referred to a paper read by him before the Rhode Island Medical Society in 1887. In this essay he called attention to the past, present, and future treatment of homeopathy, eclecticism, and kindred delusions which may hereafter arise in the medical profession, as viewed from the stand-point of the history of medicine and of personal experience. Dr. Bowditch, besides holding the principal positions which have already been mentioned, was consulting physician to the City, Carney, and New England Hospitals, a member of the principal medical societies of Boston, Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the Paris Obstetrical Society, of the Paris Society of Public Hygiene, and honorary member of the Royal Italian Society of Hygiene, of the New York Academy of Medicine, of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and of the New York, Rhode Island and Connecticut State Medical Societies. Before the time of his death Dr. Bowditch was

spoken of as the oldest physician in Boston, and he was certainly in the front rank of the veterans, having passed more than half a century in the profession. The fineness of his feeling toward his life-work and toward his fellow-workers may be judged from some words of his own—written in 1862—changed in a few points so that they may be read as applicable to himself. He has filled with honor the sacred office of family physician. He needs no higher or sweeter eulogium; for that office worthily filled carries within itself as rare a combination of virtues possessed and of duties done as usually falls to the lot of man.

BOWEN, Asa B., of Maquoketa, Iowa, was born at Eastford, Conn., April 12, 1842. His ancestors came from Wales and settled in Massachusetts, in 1640. He attended the district schools in his native town, and an academic course at Mexico, Oswego county, N. Y., where he also studied his chosen profession



Asa B. Bowen

with Doctors B. E. Bowen and G. A. Dayton; he also acquired some experience as a teacher in the town. He graduated at the Albany Medical College, in 1868, after which he devoted some time to hospital and clinical practice in New York city. He located in Maquoketa, Iowa, in 1869, where he has since resided. He served one year in the United States navy during the war, on the United States man-of-war Neptune, which cruised a portion of the time in the West Indies, acting as hospital steward. He is engaged in general practice, and among his important surgical operations is a successful ovariectomy. The doctor has held the position of United States pension surgeon under the administration of Presidents Grant, Garfield, Arthur and Harrison, and is also local surgeon to the C. & N. W. R. R., and is a member of the National Association of Railroad Surgeons. He has contributed to medical literature an article before the Iowa State Medical Society on "Ty-

phoid Fever," and one entitled "The Management of Compound Fractures." He is an active member of the American Medical Association, before which, at its Newport meeting, he read a paper entitled "Laparotomy for Uterine Fibroids, with an Unique Case."

BOYD, James P., of Albany, N. Y., was born in that city February 23, 1847. He is a son of an eminent physician of the same name and was educated at the Albany Academy and Princeton College, New Jersey, at which institution he was graduated in 1867. He studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1871. After visiting Europe and attending the schools and hospitals of Vienna, Berlin, and Heidelberg for two years, he settled as a practitioner in his native city where he has been established for the last twenty years. In 1876 he was chosen Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Albany Medical College. He is attending physician to the Albany Hospital, consulting physician to St. Peter's Hospital; member of the American Medical Association, American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Medical Society of the State of New York, and the Albany County Medical Society.

BOYER, Samuel S., of Throckmorton, Texas, was born in Mifflintown, Pa., June 9, 1840. He was graduated M. D. at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1864, soon after which he was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, and has since served almost continuously in that capacity in various hospitals and posts in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Sitka, in Alaska, Nebraska, Idaho and Texas. Dr. Boyer having retired from army service is now established in the latter State, at Throckmorton, where he is engaged in a successful general practice of medicine and surgery.

BRADBURY, Osgood N., of Norway, Maine, was born in that city October 28, 1828. He was graduated M. D. at the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, June 1, 1864. He was immediately appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, and served in that capacity until December 31, 1865, at Cony U. S. General Hospital, Augusta, Maine, and was in charge of the Post Hospital in that city from January 1 until June 16, 1866. He has served more than fifteen years as Examining Surgeon for the U. S. Pension Bureau. He is also Medical Examiner and Adviser for numerous life insurance companies. Dr. Bradbury is one of the most accomplished physicians of his vicinity and has been engaged for many years in an active and successful practice of general medicine in his native city.

BRAINERD, Ira Newton, of Alma, Michigan, was born in Grand Blanc, Michigan, February 3, 1852. His ancestors were, for many generations, New Englanders; but in 1833, his grandfather, Alfred Brainerd, moved to Michigan, locating in the township of Grand Blanc, where the Brainerd families have, for the most part, since resided. The subject of this sketch graduated from Fenton Seminary, in 1875, and from Michigan State Normal School in 1876. In 1879 he entered the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the University of Michigan as a Junior, and that year took a special course in Microscopy and Histology, and one in Electro-therapeutics.

Neither course was required at that time. He took his degree in medicine from Columbus Medical College (Ohio), March 4, 1881. Immediately thereafter he began practice in Fenton, Michigan, and continued there until June, 1886, when he moved to Alma, Michigan. Dr. Brainerd makes a specialty of surgery, and is a ready operator in any field, doing an amputation, a resection, a plastic operation, a laparotomy or a cataract operation with equal facility. In 1888, he read a paper on "Colles's Fracture," before the Gratiot County Medical Society, and exhibited a splint that he had designed for the treatment of this accident. The paper (illustrated) was published in the *American Lancet*, April, 1888. In 1891 he presented a paper to the American Medical Association, on "Some Clinical Experiences with Eucalyptol," setting forth his original research with that drug. Other published papers of his, in the leading medical journals of



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recent date, are entitled: "The Identity of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup," "Tuberculosis of the Lung," "Pilocarpus," "Croupous Pneumonia," "Insanity," "Pus," "Philosophy in Catharsis," "Hystreria" (*Medical Bulletin*, 1889); "Hydro-sarcocele," "An Attempted Resection of the Stomach," "How I Have Cholera Morbus," "Expert Testimony?" "The Mineral Waters of Gratiot County, Michigan;" "The Mineral Waters of Ypsilanti, Mount Clemens, and Eaton Rapids, Michigan;" "Simplicity and Efficiency in the Antiseptic Dressing of Wounds;" and "Acute Miliary Tuberculosis" (Transactions Michigan Medical Society, 1892). Dr. Brainerd was Professor of Natural and Physical Sciences in Fenton Seminary, Fenton, Michigan, from 1881 to 1885; and he held the same chair in the Eastern Michigan Normal School during its last year (1885) in Fenton, and its first year (1886) in Alma. He is

the author of "A Syllabus of Forty Lectures in Physiology," "A Syllabus of Forty Lectures in Physics," "A Syllabus of Forty Lectures in Chemistry," "A Syllabus of Thirty Lectures in Zoology," and "A Key to Robinson's New Elementary Algebra." Dr. Brainerd is a member of the Saginaw Valley Medical Club, of the Michigan State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association.

BRAYTON, Alembert Winthrop, of Indianapolis, Ind., was born in Avon, New York, March 3, 1848. His father, Elijah F. Brayton, a native of New York State, now living in Chicago, is of Scotch ancestry, and is possessed of the natural and inherent instinct of that race for education and religion. In his early life he was a lumberman of the romantic Lake George region, and later the village miller of Pike, Wyoming county, also in New York. His mother, Helen Parker, is of English descent, a Vermont Puritan. From her the subject of this sketch learned to read at so early an age he does not remember the time when he could not read, and never to the present time saw her sit down to rest without a book or paper in her hand. That he might withdraw a family of five sons from the enforced physical idleness and demoralizing intellectual frivolities of a petty village life, his father, in 1856, submerged his family of five sons, of whom the subject of this was the second, in the billowy meadows and corn fields on an Illinois farm in Kankakee county, fifty miles south of Chicago. The country was fenceless and treeless; wolves and rattlesnakes were common, but were little feared, and the red deer at times still gathered in the fields, and might have been shot from the doorway. But hunting wild game was not taught on this farm; the early feet of the lads trod the early furrow, planting half-mile rows of "sod corn," and harrowing in spring grain. Thirty acres of corn from the seed to the crib, was the yearly stint of a twelve year old boy on an Illinois farm. Thus the years passed in seclusion; reflection and observation were developed; life was introspective, temptation was almost unknown, and the struggle between vice and virtue, so characteristic of city life, was reduced to a minimum. On the first day of the week, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the entire family emerged from this grassy and cereal seclusion and in a farm wagon crossed the open prairies to the Manteno Methodist church, where Sunday-school, preaching and class meeting crowded the hours from nine o'clock till past noon. Sunday-school books were exchanged, and by two o'clock the farmers were again secluded in their corn fields, the cob-fires were lighted, the best meal of the week prepared, and the remainder of the day passed in reading. A few weeks too inclement to husk corn in the open field were occupied at the district school. This, with the Sunday-school books, and such better literary works as the more intelligent farmers—mainly New York and New England people—bought and exchanged with each other, and the excellent collection of the Illinois Township Library, constituted the educational opportunities and material. The books were supplemented in the Brayton home by Horace Greely's *Weekly Tribune*, the *New York Christian Advocate* and *Journal*, the *Ladies' Repository*, and the *Atlantic Monthly*. It may be said

upon the whole that the material was ample and of a high grade. Times were hard and amusements were primitive and limited. Spelling schools, corn husking bees, the county fair, quarterly meetings, the national holidays, and an occasional trip to the river for fish or to mill, or for a load of wood varied the monotony of this life in the furrow or corn rows. The corn was worth ten cents a bushel and so was used for fuel; yearling calves were worth one dollar, butter seven cents a pound, and prairie hay twelve shillings a ton; life was, as a matter of course, correspondingly reduced to the simplest elements of food, shelter and clothing. The main value of such a boyhood is probably in its lessons of endurance, solitude and independence, of how little is absolutely necessary to maintain life decently, comfortably and honorably. The moral and religious features of it were, as has been intimated, dominant. Ever before the family was kept a sense of the invisible world of which this life of daily toil and privation was but the threshold, a world of transcendent joys which the universe prepares for virtue, and this beatific vision was projected upon a dark background of unspeakable pain and misery, the eternal brand fixed upon evil doing. Life was not to be lived on its own account; it was not a matter of pain or of pleasure, but serious business with reference to a future of which much was believed and but little known. This Scotch-Puritan serious view of life was intensified by the political issues of the time, the extension of slavery and the final advent of the civil war. It might have been over harsh and somber; it at least enforced the great underlying law of moral progress; that every man's deed comes home to himself, and aside from all purely traditional belief in a system of future rewards and punishments the greatest safety and happiness of the individual is in right thinking and right acting. In 1863 the family moved to Blue Island, a few miles south of Chicago, and this growing city was thereafter a great factor in the experience and education of its members. The Blue Island High School was completed in three winters and from this Dr. Brayton and his brothers passed to the Cook County Normal School, located at Englewood, Ill., and so came under the daily tutelage of that most thorough, fascinating and successful of Western educators, President Wentworth, the founder of the Chicago school system, and of the Chicago and Cook county Normal schools. From this school Dr. Brayton graduated in 1879, and at once became principal of the Glencoe schools, a northern suburb of Chicago. The following year he was elected Professor of Natural Science in the Normal School, but determined to first take a course in Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Cramped in finances by the Chicago fire, Dr. Brayton left the University at the completion of the Sophomore year, and took up the work of biological teaching in the Normal school. In January, 1877, at the earnest solicitation of President David S. Jordan, now of Leland Stanford Junior University, but at that time Professor of Natural Sciences at Butler University, and who had been a classmate and instructor of the doctor's at Cornell University, Dr. Brayton came with his family to Indianapolis for permanent residence, and at once interested himself in zoological researches with Prof. Jordan. He also

completed his university course taking the degree of Bachelor of Science at Butler University. The degree of Master of Science was afterward conferred both by the State University at Bloomington, Ind., and by Purdue University at Lafayette, Ind., on account of meritorious work done in zoology. Several contributions were made to zoological literature within the next three years. In the summer of 1877, in company with Profs. D. S. Jordan, Chas. Gilbert, and a party of college students, the Southern Alleghany Mountain region was visited in the interests of ichthyological science under the auspices of the United States Fish Commissioner, Dr. Spencer F. Baird. All the streams were seined from Greenville, South Carolina to Atlanta, and from Atlanta to Chattanooga and west to Nashville. Some twenty species new to science were discovered and were described and published mutually by Prof. Jordan and Dr. Brayton in *Bulletin Number Twelve of the United*



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States National Museum. The following summer was also spent with Profs. Jordan and Gilbert in extending these researches, and in collecting marine fishes at Beaufort, North Carolina, and in studying for comparison in the Smithsonian Institution the collection of the government. These Southern collections and researches furnished material for the study of the distribution of fishes of the Southern Alleghany region, a problem of the highest zoological interest and one to which Prof. Agassiz had directed Dr. Jordan's attention. In 1879 Dr. Brayton contributed a list with copious notes both scientific and literary upon the "Birds of Indiana," which was published in the annual report of that year of the Indiana Horticultural Society. This list occupied seventy-five pages, and is still in great demand among ornithologists although now out of print. It is the most useful, sympa-

thetic and appreciative list yet made of the birds of the State. In 1882 appeared the Fourth Volume of the Geological Survey of Ohio, devoted to zoology, and to which Dr. Brayton contributed the "Report on the Mammals of Ohio," occupying 175 pages. This work occupied the spare leisure hours of the years 1880 and 1881. Dr. Brayton's purely medical studies, commenced in Chicago, were resumed in Indianapolis, and in 1879 he took the degree of doctor of medicine from the Medical College of Indiana. The following autumn he was elected Professor of Chemistry, Toxicology and Medical Jurisprudence in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indianapolis, giving two full courses of lectures of eighty hours each, and doing considerable expert work in criminal toxicology and allied cases in medical jurisprudence. In the fall of 1881 he was elected Professor of the same subjects in the Medical College of Indiana. After four years of exacting work in chemistry he was elected to the chair of physiology in the same institution, and two years later was elected Professor of Pathology, Clinical Medicine and Dermatology, which chair he now holds, having been teaching some branch of medicine continuously since 1879. He has been on the consulting, clinical and teaching staff of the Indianapolis City Hospital and Dispensary since commencing the practice of medicine, devoting himself particularly to diseases of the skin and holding frequent skin clinics at these institutions. The result has been that for the first time in the history of these charities skin diseases have received the attention of an expert and competent diagnostician. Several unique cases were found at these clinics—one of favus of twelve years duration, the first ever shown to medical classes in Indianapolis. Another rare find was a case of Kaposi's strange disease, xeroderma pigmentosum, of which less than sixty cases are known in dermatological literature and but fourteen in the United States. This case was sixteen years old and lived near the city. A brother had died of it, under the belief among many medical advisers that it was lupus, or cancer. A baby sister developed the disease, making three in the same family. Seven thousand chromolithograph plates of this case were published in the various journals; four thousand in the *Journal of Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases*, for April, 1892; one thousand five hundred in the Proceedings of the Indiana State Medical Society, and two thousand in the September (1892) issue of the *Indiana Medical Journal*. By comparison with this report a case, nine years old, was found in southern Ohio. A case of Hebra's rare form of scabies (*scabies norvegica*) was also reported at length in the November (1892) *Medical Journal*, in connection with Dr. Robert Hessler, of Indianapolis, who reported the case to the Indiana Academy of Science and to the *American Naturalist*. The microscopical examination of this man's scaly skin revealed 7,000,000 egg cases of the mite and 2,000,000 of mites. The scales were an eighth of an inch thick, covered the entire body except the scalp, and had been accumulating four years, the prevailing diagnosis being syphilis, or scaly eczema. Dr. Brayton has a constantly increasing consultation business in this line of work, to which he has devoted much thorough work and painstaking

investigation. Dr. Brayton has been a faithful attendant of the Marion County Medical Society, to which he has contributed numerous papers and discussions. He has been both secretary and president of this society, and member of the Indiana State Medical Society. He has edited the Proceedings and Transactions of the State Society for the last five years. Since the establishment of the *Indiana Medical Journal*, September, 1892, by Dr. Frank C. Ferguson, Dr. Brayton has been almost continuously a member of its editorial staff, and when this journal was purchased by a stock company, in April, 1892, Dr. Brayton was unanimously elected its editor-in-chief, a position he still holds, and for which he is peculiarly adapted. Under his editorship the journal has greatly increased its range and usefulness, and has become the recognized organ of the medical profession in the State of Indiana. As a sign of its popularity, it may be noticed that it numbered over seventy different original contributions from the State of Indiana alone. It is rapidly becoming one of the leading State medical journals of the west. Dr. Brayton was for six years on the editorial staff of the *Indianapolis Daily Journal*, limiting his writing to medical, educational and scientific topics. He conducted for several years classes in biology in the Indianapolis High-school, and always took a great interest in scientific education, making addresses before college and other scientific societies, and always urging young men to take full courses in colleges and universities. He has been a member of the Gentleman's Literary Club and the Contemporary Club, of Indianapolis, and of other organizations devoted to the advancement of the social and intellectual life of the community.

BRENNAN, E. J., of Indianapolis, Ind., was born in the city of Kilkenny, Ireland, June 13, 1849. His father was Michael Brennan and his mother Hanora (Walsh) Brennan both of well known families in that country. The subject of this sketch was brought to Buffalo, N. Y., when he was six months old. As he grew up he was placed in the school of the Christian Brothers where he pursued his education until about sixteen years of age. He then began the study of medicine in the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, and next attended lectures at the Buffalo University of Medicine for five years, graduating at that institution in 1871. He then began the practice of his profession at Lockport, N. Y., where he remained two years. During this time he was also health officer of the city, and was married to Miss Susan, daughter of John Graham, Esq., a prominent and successful merchant of Rochester, N. Y. He next practiced medicine four years in the latter city, but removed to Indianapolis, Ind., in 1876, where he has been engaged in active professional duties ever since. He became a member of the faculty of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons of that city in 1882 by election to the chair of Diseases of Children, and in 1884 was appointed to the chair of obstetrics and clinical midwifery which he still holds. Dr. Brennan is a member of the staff of the city hospital and city dispensary as well as that of the St. Vincent's Infirmary. He is also a physician to the House of the Good Shepherd. While he was established in his profession in New York, he was a member



E. J. Brennan.

of the Niagara and Monroe County Medical Societies of that State. He is a member of the Marion County and Indiana State Medical Societies. He was for two years a member of the Indianapolis Board of Health, and for four years Supreme Medical Examiner of the Catholic Knights of America. He is a contributor to medical literature on subjects relating to his special branches of the profession. Dr. Brennan is noted for his kind and unassuming traits of character and for his success in the practice of his profession as well as in the capacity of a medical teacher. He has many friends both in and out of the line of his avocation.

BRIGGS, Waldo, of St. Louis, Mo., son of Professor Wm. T. Briggs, of Nashville, Tenn., and Dean of the University of Nashville, was born July 2, 1854, in Bowling Green, Ky. His academic education was received at the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University, from which institution he received the degree of doctor of medicine, in March, 1876, having been awarded the gold medal for his proficiency in anatomy. After remaining a few months in his native home, the doctor, at the earnest solicitations of Professor A. P. Lankford, at that time Professor of Surgery in the Marine Medical College, removed and located in St. Louis, Missouri, to serve as his assistant. After several years of active service to this able and distinguished surgeon, he was appointed to and accepted the chair of Operative and Minor Surgery in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. Two years were spent in this institution. At the expiration of which time, Professor Briggs, with several other prominent physicians, founded and incorporated the institution that is now known as the Beaumont Hospital Medical College, the doctor assuming the chair of Clinical Surgery and Genito Urinary Surgery.

He was still further honored by being elected secretary of the said institution; and the prominence attained by this school of medicine can be largely attributed to the executive ability displayed by him in its infancy. In September, 1883, he was again honored by the board of health of the city of St. Louis, then in session, by being appointed Consulting Surgeon to the City and Female Hospitals, which position he has filled with credit, and still retains. Among the surgical instruments devised and given to the profession at large, may be mentioned the Briggs' phimosis forceps, trachea dilator, and trocar—all of which are extensively used in the western country. Among the original articles reported may be mentioned "Extra Abdominal Intestinal Surgery," and the "Use of Animal Membrane as Grafts," as reported in the *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal*, and read before the St. Louis Medical Society. Also a new method of operative procedure for hypospadias. Among the many clinical cases reported, may be mentioned the operation for renal calculus, by the lumbar method; a remarkable case of fifteen days' suppression of urine from an impacted renal calculus; the successful removal of a greater portion of the pancreas, with recovery; the removal of an enormous osteo chondroma of the lower jaw, by excision of the inferior maxillary, with recovery; and many others too numerous to mention. Since the conclusion of this article, Professor Briggs has accepted the appointment of consulting surgeon to the Women's Hospital of St. Louis.



Waldo Briggs

BRIGGS, William Thompson, of Nashville, Tenn., son of Dr. John M. and Harriet Briggs, was born at Bowling Green, Ky., December 4, 1828. He was educated at the Southern College, Bowling Green, and at the Transylvania University, and graduated M. D. from the

latter in 1849; practiced for two years at Bowling Green, and in 1851 established himself in Nashville. Among his notable cases may be mentioned: successful ligation of the internal carotid artery for traumatic aneurism, 1871; successful removal of entire upper jaw for gunshot injury, 1863; successful removal of entire lower jaw for gunshot wound, same year; hip-joint amputation for elephantiasis arabum, leg weighing eighty pounds, 1875; fifteen cases of trephining in epilepsy, all cures but one, nodeaths; ninety cases of lithotomy, four deaths, last fifty (by the medio-bilateral method) all successful. He was elected demonstrator of anatomy in the University of Nashville; adjunct professor of anatomy, professor of physiology, professor of obstetrics and professor of surgery in the same institution, and is also Professor of Surgery in the Vanderbilt University of Tennessee, the latter professorship he continues (1893) to hold. He is a member of the Tennessee State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association, vice-president in 1872, and of various local professional organizations. His more important publications are: "History of Surgery in Middle Tennessee;" "Tetanus treated by Chloroform;" "Enchondromatous Tumors of the Hand, Forearm and Arm;" "Successful Amputation at the Shoulder-Joint;" "Traumatic Aneurism of the Internal Carotid, the Result of a Puncture, Ligation of the Common Carotid and then of the Internal at the Seat of Injury;" "Death from Chloroform;" "Escape of Catheter into the Bladder during its Use for the Relief of Retention;" "Unilocular Ovarian Tumor, Operation, Recovery;" "Dislocation of the Radius and Ulna backwards in a patient two and a half years old;" "Multilocular Ovarian Tumor—Tapped more than fifteen times; extensive Parietal Intestinal and Vesical Adhesion; Incision eight inches long; weight of tumor eighty-five pounds, recovery;" "Trephining in Epilepsy;" "Dugos' Pathognomonic Symptom in Dislocation at Shoulder-Joint;" and "The Trephine; Its Uses in Injuries of the Head."

BRIGHAM, Brayton Alvaro, of Chicago, Ill., was born at Mannsville, New York, January 1, 1863. His parents, having met with reverses, he, early in life, was obliged to rely chiefly upon his own efforts to aid him in securing an education; among other things working in the harvest field for twelve dollars per month to secure sufficient funds to attend the winter sessions of a course at Hungerford Collegiate Institute of Adams, N. Y. At the age of seventeen he taught school in one of the most refractory outlying districts in Northern New York, being the only one of several in succession to begin and complete a winter term in that district. Of evenings, in addition to his duties as a country school master, he gave class instruction in vocal music in some of the neighboring townships; besides which, by persevering night study, he kept pace with his class in college. It had been his desire and intention to obtain degrees from the literary and medical departments of Harvard; but two years of such overwork, with a diet of pork, potatoes and corn bread for breakfast; potatoes, corn-bread and pork for dinner; and for supper, corn-bread, pork and potatoes, impaired his health to such an extent as to force him to abandon further study for the time and visit the sanitarium, at Bat-

tle Creek, Mich., for treatment. Becoming convinced that his health would not permit of the hard work necessary to the fulfillment of his desires, he at once entered upon the study of medicine, with Dr. W. B. Sprague as his preceptor. After three years of sanitarium experience and study, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, graduating in 1886. While a student here he was assistant to the gynecologist of the dispensary and prosector to the chair of anatomy, and after graduation was made clinical teacher of gynecology, resigning after four years of service. He was also elected lecturer on anatomy in the spring of 1889, which chair he held until the practice of having a separate faculty for the spring session was abolished. When the Harvey Medical College was founded in 1891, he accepted, for the junior year, the chair of physiology, and with the establishment of a senior class became professor of gynecology, which chair he now holds. Since graduation he has resided continuously in



Brayton A. Brigham.

Chicago, directing his chief attention to gynecology and is the originator of a vaginal speculum, a modification of Jackson's. He is the author of "The Sexual Organs as a Factor in the Etiology of Nervous Diseases;" "What Dietary Shall I Prescribe?" "Religion and Medicine," and "A Digest of Gynecology." Being very fond of music he has also found time to harmonize several popular compositions, besides having written a number of original songs of merit. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Chicago Medical Society, and several other local organizations.

BRINTON, Daniel Garrison, of Philadelphia, was born in Chester county, Pa., May 13, 1837; graduated at Yale College in 1858; and M. D. at Jefferson Medical College in 1860. After spending about a year in Europe he returned and entered the army as acting assistant surgeon, August, 1862. He was commissioned surgeon of United States volunteers, February, 1863, and reported to the army of

the Potomac; was assigned to duty as surgeon-in-chief of 2d division Eleventh Army Corps, with which he was present at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and in a number of minor engagements. In September, he was sent with a corps to Chattanooga, and participated in various engagements as medical director Eleventh Army Corps, to which he had been appointed, October, 1863. A sunstroke, received directly after the battle of Gettysburg, disqualifying him for field service, he was appointed superintendent of hospitals at Quincy and Springfield, Ill., where he remained until he was discharged, with the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel, August, 1865. In 1867 he became assistant editor of the *Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter*, and subsequently its editor; also editor of the *Half-Yearly Compendium of Medical Science*. In his editorial position he has contributed much to medical periodical literature, and has also written a variety of works on historical, antiquarian, and philosophical subjects. Among his principal productions the following may be mentioned: "The Floridian Peninsula—its Literary History, Indian Tribes, and Antiquities," 1861; "The Shawnees and their Migrations," 1866; "The Myths of the New World—a Treatise on the Symbolism and Mythology of the Red Race of Americans," 1867; "MSS. in the Languages of Central America in the Library of the American Philosophical Society," 1868; "Guide-book to Florida and the South," 1869; "The National Legend of the Chatha-Muskokee Tribes," "The Phonetic Alphabet of Yucatan," 1870; "The Arawack Language of Guiana in its Linguistic and Ethnological Relations," 1871; "Contributions to a Grammar of the Chatha-Muskokee Dialects," Proceedings American Philosophical Society, 1872; "The Religious Sentiment—a Contribution to Science and Philosophy of Religion," 1876. He is also one of the authors of the eclectic series of geographies published in Cincinnati, and has edited "Naphey's Therapeutics," and various other medical works.

BROWER, Daniel Roberts, of Chicago, Ill., was born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 13, 1839. He is of Holland descent on his father's side; his ancestry were of the early Dutch settlers of this country. On his mother's side he is of English nationality. His preliminary education was received at the Polytechnic College, Philadelphia, whence he was graduated in 1860. He then studied medicine, under the preceptorship of Dr. Noble Young, of Washington, D. C., and attended courses of lectures at the Medical Department of Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., from which institution he obtained his medical degree in 1864. Shortly before graduation he passed the army medical board of examiners, and was commissioned by President Lincoln assistant surgeon United States volunteers, and was soon after assigned to duty at the United States General Hospital, Portsmouth, Va. Dr. Brower remained in the army in staff and hospital service until 1866. He then organized, under the Freedman's Bureau, the Howard Grove Hospital, Richmond, Va., for the cure of insane freedmen. In 1868 he was elected medical superintendent of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum of Virginia, and served in that capacity until the autumn of 1875, when he removed to Chicago, Ill., and has since continued there in practice, which has been mainly in the line

of mental and nervous diseases. He has devoted much time to the study of geology, mineralogy and botany, and has been a frequent contributor to the current medical literature, especially in the department of neurology. He was appointed physician to the department of mental and nervous diseases, in St. Joseph's Hospital, Chicago, in 1876, and was made professor of diseases of the nervous system in the Woman's Medical College, of Chicago, in 1877, professor of mental and nervous diseases in the Chicago Post-graduate School, in 1889, and was chosen professor of mental disease, materia medica and therapeutics in the Rush Medical College in 1890. Dr. Brower is also consulting physician to the Washington Home, to the Hospital for Women and Children, and the department of diseases of the nervous system in the Presbyterian Hospital. He is



D. R. Brower

ex-president of the Chicago Medical Society, vice-president of the Illinois State Medical Society, and president of the Medico-Legal Society of Chicago. He was married May 15, 1868, to Eliza Ann Shearer, of Pennsylvania, who has borne him two children, a daughter and son, the latter bears his name.

BROWN, Buckminster, of Boston, Mass., was born in that city July 13, 1819, and died there December 25, 1891. He was the son of Dr. John B. Brown, who introduced subcutaneous tenotomy into New England, and the grandson of a distinguished physician who resided in the vicinity of Boston. His maternal grandfather was Dr. John Warren, first Professor of Surgery in Harvard College, and his granduncle, Dr. Joseph Warren, General in the War of the Revolution, was killed at Bunker Hill in 1775. He graduated at Harvard Medical College in 1844, and settled in Boston

after traveling in Europe in 1845 and 1846, continuing the prosecution of his studies and turning his attention especially to orthopedic surgery under the guidance of Dr. W. J. Little, of London, Drs. Jules Guérin and Bouvier, of Paris, and Prof. Strohmeier, in Germany, and visiting the large establishments in England, France and Germany. To this branch of the profession, after several years general practice, he gradually devoted his chief attention. He operated successfully upon diseased and angular hips, contracted knees and club feet, and invented an apparatus for the treatment of hip disease as well as for spinal deformities and deformed knees, bow legs and club feet. He was a member, and was formerly librarian, of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, member, and formerly treasurer, of the Boston Medical Association, of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the Suffolk District Medical Society. He was surgeon for many years of the House of the Good Samaritan. He contributed to leading medical journals papers on "Carious Disease of Cervical Vertebrae," with a notable case and a minute description of post-mortem appearances and fractured odontoid, "Cases in Orthopedic Surgery," with photographic plates, "A Memoir of Dr. John Warren," published in "Lives of Eminent American Physicians and Surgeons of the Nineteenth Century, edited by Dr. S. D. Gross." In May 1864, he married Sarah A. Newcomb, a great-granddaughter of Gen. Joseph Warren.

BROWN, Joseph Bullock, was born in New York city, July 26, 1822, and died at Albion, N. Y., October 21, 1891. He was appointed assistant surgeon United States army, June 29, 1849; was promoted to the rank of captain five years later, and to that of major and surgeon July 4, 1861; and lieutenant-colonel, June 30, 1862; was brevetted colonel March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion, and brigadier-general, September 28, 1866, for distinguished services at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, during the cholera epidemic of that year, and was retired June 30, 1882. During the civil war he served chiefly with the army of the Potomac and the army of the Cumberland. He was appointed president of the United States examining board in New York city, in 1873, and held the position until his retirement, having served in the medical department of the army thirty-three years.

BROWN, John Wing, of Mottville, N. Y., was born in the city of New York, April 17, 1852. Owing to ill health of his father he removed in 1860 to Brocketts Bridge, now Dolgeville, N. Y., where his childhood was passed. His education was obtained in the village school, and academies in Pulaski and Fairfield, N. Y., varied during vacations by clerkship in his father's store. Leaving school he entered the office of Dr. A. Y. Barney, in Dolgeville, and upon his nineteenth birthday he attended lectures at Ann Arbor in the winter of 1871, and received the degree of M. D. upon March 26, 1873, from the University of Michigan. He married M. Alice Youker of Dolgeville, April 9, 1873, and the following month entered a partnership with his preceptor. This arrangement continued until December, 1875, when he removed to the town of Skaneateles, and located at Mottville, N. Y., and began what has proved his life work. A bitter strug-

gle with adversity and poverty for a few years and perseverance and energy won the large and lucrative practice he now enjoys. Early developing ability with obstetrical cases (a record of 910 with two fatalities) his advice and counsel is sought for miles around. Recognizing that the growing importance of nervous and special ills of women were not alone the province of the specialist a large and growing "clientele" is the result of this study and foresight, and as trained nursing with attention to detail is so essential in their cure, he is now arranging for a private sanitarium, where a limited number may receive all the comforts of home with the thorough personal supervision impossible in the larger institutions. Dr. Brown is the type of the thorough all-round general practitioner, and noted for his cheerful demeanor and personal magnetism. His robust physique alone enables him to withstand the arduous duties of the country doctor. Located in a manufacturing community, the major and minor surgical work has been his for years, and operative gynecology is of frequent occurrence. His adoption of wood pulp as a dressing for fractures was original, and his claim for priority is uncontested, as its advantages has been ably stated by him at county, State, and National medical meetings. He has been health officer of his town for years. Early attaining a membership in the Herkimer County Society, he united upon his removal with the Onondaga County, and was its president for the year 1891. He is also a member of the Central New York Medical Association, New York State Medical Society and American Medical Association. His meager contributions to literature are a report upon "Diphtheria" in *American Journal of Obstetrics* and subsequent report to American Medical Association Transactions, "Wood Pulp as a Surgical Dressing," "A Plea for the General Practitioner versus Gynecologist," *American Medical Association Journal*, and presidential address upon "Decadence of American Families." His restless activity early led to his organization, with others of the Mottville Paper Company, Limited, of which he has always been the president and resident manager. He also became a "granger," and successfully manages a farm in connection with his residence. He is a member of Skaneateles Lodge, 522, F. and A. M., Chas. H. Platt Chapter 247, R. A. M., Central City (Syracuse) Commandery, 25, K. T., and has obtained the Thirty-second Degree A. A. S. R. Possessing one of the finest residences in the town, and a library among the best in the county, surrounded by his family of father, mother, wife, three daughters, and one son, and well equipped by personal experience, he ably enjoys these results of application, and hopes to long retain his place with the workers of his chosen profession.

BROWN, Moreau Roberts, of Chicago, Ill., was born in Galveston, Texas, July 26, 1853, and is of English and German descent. He was educated in Pennsylvania and began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Drs. Joseph and William Pancoast, of Philadelphia, and was also a student with Drs. David Yandall of Louisville, and Chas. Ganahl of Galveston. In 1876 his medical degree was received from the medical department of the University of Louisville, and was highly complimented by the members of the faculty

on the examination passed at the time of his graduation. He went abroad subsequently and supplemented his medical education and training by two years' attendance at the schools and hospitals of Germany and Austria. In 1881 he took special courses of study under Professor Henle, the noted anatomist; Koenig, the surgeon; and Schwartz, the gynecologist, at the University of Gottingen, Germany. In 1882 he continued his studies with Schnitzler, Schroetter, and other laryngologists and also with the ophthalmologists and surgeons at the hospital and university in Vienna, Austria. In 1883 he was at Munich with Oertel and Sclicch receiving instruction in laryngology and also with Ziemssen and others in medicine and ophthalmology. On returning from Europe he established himself at Galveston, Texas, where he was engaged in practice for a period of eight years. In 1877 Dr. Brown was made surgeon of the Washing-



Morzan P. Brown

ton Guards, a military organization of his native city, and served in that capacity about four years, and later he served one year as surgeon of the Galveston artillery. He was also physician of Galveston county from 1876 to 1879, and quarantine officer of Galveston for three years ending in 1881. In 1879 yellow fever was kept out of Texas, for the first time, when it was epidemic in Louisiana, mainly by the efforts of the Galveston board of health, of which Dr. Brown was the executive officer, and the independent sanitary officer of his State. He has had several years' experience in the treatment of this terrible malady, while engaged in general practice, and during the rebellion, even when a mere boy, too young to enter the army, did much in the capacity of nurse to relieve the troops' suffering during epidemics of

yellow fever. He has relinquished general practice, and has for some time devoted his entire attention to diseases of the throat and nose, and has taken courses of instruction from the world's greatest specialist in this line, Mackenzie, of London, who tendered him the position of his assistant, in 1893. Dr. Brown's greatest professional success has been in intra-nasal surgery as an operator. He is now Professor of Laryngology and Rhinology at both the Chicago Polyclinic and College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, also Secretary of the former. He is a member of the Illinois State, and Chicago Medical Societies. He has devised a nasal saw, snare, tubular knife, and enchondrotome in the past few years, and has contributed to current medical literature a number of important articles on the "Throat" and "Nose," and particularly on "Diseases of the Antrum."

BROOKS, John G., of Paducah, Ky., was born October 5, 1840, in Montgomery county, Tenn., and is of English descent. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in March, 1868, and settled at Paducah; going thence to the island of Mani, in the Hawaiian kingdom, from which he returned to the city of his present residence. His practice includes two cases of traumatic tetanus, successfully treated by large doses (two and three grains) of sulphate of morphia, administered hypodermically. He is a member of the Paducah Medical and Surgical Society; the Southwestern Kentucky Medical Association; ex-president of the Kentucky State Medical Society; and permanent member of the American Medical Association; has been three years city physician of Paducah, and is now examining surgeon of the pension bureau. Since returning to America, he was offered by the Hawaiian government the position of traveling physician for the islands of Mani, Molokai, and Lamai, but declined the offer. He is now proprietor of Brooks Infirmary, for the treatment of patients requiring surgical relief.

BUCK, Gurdon, of New York, was born in that city May 4, 1807, and died there March 6, 1877. He was a son of Gurdon Buck, a merchant, and Susannah Manwaring, of Connecticut, cousins, both having been grandchildren of Governor Gurdon Sallonsall, of Connecticut. He fitted for college at Nelson's classical school in New York, and then went into business; but subsequently commenced the study of medicine with the late Dr. Thomas Cock, of New York, and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1830. After serving the regular term in the medical side of the New York Hospital, he spent two years and a half in professional studies in Europe, chiefly in Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. Returning from abroad towards the end of 1833, he settled in New York, where he continued to practice. In 1837 he was appointed visiting surgeon to the New York Hospital, which position he held for forty years. Dr. Buck was also appointed visiting surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital and the Presbyterian Hospital, and consulting surgeon to the Roosevelt Hospital, at the time of the organization of those institutions. From 1852 to 1862 he was visiting surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. He was the first to popularize the treatment of fractures by the use of the weight and pulley, now known as "Buck's Extension." He

was a member of the New York Pathological Society, of which he has been president; of the county Medical Society; of the State Medical Society; and of the American Medical Association; and has been a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, from its organization, and once its vice-president. His professional writings, in addition to a work entitled "Contributions to Reparative Surgery," published in 1876 by D. Appleton & Co., include the following papers: "Researches on Hernia Cerebri Following Injuries of the Head;" "Excision of the Elbow-Joint in a Case of Suppuration and Caries of the Bones;" "The Knee-Joint Anchylosed at a Right Angle, Restored nearly to a Straight Position after the Excision of a Wedge-Shaped Portion of Bone, Consisting of the Patella, Condyles, and Articular Surface of the Tibia;" "Edematous Laryngitis Successfully Treated by Scarification of the Glottis and Epiglottis;" "A New Feature in the Anatomical Structure of the Genito-Urinary Organs not Hitherto Described;" "Six Additional Cases of Edematous Laryngitis Successfully Treated by the Scarification of the Glottis and Epiglottis;" "A Case of Croup; Tracheotomy Successfully Performed;" "On the Surgical Treatment of Morbid Growths within the Larynx, Illustrated by an Original Case and Statistical Observations Illustrating their Nature and Forms;" "A Case of Deep Wound of the Parotid Region, in which a Ligature was Simultaneously Applied to the Common and Internal Carotid Arteries;" "Badly United Fracture of the Thigh, Cases Illustrating Treatment;" "Post-Fascial Abscess, Originating in the Iliac Fossa, with a New Method of Treatment;" "Case of Aneurism of the Femoral Artery, for which Ligatures were Successfully Applied to the Femoral, Profunda, External and Common Iliac;" "Improved Method of Treating Fractures of the Thigh;" "Description of an Improved Extension Apparatus (by means of Weight and Pulley) for the Treatment of Fractures of the Thigh;" "On Abscess Originating in Right Iliac Fossa, with Table of Statistics;" "The Migration of Purulent Matter, and the Anatomical and other Conditions upon which it Depends." During the last thirty years of his life he had been, for varying periods, trustee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York; of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary; of the New York Dispensary; and of the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute.

BUCK, James P., of Chicago, Ill., was born in Carrollton, Pa., February 19, 1856. He is the son of the Hon. John Buck of said State. At the age of fourteen he entered St. Vincent's College, where he graduated with the title of M. A., in the year of 1875, when he took up the study of medicine under his brother, M. J. Buck, M. D., of Baltimore, under whose immediate supervision he began his first practical work in anatomy, at the Hahnemann anatomical rooms in Philadelphia, in the spring of 1876, but continued his studies in the regular school, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, in the spring of 1879, when he began the practice of medicine in western Pennsylvania. In 1885 he entered the University of Vienna, Austria. The following winter war broke out between Servia and Bulgaria, at which time he entered the Servian army, having received the brevet title of captain. After

having served for a period of three months he received an honorable discharge, and returned to the above-named institution. Later he went to Heidelberg, where he worked under Professor Arnold Zerny and others. The following fall he again returned to Vienna, at which place he held the chair of assistant on the eye, under Professor Hock, of the Polyclinic, for a



J. L. Buck

period of six months. He began the practice of his profession in Chicago, in 1887. He is a member of several clubs.

BUCKMASTER, Augustus Harper, of New York city, was born in Brooklyn, in 1859. His family have resided in the former city for many years. He is a great nephew of George Buckmaster, who was alderman of New York city in 1812, and who served on a committee of public safety at this time, when the relations with England were so hostile in character. On the maternal side he is of Scotch descent. He studied medicine with Professor John J. McCorkle, and graduated at Long Island College Hospital, and was an honor man of the class of 1883. He received the appointment of ambulance surgeon to the western district of Brooklyn, and resided at Long Island College Hospital in 1882-83. Receiving the appointment at St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, he served on the house staff for eighteen months. At the expiration of this service, he was appointed house surgeon to the Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, and served during the years 1885-86. After leaving the Woman's Hospital he settled in Brooklyn, and became very much interested in the Brooklyn Pathological Society, of which he was secretary, and afterwards vice-president. He served as gynecologist to the southern Brook-

lyn Dispensary and to the Hospital for Nervous and Mental Diseases. In 1888, his "Essay on the Galvanic Treatment of Fibro-myomata" was awarded the prize offered by the Alumni Association of Long Island College Hospital. He received an appointment on the visiting-surgical staff of St. Peter's Hospital, in 1887, and resigned this position in 1890, when he removed to New York city, and was appointed assistant surgeon to the Woman's Hospital, on the service of Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet. In 1891, in conjunction with Dr. John Duncan Emmet, he first edited and published the *New York Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics*, a special paper which has quickly won for itself the first rank among the special journals of its kind in the world.

BUCKMASTER, Samuel Bruce, of Chicago, Ill., was born at Lima, Allen county, Ohio, April 26, 1853. His family is an old American one, of English stock. One of the free hold-



S. B. Buckmaster

ers of Sudbury, Mass., in 1638, was a George Buckmaster. When eighteen years old, the subject of this sketch went to California, and taught school for three years at Yreka, in northern California near the lava beds, where the celebrated Modoc war occurred during the time of his residence there, Dr. Buckmaster going into the lava beds as a volunteer. He also helped to care for the bodies of General Canby and the other peace commissioners killed by Capt. Jack and his band of blood thirsty Modocs. Returning East, he began the study of medicine at Janesville, Wisconsin, with Dr. Henry Palmer, surgeon-general of Wisconsin, and graduated from the Medical department of the University of Virginia in 1879. He then attended the University of the City of New York, also taking special courses at Bellevue. In the spring of 1880 he received

the appointment of third assistant physician at the State Hospital for the Insane at Madison, Wis., and a year later was promoted to second assistant. Another year found him first assistant, and in July, 1884, when thirty-one years old, he was the unanimous choice of the State board of supervision of Wisconsin institutions for superintendent of the State Hospital. This position he held over five years, resigning in December, 1889, to give his children school advantages, the hospital being too far from the city, and taking up his residence in Chicago. While superintendent of the hospital, Dr. Buckmaster was credited with making many improvements in the manner of caring for the insane. He was the first in the West to adopt the non-restraint system, and in recognition of his work in this line was elected vice-president of the Medico-Legal Society of U. S. for Wisconsin, and his portrait was published in the group of twelve eminent American alienists given as a premium to subscribers by the *Medico-Legal Journal*. Upon engaging in practice in Chicago Dr. Buckmaster was elected adjunct professor of physiology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons and now holds the position of professor of medical and surgical electricity in the same institution. He is also President of the West Side Dispensary, which treats nearly 25,000 patients yearly. Dr. Buckmaster has read numerous papers before societies and contributes often to medical journals. He is a member of a number of medical societies, and also of the Loyal Legion of ex-officers of the United States army and navy during the war of the rebellion. This he has by inheritance, his father having been an officer of the war, dying from injuries received therein.

BUCKNUM, Amasa Mortimer, of Denver, Colorado, was born in Westford, Otsego county, New York, June 28, 1824. A few years after his birth his father moved to Michigan, and was one of the very earliest settlers in that region. His early education was obtained at Jackson Academy and at Olived College. At the age of twenty-four years he went to Albany, N. Y., and attended a course of lectures at the Albany Medical School. Professors Marsh, the Becks and McNaught were then connected with this school. From Albany he went to Castleton, Vermont; took lectures under Goldsmith, Ford and Perkins, and on June 3, 1849, he graduated from the Castleton Medical College. After graduation he began practicing medicine at Spring Arbor, Michigan, where he remained twelve years. During his stay here he was professor of Physiology in the Michigan Central College. From Spring Arbor he went to Parma, Michigan, and was in active continuous practice there for twenty years. In 1880 he was chosen president of the Jackson County Medical Society. In 1881, on account of his health, he came to Denver, where he is now engaged in his chosen work. For eight years he has held a position on the staff of St. Luke's Hospital, and for three years he has been connected with the Gross Medical College Dispensary as consultant. He is a member of both local and State medical societies, and also of the American Medical Association. While he attends to a large general practice, yet his special work is in gynecology. He has removed a large ovarian tumor successfully, and has performed every minor operation known to

the gynecologist. Though now well advanced in years, he lags not. He is a wide reader, has a large library and a vast collection of instruments. He is ever the young physician's friend and always ready to aid his interests and aspirations.

BUNCE, William H., of Oberlin, Ohio, was born in Paterson, N. J., June 29, 1830, and died February 13, 1892. He came of the ancient Scottish house of Kennedys, his mother being the only daughter of Sir Archibald Kennedy; the present head of the house being the Marquis of Ailsa. Dr. Bunce was educated at Oberlin College and studied medicine with his father, a Yale graduate, and one of the first regular practitioners in northern Ohio, and received his medical degree from the Cleveland Medical College in 1863. He was a surgeon during the war, was connected with a number of medical societies, and at various times held prominent positions in them. He was recognized as a leading surgeon of his section of the State. There was a peculiar gentleness in his ministrations to those who came under his care which made them feel he was not only their physician but their friend, and it may be well said that by his skill and worth he built up a monument for himself, that will live after him in the hearts that learned to love him. One son survives him, Dr. W. C. Bunce, who succeeds him in his practice.

BURGE, John Henry Hobart, of Brooklyn, N. Y., son of the Rev. Lemuel Burge, rector of the Protestant Episcopal church at Wickford, R. I., was born at Wickford, August 12, 1823. His preparatory education was received at home—his father had a widely extended reputation as an efficient tutor for young men preparing for college—and his professional education was begun under his grandfather, Dr. William G. Shaw, and uncle, Dr. William A. Shaw, well known practitioners of North Kingston, R. I. He attended his first course of lectures at the Harvard Medical School, and a second and third course at the University of New York, graduated M. D. from the latter institution in the spring of 1848. After graduation he spent a year in further study in New York, attending a special course of lectures at the New York Hospital—he had also attended a special course in 1847 under Dr. Aylett—and in clinical and office study. In February, 1849, he sailed as ship's surgeon to California, the company of emigrants of whom he had medical charge arriving in excellent health at San Francisco, after a seven months voyage. At Sacramento he opened a hospital in the cabin of the bark "Ann Welsh," in charge of which he remained until the vessel was sold in 1850. He subsequently practiced in Sacramento, assisting in founding the first medical society in that town, and in 1850 sailed for New York *via* the Isthmus of Darien. During a considerable portion of his homeward voyage he was called upon to deal with Asiatic cholera. Until 1855 he practiced in New York, being for two years attending physician to the New York Dispensary, and since 1855 has been established in Brooklyn. Between 1855 and 1858, in connection with his younger brother, Dr. Wm. J. Burge, he devoted much time to the experimental treatment of fractures, the result being the introduction of Burge's apparatus for fractured thigh; an appliance which, before the use of

extension by adhesive plaster, was of great importance. Since the almost universal introduction of this method of extension the doctor does not consider such an apparatus essential to good treatment, but with the substitution of the plaster extension for the screw, it may often be extemporized to advantage. The apparatus is not in the market. A description of it will be found in Hamilton on "Fractures and Dislocations." He has also introduced to the profession a new mode of treating fracture of the patella, a throat forceps and a pistol-ball extractor, and has engaged in a series of successful experiments in the use of horse-hair ligatures. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the New York State Medical Society; of the Kings County Medical Society, and was president in 1870 of the New York Neurological Society, and was also, in 1870, president of the Long Island College Journal Association. From 1858 to 1863 he was attending Physician to the Brooklyn Central Dispensary and has been visiting surgeon to the Long Island College Hospital thirty-three years, as well as consulting physician to the Sheltering Arms Nursery, consulting physician to St. John's Hospital for twenty-five years and still holds the last two positions. Of his professional publications may be mentioned the following articles: "On Fracture of Thigh;" "Hygienic Influences;" "Nature and Treatment of Croup;" "Mutual Relations of Physicians and Apothecaries;" "Infant Diet;" all of which have been regarded as valuable and practical contributions to medical literature.

BURR, Albert Henry, of Chicago, was born in Hancock county, Ill., August 19, 1850. He is of New England ancestry, and Puritan stock, having descended from Benjamin Burr, who came over with Governor Winthrop, of Massachusetts, in 1630. Dr. Burr received his preliminary education from the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and received the degree of Ph. B. from that institution, in the class of 1877. He then began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Thomas L. Magee, and was graduated M. D. at the Chicago Medical College, in the class of 1881. His medical education was supplemented by attendance in the department of the nose and throat of the Post-graduate Medical School of Chicago. In 1881 he located in Chicago to practice, where he has since been continuously engaged in his professional pursuits. He has given special attention to throat and nose diseases, though his practice is not yet limited to the specialties. He is a member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and has taken considerable interest in geology and anthropology. He has contributed important papers relating to genito-urinary surgery, and in 1881 he devised some valuable instruments for the treatment of gleet. Since 1891 Dr. Burr has delivered lectures on Laryngology and Rhinology in the Post-graduate Medical School of Chicago.

BURT, Rollin Thrift, of Pomona, Cal., was born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, August 10, 1843. He graduated March 18, 1869, at New Orleans, La. He was first appointed acting assistant surgeon United States army, March 23, 1878; and again March 23, 1882, and served in the following places: Camp Supply, later Camp John A. Rucker, Fort Lord and Fort Huachuaca, Arizona. Reported April 6, 1878, at Fort

Whipple, Arizona; went to Fort Grant; thence in two weeks to Camp Supply, established near the Mexican line. Was post surgeon for more than one year, May, 1878, to October, 1878. Second service, was post surgeon for more than one year at Fort Lord, near Tucson, Arizona, for some three months. On the breaking out of the Apache Indians accompanied Captain Maddon, commanding the 6th Cavalry, consisting of two companies of Regular Cavalry and one of Indian scouts in the field. Returned in July to Fort Lord; afterwards transferred to Fort Huachuaca, where he served as assistant surgeon under Assistant Surgeon Gardiner. Accompanied troops on scouts, and was with Lieutenant Ducap on a survey of the boundary monuments between Arizona and Sonora. Accompanied Captain Thompson, 3d United States Cavalry, to station in Sulphur Spring Valley, in the spring of 1883, during an Indian war. He has contributed specimens to the Smithsonian Institute, and also articles concerning the ruins of an ancient town situated in the White River Cañon, Arizona. His service terminated July 15, 1883. In civil life he has held the position of health officer in Pomona, Cal., since 1887, and by the appointment of the board of supervisors the same position in certain portions of the country.

BUTLER, George Frank, of Chicago, Ill., was born in Monrovia, N. Y., March 15, 1857. He is of English descent. His paternal ancestors came to America in 1612. His mother is a lineal descendant of Samuel Chase, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. His early literary education was received at the Monrovia High School and Groton Academy in the State of New York, and was graduated from the latter institution when seventeen years of age. He accepted a position soon after in Brewster, and Rice's drug store, Pittsfield, Mass., where he remained more than three years, and then formed a co-partnership with Dr. Henry Millard in the drug business, in North Adams, Mass. His health failing in 1879, he sold out his interest in this business, and went to Denver, Colo., as manufacturing pharmacist in a wholesale drug house. Not improving in health he abandoned this avocation entirely, and in 1880 engaged in raising sheep in southwestern Kansas, but in 1882, on recovering his health, re-entered the drug business in Belle Plain, Kansas, forming a partnership with Dr. J. D. Justice, with whom he at once began a systematic study of medicine. In 1887 he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., and was graduated from that institution in 1889, as valedictorian of his class. Dr. Butler was immediately offered a partnership with Dr. A. C. Cotton, with whom he remained one year. In 1889 he was appointed attending physician in the department of diseases of children, Central Free Dispensary, Chicago. In the spring of 1890 he was appointed Lecturer on Medical Pharmacy in Rush Medical College, and in the winter of 1890-91, he was appointed Lecturer on Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the Northwestern University, Women's Medical School. In 1891 he was appointed attending physician to the ear department of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. In 1892 he was elected Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the Northwestern University, Women's Medical College, and in

May he was appointed assistant city physician of Chicago. He is medical examiner for the Provident Savings Life Insurance Society and the Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company of New York; Massachusetts Benefit Association of Boston, and the Prudential Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J. Dr. Butler has contributed numerous articles to medical and pharmaceutical journals, and is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Pharmaceutical Association, and of the Chicago Medical Society.

BYFORD, Henry T., of Chicago, son of the late Dr. Wm. H. Byford and Mary Anne (Holland) Byford, was born in Evansville, Indiana, November 12, 1853. His grandfather, Hezekiah Holland, and his brother, the late Wm. H. Byford, Jr., were physicians. Dr. Byford graduated in medicine at the age of nineteen years, and then traveled with his invalid brother in Louisiana and Colorado until old



Henry T. Byford.

enough to practice. In 1879 he was attacked with sciatica, attributable to overwork, and went abroad for a year and a half. Upon his return he went again into general practice, but gradually gave up everything that interfered with the practice of obstetrics and gynecology. In 1882 he married Mrs. Lucy (Larned) Richard. Dr. Byford is connected with the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, Woman's Medical College and Post-Graduate Medical College of Chicago, is gynecologist to the Woman's and St. Luke's Hospitals, and consulting gynecologist to the Michael Reese, the Provident, and the Charity Hospitals. He is ex-president, and one of the founders of the Chicago Gynecological Society. His name is connected with several original methods of operating, and is associated with that of his father in the authorship of the last edition of their work on "Diseases of Women." Among his contributions to periodical literature may

be mentioned: "Functions of the Membranes in Labor;" "Treatment of Infantile Eczema and Allied Affections;" "Nervous Paroxysm," "De la Preservation des Membrane Durant la Deuxieme Periode du Travail" (*Annales de Gynecologie*, Paris); "Production and Prevention of Perineal Lacerations During Labor;" "Treatment of Retroversion of the Uterus by Operative Methods;" "Removal of Uterine Appendages and Small Ovarian Tumors by Vaginal Section;" "The So-called Physiological Argument in Obstetrics;" "Twelve Months of Abdominal and Vaginal Section;" "Another Twelve Months' of Peritoneal Section;" "A Year's Work in Peritoneal Surgery;" "Vaginal Hysterectomy;" "Vaginal Fixation of the Stump in Abdominal Hysterectomy;" "The Technique of Vaginal Fixation of Stump in Abdominal Hysterectomy;" "Lacerations of the Parturient Canal During Labor;" "Cases of Extra-Uterine Pregnancy;" "Unusual Cases of Abdominal Section;" "Vaginal Oöphorectomy," and others, besides numerous clinical lectures.

BYRD, Harvey Leonidas, of Baltimore, Md., was born at Salem, Sumter District, South Carolina, August 8, 1820, and died in the former city November 29, 1884. He was descended from English and Scotch-Irish ancestors, who early settled in this country, his paternal grandfather serving as a member of Marion's brigade during the revolutionary war. After receiving a classical education in South Carolina, and having the honorary degree of A. M. conferred upon him by Emory College, Georgia, he entered the Jefferson Medical College and subsequently the Pennsylvania College, graduating therefrom with the degree of M. D. in 1840, and again as an M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1867. After graduating in 1840 he commenced the practice of his profession at Salem, S. C., subsequently removing to Georgetown, S. C., Savannah, Ga., and ultimately to Baltimore, Md., in which city he located and engaged in active practice. On removing to the last-named city, soon after the close of the war, he began a movement for the re-opening of Washington University, which had suspended operations for several years, with a view to the establishment of a prosperous Southern medical school. Dr. Thomas E. Burd, a member of the late faculty, concurring in the opinion that the time was propitious for such an enterprise, joined heartily in its consummation. Dr. Warren, and other gentlemen who had served in the Southern army, co-operating, the announcement of the opening of the school was issued over Dr. Byrd's name as dean of the faculty, and the school entered at once upon a career of almost unprecedented success. After about five or six years he withdrew from the school to join Drs. Warren, Goodrick, and others in the establishment of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore. During his professional career he has held the professorships of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics, and as dean of Savannah Medical College; of Principles and Practice and Clinical Medicine; also as dean of Oglethorpe Medical College, Ga.; of Obstetrics, and some time dean of Washington University, Baltimore; of Principles and Practice of Medicine, and of Diseases of Women and Children, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, in which he has also held

the position of first president of its faculty. Among the many papers which he has contributed to medical journals, the more noteworthy are: "Muriated Tincture of Iron in Scarlatina;" "Yellow Fever;" "Combination Operation in Amputation;" "Speedy Method in Asphyxia of Newly-born Infants;" "Blood-letting in Disease;" "Quinia in Traumatic Tetanus;" and the "Physiological Impossibility of Descent of the Races of Men from a Single Pair." He is a member of the South Carolina Medical Association, Georgia Medical Association, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, Baltimore Medical Association, Epidemiological Society of Maryland (of which he was the first president), and corresponding member of the Gynecological Society of Boston, Mass. He edited the *Oglethorpe Medical and Surgical Journal* for three years, and was a member of several literary and scientific societies in addition to those mentioned above. During the late civil war he served as a surgeon in the Confederate army.

CABELL, James Laurence, of Overton, Va., was born in Nelson county, Virginia, August 26, 1813, and died August 13, 1889. He was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1833; studied medicine in Paris, and was elected Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the University of Virginia, and was, in 1846, elected president of the Faculty. During the war between the States he was surgeon in charge of the military hospitals of the Confederacy. In 1878, he was chairman of the National Sanitary Conference, held at Washington, to consider the yellow fever that raged in the southern cities; and in 1879 was appointed a member of the national board of health constituted by Congress that year; was elected president by his associates, and retained the office until his death. In 1858, Dr. Cabell published "The Testimony of Modern Science to the Unity of Mankind;" and, in addition to this, he has contributed important reports and papers to the medical press.

CADWALADER, Charles Evert, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city November 5, 1839. He is a son of John Cadwalader, a judge of the United States district court, and who was a brother of General George Cadwalader, favorite of the Philadelphia militia, who gained much distinction for his services in quelling the "native American riots" in Philadelphia (1844) and in the Mexican war, and the late civil war; founder of the "Union League" and first president of the "Loyal Legion of the United States, holding the office at the time of his death. Dr. Cadwalader is a grandson of Gen. Thomas Cadwalader of the war of 1812. His medical line of descent is of historical interest to the profession. Dr. Edward Jones and Dr. Thomas Wynne, the grandfather and great grandfather of his likewise distinguished progenitor, Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, were, with Dr. Griffith Owen (one of their family connection) the physicians who accompanied Wm. Penn (1682) and were among the latter's most trusted friends and advisors in the project taking a principal part in the foundation of the province. Dr. Jones conducted the first colony to Pennsylvania. Dr. Wynne who sailed with Penn and Dr. Owen in the "Welcome" was made president of the first assembly held in Philadelphia (1683) and was appointed by Wm. Penn judge of the supreme court of the province. Dr.

Jones was a member of the assembly, and Dr. Owen was a member of the governor's council. They held many important public offices and were men of the best cultivation in their profession. Dr. Griffith Owen, Jr., Dr. Evan Jones, and the latter's son, Dr. John Jones, the distinguished surgeon in the French war and of the Revolution, the physician of Washington and Franklin, were also their descendants. Dr. John Jones was Professor of Surgery in King's College, New York, from the time of its foundation (1767) and the author of the first American work on surgery (1795) which he dedicated to Dr. Cadwalader. Dr. Cadwalader Evans, another distinguished physician and one of the original physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital (1759) was one of this family connection. So likewise were the Bonds. No name more honored than theirs in the medical annals of Pennsylvania. Dr. Charles E. Cadwalader's great, great grandfather, Dr. Phineas Bond, and his brother, Dr. Thomas Bond, were closely associated with Dr. Thomas Cadwalader in the important professional and public movements of their day. Dr. Thomas Bond, Jr., was a distinguished surgeon and the medical purveyor of the continental army in the revolution, appointed by Congress in 1781. The subject of this sketch graduated from the academic department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1858, and from the medical department in 1861. The civil war breaking out at the time of his graduation, he entered the military service, the first two years in connection with the cavalry and subsequently at the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, under Generals Hooper and Meade, having the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. After the close of the war, he was appointed to the charge of the department in bankruptcy of the United States district court, serving in that capacity for eight years. He then assumed the practice of medicine and has been continuously engaged in his professional pursuits ever since. He has been connected with numerous hospitals and homes and for a long time was connected with the Philadelphia Dispensary. He has taken an active interest in reform politics; although democratic in principles he believes in furthering the interests of the cleanest and best men irrespective of their party affiliations. He was one of the framers and most ardent supporters of the new city charter and also a member of the committee to organize the Pan-American congress. He is also identified with a number of the medical societies, more particularly the Philadelphia County Society, the American Medical Association, and is also a Fellow of the College of Physicians as well as a member of the Mutual Aid Association, the American Academy of Medicine, and is surgeon of the Meade Post G. A. R. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, the Sons of the Cincinnati and Sons of the Revolution.

CADWALADER, Thomas, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city in 1707, and died near Trenton, N. J., November 14, 1779. His immediate ancestry were the most noted pioneers of our profession. There is no name in medical annals more closely connected with the social, political and medical history of Philadelphia—that time honored American center of medical learning, than that of the subject of this sketch. Claypole writes that, in 1682 seven vessels sailed for America—two

from London, two from Bristol, and three from Wales. Dr. Edward Jones, having charge of the Welsh colony, arrived in the Schuylkill in August, and Wm. Penn followed two months later. This Dr. Jones was the father-in-law of John Cadwalader (1697), who was a judge of the court, member of the assembly and a member of council. John Cadwalader's son, Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, began the study of medicine in Philadelphia, and was the first physician in that city to go abroad to complete his medical education; and on his return, in 1730, delivered medical lectures, with demonstrations on the cadaver, the first course of medical instruction and dissection known in America. In the same year he was one of the first physicians who introduced the practice of inoculating in Philadelphia, and was one of the founders and trustees (1731) of the Philadelphia Library and of the first medical library (1763). He was the author of the first medical work published in Pennsylvania (1745); he made the first autopsy (1742)—the only other instance on record in America being that on the body of Governor Slaughter, of New York, in 1691. He was the first to apply the treatment of electricity, in 1750, in a paralytic seizure of Governor Belcher, of New Jersey. At the foundation of the American Philosophical Society, in 1769, he was elected the first vice-president, and virtually its presiding officer, for Franklin, who was elected president, was in Europe. He was director of military hospitals in the revolution, one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Hospital (1751), and served as one of the original physicians until 1779, and was also one of the original trustees of the Medical College of Philadelphia at its foundation, in 1765, and was one of the first clinical lecturers. This was the first medical school established in America, which is now the world-renowned University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Thomas Cadwalader was identified with all the movements of the day. During the French war he was honored with the appointment as a member of the Governors' council to take action on Braddock's defeat. He remained a member of the provincial council from 1755 to 1774. During the French war he was also chairman of the "Provincial Commissioners," or Board of War, and a member of many other important commissions and public trusts, judge of the courts and mayor in the city council. He was chairman of the great tax meeting in 1773, the immediate precursor of the revolutionary movements in which his two sons, seven nephews, three sons-in-law and himself all took a principal part, both in the civil and military affairs. Col. Lambert Cadwalader and Gen. John Cadwalader were his sons. The latter's son Thomas was the General Cadwalader of the war of 1812. In July, 1776, the committee of safety of Pennsylvania appointed Dr. Cadwalader on a committee for the examination of all candidates that applied for the post of surgeon in the navy, and at the same time he was appointed as stated a medical director of the army hospitals. In 1778 he succeeded the elder William Shippen as surgeon of the Pennsylvania Hospital. Dr. Thacher in his "American Medical Biography and Memoirs of Eminent Physicians who have Flourished in America" (published in Boston in 1828), referring to Dr. Thomas Cadwalader says: "As a physician he was uncom-

monly attentive and humane, and as a man he was as remarkable for the tenderness and benevolence of his disposition. Constantly blest with a serene mind, it was as rare to see him too much cast down by bad, as unusually elated by good fortune. So distinguished a trait was this cheerful disposition in his character that it was once the means of saving his life on an occasion so extraordinary as to deserve mention. A provincial officer, named Brulman, during the war against the French in Canada, was for some misconduct cashiered, he thought unjustly, and the circumstance so preyed upon his mind that he became insane, and resolved to deprive himself of an existence that was no longer a pleasure, but a burden. In this desperate frame of mind he walked out early one morning with his fuzee determined to shoot the first person he should meet. He had not gone far before he met a pretty girl, whose beauty disarmed him. He next met Dr. Cadwalader; the doctor bowed politely to the officer, who though unknown to him had the appearance of a gentleman and accosted him with "Good morning sir, what sport?" The officer answered the doctor civilly, and as he afterwards declared, was so struck by his pleasing manner and address that he had no resolution to execute his desperate intentions. Impelled, however, by the same gloomy disposition that actuated him when he set out, he repaired to an adjoining tavern and shot the next man he encountered, and thereby obtained his wished for end, being afterwards hung in sight of the very house where he committed the premeditated act, and the finger that pulled the trigger was cut off, put into spirits and presented to a museum as a memento of the importance of true politeness. One who enjoyed his personal acquaintance says: "Dr. Cadwalader was a ripe scholar, an exact logician, a sound philosopher, and a perfect gentleman. That in filling various positions, both political and professional, and in discharging the duties appertaining thereto, his integrity and zeal were as conspicuous as his ability. But pre-eminent over his intellectual acumen and his boldness and honesty of purpose shone his character as a christian and philanthropist. That it was rare to find so much ability combined with so much simplicity; his religion was entirely free from fanaticism or ostentation; and that his politeness arose from pure benevolence of heart, and was therefore not an occasional manifestation, but an habitual characteristic." The doctor was unquestionably a man of remarkable coolness, self-possession and bravery, traits of character largely possessed by his descendants. Dr. Thatcher, the biographer previously quoted, referring to Dr. Cadwalader's treatise on the "Iliac Passion, or Colica Pictorum" says: "The author opposed with talent and learning the then common mode of treating that disease in which he exploded the practice of giving "Quick Silver" and drastic purgatives. He recommended in their place mild cathartics and the use of opiates. Dr. Rush in his lectures cordially endorsed the practice of Dr. Cadwalader and in some British journals this method of treatment was regarded as the most successful plan of any hitherto employed. This essay was written in 1745, and was one of the earliest publications on a medical subject in America. He is said, however, to have written a paper on "Inoculation in

Variola" (1730) which antedates this and all other contributions to American medical literature. Another early contribution of this author on the "West India Dry Gripes" attracted much attention. This was printed by Benjamin Franklin in 1745, and in it is appended an interesting history of a case of *Mollities Ostitum* in an adult, with post-mortem appearances.

CALDWELL, John Jabez, of Baltimore, Md. (name anciently Colville), of French-English descent, son of John S. and Rebecca B. Caldwell—the former a grandson of Captain Jonathan Caldwell, who raised and commanded during the revolutionary war the company known as the "Blue Hen's Chickens;" the latter a lineal descendant of William Penn—was born at Oak Hill, New Castle county, Del., April 28, 1836. His professional education was received in the New York Medical College, and in Bellevue Hospital, his degree of M. D. being conferred by the former institution in 1860. Until 1862 he practiced in New York; from 1866 to 1873 at Brooklyn, and since January, 1873, he has been established in Baltimore. While engaged in a general practice, he has given especial attention to the treatment of the nervous system. He is a member of the Kings County (New York) Medical Society; of the New York Therapeutic Society; of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of Baltimore; honorary member of the Maryland and District of Columbia Dental Society; life member of the Long Island Historical Society; and permanent member of the American Medical Association. In 1867-68, he was surgeon in charge of the Brooklyn central dispensary, and was one of the medical officers of the Brooklyn board of health during the cholera epidemic of 1866-67. Of his professional publications may be mentioned: "Carbolic Acid as an Embalmer," 1867; "Electrolysis of Tumors and other Cell Tissues," 1872; "Cauterization and Nitro-Muriatic Acid as a Prevention of Rabies," "Treatment of the Air Passages by Medicated Spray—with Cases," "Bright's Disease of the Kidneys—with Cases," "Comparative Pathology of Cholera, Yellow Fever and Malignant Malarial Fever," "The Spectrum Microscope in the Parasitic World," 1873; "Remarks on Hydrophobia," "Pathology of Club-foot," "Electricity as a Restorative Agent in Narcosis and Asphyxia," "History of Electro-Therapeutics, with Experiments," 1874; "The Introduction of Damiana," "Potency and Impotency, with Cases, Remarks and References," 1875; "Palsy Agitans Successfully Treated," "Cases Infantile Paralysis," "A New and Successful Treatment of Pertussis," Transactions of American Medical Association, 1876. From 1862 to 1866, he served as an acting assistant surgeon in the United States army, being employed in hospital and in the field. Dr. Caldwell is examiner for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

CALDWELL, William Coleman, of Chicago, Ill., was born in Jefferson county, Miss., March 1, 1855. He is of Scotch descent, his ancestry having settled in this country about 1780. He was educated at the University of Louisiana. After studying medicine he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Ill., from which institution he

received his medical degree in 1885. After graduating he served as interne eighteen months in Cook County Hospital and has been a resident of Chicago for the past eight years. Dr. Caldwell has devoted considerable time studying the physiological action of drugs on animals, and has been Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, since 1887. His practice is limited to gynecology.

CAMPBELL, Henry Fraser, of Augusta, Ga., was born in Savannah, February 10, 1824, and died December 15, 1891. He was the son of James C. Campbell and was of Irish-American lineage. His mother, Mary R. (Eve) Campbell, a lady of fine intellectual endowments and high culture, was the only daughter of Joseph Eve, a name once familiar as connected with the early history of the cotton gin. This gentleman was the father of Professor Joseph A. Eve, of Augusta, and of Dr. Edward A. Eve, and the uncle of the late Professor Paul F. Eve, of Nashville, Tenn., who were the preceptors and trainers in medicine and surgery of the subject of this sketch in the earlier periods of his life. His education and moral culture, with that of his only brother, were carefully superintended by his mother, aided by his uncle Dr. Robert Campbell. Having received an academic education supplemented by a classical course under a private tutor, he entered the Medical College of Georgia, now the medical department of the University of Georgia, and was graduated M. D. in March, 1842. In the same year he established himself in Augusta, where he continued to reside for a period of about fifty years, excepting the time he served in the Confederate army. He married June 17, 1844, Sarah Bosworth Sibley. In 1861 he was commissioned a surgeon in the Confederate States army; was assigned as medical director of the Georgia Military Hospital, at Richmond, Va., and in this capacity—being at the same time a member of the army Board of Medical Examiners—served until the end of the war. He made specialties of surgery and gynecology. Of his notable cases may be mentioned: forty-four of lithotomy, forty-two successful; and fifteen of gangrenous inflammation, arrested by ligation of the main artery, the date of the first ligation being June 5, 1862. The *sliding-hook forceps*, for vesico-vaginal fistula, and the *pneumatic repositor* for self-replacement of the uterus, are instruments of his invention. From 1842 to 1854 he was demonstrator and assistant demonstrator; from 1854 to 1857 he was professor of comparative and microscopical anatomy; from 1857 to 1866 he was Professor of Anatomy in the medical department of the University of Georgia. In 1868 he became professor of operative surgery and gynecology in this institution and served in this capacity for many years. During this period he was clinical lecturer in Jackson Street Hospital, the City Hospital and the Freedman's Hospital, of Augusta. After the rebellion he was called to New Orleans, where in the year 1866, he filled the chair of anatomy, and in 1867 that of surgery in the New Orleans School of Medicine and was also clinical lecturer in the Charity Hospital of that city. By his studies, lectures and contributions to medical literature he has made his labors of great benefit to his profession and to mankind. The following may be named as among his more

important professional publications: "Abortive Treatment of Gonorrhœa by Nitrate of Silver;" "Abuse of Diuretics;" "Observations on Cutaneous Diseases" (1845); "Infantile Paroxysmal Convulsions, their Identity with Intermittent Fever, and their Treatment with Quinine;" "Dentition in Producing Disease (Reflex-Secretory or 'Vaso-Motor' Action); "Epidemic Dengue Fever;" "Law Governing the Distribution of Striped and Unstriped Muscular Fibre;" "Injuries to the Cranium in their Relations to Consciousness;" "Bilateral Lithotomy;" "Unusual Form of Fever and Dysentery" (1851); "Report on Surgery," Transactions Medical Association of Georgia, 1852, "The Nature of Typhoidal Fevers," Transactions of the American Medical Association; "The Sympathetic Nerve in Reflex Phenomena, a Question of Priority of An-



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nouncement with M. Claude Bernard," 1853; "Strangulated Ventral Hernia During Pregnancy;" "Clinical Lecture on Traumatic Tetanus;" "The Excito-Secretory System of Nerves," prize essay, Transactions American Medical Association 1857; "Meckel's Ganglion;" "Classification of Febrile Diseases by the Nervous System," Transactions American Medical Association 1857; "The Nervous System in Febrile Diseases, Excito-Secretory or Reflex 'Vaso-Motor' Action the Basis of their Phenomena;" "The Secretory and the Excito-Secretory System;" "Caffeine as an Antidote to Opium;" "A New 'Ready Method' for Artificial Respiration in the Sitting Posture;" "Croup, a Paroxysmal Neurosis, its Treatment with Quinine;" "Caffeine in Opium-Coma (second case), Injection by the Rectum;" "The Effect of Caffeine upon the Muscular System," 1860; "The Georgia Military Hospitals of Richmond," pamphlet, Augusta Ga.,

1861; "Traumatic Hemorrhage and the Arteries," a chapter in the "Confederate Manual of Military Surgery," 1863 (the principle of ligating the main arterial trunk of a limb, for the cure of inflammation, and for gangrene, is announced in this chapter); "The Hunterian Ligation of Arteries in Destructive Inflammation," 1866; "Cooper's Surgical Dictionary," London, 1872 (article "Inflammation"); "Position, Pneumatic Pressure, and Mechanical Appliance in Uterine Displacements," a pamphlet; "Registration and Sanitation," first report of board of health of Georgia, 1875; "Blood-letting in Puerperal Eclampsia;" "Railroad Transportation of Disease-Germs," (Yellow and Dengue Fever in the South, in 1839, 1850, 1854, and 1876), annual report, board of health of Georgia; "Pneumatic Self-Replacement in Dislocations of the Gravid and Non-Gravid Uterus," American Gynecological Transactions; "Calculi in the Bladder after the Cure of Vesico-Vaginal Fistula;" "The Neuro-Dynamic Etiology and Pathology of Urinary Calculus," and "Arterial Ligation in the Treatment of Traumatic Inflammation and Gangrene," read before the surgical section of the International Medical Congress in 1876. In this list should be included his discussion with Dr. Marshal Hall, of London, touching "Priority of Announcement in Reflex Secretion and the Excito-Secretory System of Nerves," a digest and review of which will be found in the *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1857, in the *London Lancet*, May 2, 1857, in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, vols. for 1857 and 1858, and in the *Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, 1858. Dr. Marshall Hall's adjudication candidly awarded the claim of priority to Dr. Campbell, as will be found in the *London Lancet*, May 2, 1857. From 1857 to 1861, in conjunction with his brother, Dr. Robert Campbell, he was editor of the *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal*, published at Augusta, Ga. Few medical writers in this country worked in so wide a field, or presented themselves with a personality recognizable in so many distinct departments, and he soon became familiar to the medical world, receiving honors from associations in Europe and the United States, having been elected president of the American Medical Association in 1885, and was the second Southern man to hold the position. He had also been elected vice-president of this organization as early as 1858, and in the same year was elected a correspondent of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. In 1860 he was elected corresponding member of the Imperial Academy of Medicine of St. Petersburg, Russia; president of the Georgia Medical Association in 1871; a member of the Georgia State Board of health in 1875; a Fellow and one of the founders of the American Gynecological Society in 1876, and president of the Augusta Library and Medical Society in 1877.

CAMPBELL, William Armstead, of Colorado Springs, Col., was born near Eaton, Preble county, Ohio, December 1, 1856. He is of Scotch descent, his ancestors having emigrated from Scotland the fourth generation back, and settled in Delaware. The doctor's father removed with his parents to Ohio, in 1826, when he was but a child, and settled on the farm which was then an unbroken wilderness, where the doctor was born. William

was the fourth child of a family of six children. He spent his boyhood days on the farm to which he accords his physical development. His literary education was gained in the common schools and the Eaton Union High School, from the latter he graduated with honors, in 1875. The following three years were spent in teaching in the public schools and reading in the office of his preceptor, W. M. Campbell, M. D. He graduated from the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 2, 1880, standing in the front ranks of his class of one hundred and two. He was married on the 22d of April, 1880, to Minnie A. Surface, and at once entered into the practice of medicine and surgery at Eaton, Ohio. He remained in practice here for ten years, and established himself in the confidence of the people to a marked degree. Owing to the failure of his wife's health, he found it necessary



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to abandon this field of work and seek a new one in a more congenial clime. He came to Colorado Springs in May, 1890. Before coming, he attended a course of abdominal surgery in the Chicago Polyclinic. Upon coming to Colorado Springs, he at once entered into general practice, and has gained for himself a firm foothold in this western city. He served as chief surgeon of Colorado Midland railroad for several months since coming to Colorado. He has always taken an active part in medical society work, having served as president of his county society in Ohio, as the first president of the Southwestern Ohio Medical Society, and since coming to Colorado, as secretary of the El Paso County Medical Society, and is now also president of the latter. He never fails to do his part in the literary work of the society, and articles from his pen are frequently found in our best medical publica-

tions. Being thoroughly devoted to his life-work, he finds but little time to devote to work that does not pertain to his profession.

CARNOCHAN, John Murray, of New York, was born in Savannah, Ga., July 4, 1817, and died in the former city, October 28, 1887. He was educated in the High School and the University of Edinburgh, and after taking his degrees in the latter institution returned to the United States, and at the age of seventeen began the study of medicine and surgery, in the office of the late Dr. Valentine Mott, in New York city. In 1841 he went to Paris, entered the Ecole de Medicine, and for six years worked in the hospitals and attended clinical lectures. He then returned to New York and began to practice as a surgeon. In 1850 he was placed in charge of the newly-established hospital for immigrants, on Ward's Island, and gave it a thorough organization. The same year he was appointed Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of the University of New York. He was also health officer of the port of New York, for two years, under the administration of Governor Hoffman. He has made numerous contributions to the literature of general and operative surgery, based upon his own practical experience, which are recognized as standard authority throughout the world.

CARPENTER, Henry, of Lancaster, Pa., was born in that city December 10, 1819, and died there, July 9, 1887. Since his ancestors settled in this country, five generations of the family have passed, each of which has produced one eminent physician. He was of Swiss descent and the son of Henry Carpenter, formerly a surveyor and conveyancer, and at one time a member of the board of commissioners of Lancaster county. He was educated in the public schools of Lancaster and the Lancaster County Academy, and, after reading medicine with Dr. Samuel Humes, entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1841, commencing the practice at once in Lancaster, his office being set up in the building in which he was born and lived. He was a member of the Lancaster County Medical Society, which he aided in organizing in 1844, and of which he was secretary for many years from the date of its organization, and president in 1855; and of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, of which he has been secretary and vice-president, and was one of the censors. He was long a member of the city council of Lancaster, serving continuously for twenty years as president of the select branch, and for some time as president of the lower branch; and has also been a member of the Lancaster school board. During the civil war he was twice called by the surgeon-general of the State into the service of the volunteer surgical department. He was formerly one of the directors of the Conestoga Steam Mills Company; was one of the originators of the Conestoga Turnpike Company, as well as its president; and was a director of the Lancaster and Quarryville narrow gauge railroad; director and treasurer of the Delaware River and Lancaster railroad, and director and treasurer of the National railroad. Among his best known patients were President Buchanan, and the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, both of whom he attended for many years. He rendered valuable services during the civil war, being at various periods surgeon in charge of the Eck-

ington Hospital at Washington, and of the State Hospital at Hagerstown.

CARR, Ezra S., of Pasadena, Cal., was born in Stephentown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., March 19, 1819. He comes from families who were original settlers in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, his father's family being from the latter State, and his mother's, the Goodrichs, from the latter. He is a graduate of the Rensselaer Polytechnic schools, and of the Albany, New York, and Castleton, Vermont Medical Colleges, 1842. A member of the American Medical Association, he was its vice-president in 1848; and he has also been a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science since its foundation. He is the author of many scientific and medical papers, among others on the "Genesis of Crime," "Diseased Moral Conditions," on "Medical Education," and a work entitled "Patrons of Husbandry on the Pacific Coast." In 1842 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Castleton Medical College, a position he held twelve years; from 1846 to 1850 he was Professor of Chemistry in the Philadelphia College of Medicine; and from 1851 till 1856 in the Albany Medical College; holding also a professorship in the University of Albany; was chemist of New York State Agricultural Society. In the same year he became Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, of which he was also one of the regents, and was also one of the commissioners appointed to make a geological survey of the State. This professorship he held till 1869. From 1861 to 1865 he was Professor of Chemistry in Rush Medical College, retaining his position also in Madison; and was president of Wisconsin State Medical Society for several years. In 1869 he was appointed Professor of Agricultural Chemistry and Agriculture in the University of California, an office he held six years, and was at the same time Professor of Chemistry in Toland Medical College, San Francisco. He has also been superintendent of public instruction for the State of California.

CARSTENS, J. Henry, of Detroit, Mich., was born June 9, 1848, in the city of Kiel, in the German province of Schleswig-Holstein. His father, John Henry Carstens, a merchant tailor, was an ardent revolutionist, and participated in the various revolts in the memorable years of 1848-49. He had been captured and was imprisoned when his son was born; some months after he was released, and began attending to his business, but fearing that he might be again imprisoned, he packed up a few goods, and with his family left in the dead of night for America, and on his arrival settled in Detroit, where he has since remained. One of his grandfathers was an architect and builder, another a shipbuilder; many of his uncles, with other relatives, were officers in the army and navy, and nearly all of them participated in the revolution, and were forced to leave Germany and come to the United States. Dr. J. H. Carstens is the eldest of two children. His earlier education was received in the public schools of Detroit, supplemented by six years' attendance at the German-American Seminary. While receiving instruction at the latter institution, his parents lived on a farm four and a half miles from the city, which distance he was compelled to walk twice a day. He evinced, even as a boy, an eager

desire for intellectual work, excelled as a student and took high rank in his studies, especially those pertaining to natural sciences and mathematics. Before he had attained his fifteenth year, he was compelled to engage in business, and after some time devoted to lithography, he entered the drug store of William Thum, and afterwards served in Duffield's drug store, and with B. E. Sickler. He became proficient in the various details of the business, served one year as prescription clerk in Stearns' drug store, and then began the study of medicine, his name being the first on the matriculation book of Detroit Medical College. Even before graduation he had charge of the college dispensary, and after his graduation, in 1870, he was immediately put in charge of the dispensary, and a few years later he held the same position in St. Mary's Hospital Infirmary. He was appointed lecturer on Minor Surgery in the Detroit



Henry Carstens

Medical College, in 1871, and afterwards lecturer on Diseases of the Skin, and Clinical Medicine. He has lectured on almost every branch of medical science, the most important subjects so treated being Diseases of Women and Children, Differential Diagnosis, Nervous Diseases, Physical Diagnosis, Pathology, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Therapeutics. His taste and practice gradually tended to the diseases of women, and after holding a Professorship of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Detroit Medical College for some years, in 1881 he accepted the professorship of obstetrics and clinical gynecology, a position he has ever since held, and on the consolidation of the Michigan College of Medicine he was appointed to the same position in the Detroit College of Medicine. As a lecturer on medical subjects he has performed most satisfactory labors, is

thorough in his investigations and in the application of knowledge gained by practical experience and unremitting research. He is terse, clear, and practical and easily wins the respect of those who come under his teaching. In view of the experiences of his father, it is but natural that Dr. Carstens should have a strong taste for politics. Ever since he has been old enough to understand the political situation in this country he has been a staunch republican. Before his twentieth year he delivered political speeches, and this he continued for many years, speaking in either English or German in many parts of the State of Michigan. In 1876 he was elected chairman of the republican city committee, and at the same time was a member of the county committee. During the year he held these positions, he materially assisted in securing republican control of the city and county. Both as an organizer and as an earnest effective worker, he has rendered valuable aid in gaining victories for his party, and has been often tendered party nominations. He has, however, thus far refused to become a candidate for office, with the exception of a nomination as member of the board of education, to which he was elected in 1875 and re-elected in 1879. In 1877 he was elected president of the board of health, and during his term of office rendered valuable assistance in checking the spread of small-pox, which was then prevalent. On the organization of the Michigan Republican Club, he was elected a director. In 1892 he was selected by the State convention as presidential elector for the first district of Michigan, and ran about three hundred ahead of the ticket. His rapidly increasing professional duties, of late years, have prevented active political work, and with the exception of an occasional speech, his whole time has been devoted to his profession. His contributions to medical literature have been various and extended. He has reported many clinical lectures and has translated various articles from German and French medical journals. Among the more important of the articles written by him may be named: "Cleft-palate and Iodoform," "Medical Education," "Embolism," "Vaccination," "Household Remedies," "Phantasia," "Clinical Lectures," "A Case of Obstetrics," "Dysentery Cured without Opium," "Strangulated Hernia," "Hemorrhoids," "Clinical Lectures on Gynecology," "A Case of Epilepsy Caused by Uterine Stenosis," "Three Cases of Battey's Operation," "Uterine Cancer," "Menorrhagia and Metrorrhagia," "Cancer," "Ergot in Labor," "Mechanical Therapeutics of Amenorrhœa," "A Different Method of Treating a Case of Freshly Ruptured Perinaum," "Fibroid Tumor Removed by Laparotomy," "Vesico-Vaginal Fistula," "Leowenthal Theory of Menstruation," "Mastitis," "Laceration of the Cervix Uteri," "A Small Book on Amenorrhœa," "Dysmenorrhœa and Menorrhagia." Nearly all of his articles have been extensively copied by medical journals in this country, and some by European journals. He holds the position of gynecologist to Harper Hospital, attending physician at the Woman's Hospital and obstetrician of the House of Providence. He is a member of the Michigan Medical Association, and of the Michigan State Medical Society, of which he was vice-president in 1885;

president of the Detroit Medical and Library Society; a member of the Detroit Academy of Medicine, and of the British Gynecological Society; honorary member of the Owosso and Kalamazoo Academy of Medicine, and the Northwestern District Medical Society, and vice-president of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. In 1891-92 he was president of the Detroit Gynecological Society. About this time he gave up general practice and now devotes himself exclusively to abdominal surgery and the diseases peculiar to women. He has extensively written on these questions the title of some of his articles being: "One Year's Work in Laparotomy," "On the Technique of Vaginal Hysterectomy," "Early Diagnosis of Uterine Cancer," "On the New Laparotomy," "On Some Cases of Extra Uterine Pregnancy," and "Successful Porro Cesarian Sections." His advance as a physician has been steady and sure; he has been a continuous student and a hard worker; his practice has grown into an extensive and remunerative one and he finds his time and hands fully occupied. He has given to certain diseases close and special attention and has worked out for them peculiar, independent and successful modes of treatment. Among his professional brethren he holds the place due to his talents and manly character, and is ever ready to aid any enterprise that may be originated for the good of the public. Although his professional duties are onerous, he finds time for general reading and keeps well informed in a wide range of intellectual culture; is thorough and earnest in all he undertakes, and has the undivided good will and respect of the community in which he dwells. He was married October 18, 1870, to Hattie Rohnert, who had for some time been a teacher in one of the public schools.

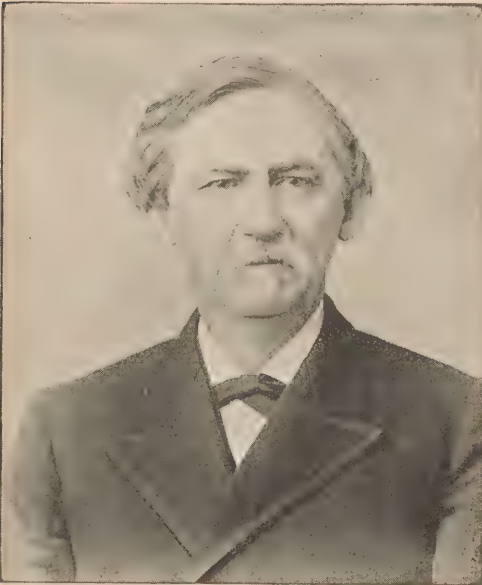
CATES, Abraham Barker, of Minneapolis, Minn., son of Dr. C. B. Cates, was born in East Vapalboro, Maine, May 12, 1854. He received his academic education at Colby University, Waterville, Maine, taking the degree of A. B. in 1874, and the degree of A. M. in 1877. For three years subsequent to graduation he was principal of the High School at Cherryfield, Maine. At the expiration of this time he entered the medical department of Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1880. The following year was spent abroad in post-graduate work, principally under the tutelage of Carl Braun, Welpner, Bandl, Rokitansky and Lott, at Vienna; Winckel, at Dresden; and Schroeder and Martin at Berlin. Immediately after his return from Europe he began practice in Minneapolis, where he has since resided. Coincident with the beginning of his practice were his lectures on Obstetrics, in the Minnesota College Hospital. The school then organized is now the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Minnesota, in which he still lectures on the same subject. For several years he acted as secretary of the faculty. In 1883-84 he served as city physician of Minneapolis. On June 19, 1889, he was married to Abby Wilder Jewett, daughter of Samuel A. Jewett, of Jewett Mills, Wisconsin. He is a member of several medical societies, an ex-president of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons and Obstetrician to the Asbury Methodist Hospital.

CATHELL, D. Webster, of Baltimore, Md.,

was born November 29, 1839, in Worcester county, Md., his ancestors being among the earliest English and Scotch settlers of Maryland. He received his professional education at the Maryland University and Long Island College, receiving the degree of M. D., June 29, 1865. He commenced practicing in Baltimore immediately after his graduation, and has ever since remained in that city. He is a member of the Maryland State Faculty, and several other medical societies. He has been identified with the Baltimore Medical Association, and the Medical and Surgical Society of Baltimore since their origin, and in 1872 was president of the last-named society. Among his many contributions to medical literature, the following are the most note-worthy: An essay on "Eczema in the Pudendal Region;" "Use of Belladonna in Scarlatina Anginosa;" essays on "Medical Ethics;" and an exceedingly popular work, entitled, "The Physician Himself," of which many editions have been issued. He was surgeon of the 8th Regiment Maryland National Guards, examining surgeon of the militia, and United States examiner of pensioners. In 1872 he was elected Professor of Pathology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Baltimore.

CHAILLÉ, Stanford Emerson, of New Orleans, La., was born in Natchez, Miss., July 9, 1830, and is of French descent. As early as 1396 and for many years thereafter, the Chaillé family gave to Poitiers, France, many mayors and other officials. Catholic descendants of the family still live near La Rochelle, the seaport nearest to Poitiers. Certainly as early as 1650 one branch became Huguenots or Protestants. According to family tradition, about 1685, when the "Irrevocable Edict of Nantes" was repealed and Catholic persecution reached its horrible culmination, Pierre Chaillé, a Huguenot, having witnessed the massacre of his family, succeeded, when a youth, in escaping to an English vessel at La Rochelle, and took refuge for years in England. He married a Miss Margaret Brown, said to have been a Huguenot and therefore was probably named Marguerite Le Brun. About 1700 he is believed to have settled in Boston, Mass. His son Moses, who lived some years in Boston, emigrated to the eastern shore of Maryland in 1710, became wealthy, and died there in 1763. He married Miss Mary Allen, a sister of Judge Allen, and a sister also of the wife of the Rev. Jno. Rosse, the first pastor of the Episcopal church, built in 1734 at Snowhill, Md. Col. Peter Chaillé, the only son of Moses and Mary Chaillé, was a distinguished patriot in the revolutionary war, a member of the Maryland convention of 1775, a subscriber to funds for carrying on the war, a delegate to sign and ratify the United States constitution, and a member for more than twenty years of the Maryland legislature. He married Miss Comfort Houston (whose father was a Scotch gentleman and her mother a Miss Quinton), and they left four sons and four daughters who bore descendants. Wm. Chaillé, a younger son of Col. Peter Chaillé, was born in 1767, and died in 1800, married Anne Handy, who was born in 1775 and died in 1814. Anne Handy was the daughter of Col. Eben Handy, a patriot of the war for independence; he was a great grandson of the Samuel Handy, who, landing in America in 1675, became the Amer-

ican progenitor of very numerous Handys now living in the United States. The only children of Wm. Chaillé and Anne Handy were Peter Chaillé, who died young and unmarried, and Wm. Hamilton Chaillé, the father of Dr. Chaillé. Wm. Hamilton Chaillé was born in Salisbury, Md., March 1, 1799, emigrated to Natchez, Miss., in 1819, and there died, August 13, 1836, prosperous, loved and honored. October 23, 1828, he married at Vienna, Md., Mary Eunice Priscilla Stanford, born in Maryland, November 19, 1804, and died in Natchez, April 22, 1844. She was the daughter of Dr. Clement Stanford and his wife Anne Dashiell, and a niece of Hon. Richard Stanford, a member of the United States Congress from North Carolina, 1797 to 1816. The Stanfords were of the English cavaliers, and the first Richard Stanford landed in Virginia, in 1635. Dr. Chaillé's direct descent is from the earliest settlers of the United States, and noted patriots in 1776;



Stanford E. Chaillé

among these ancestral families are those of Stanford, Handy, Dashiell, Houston, Quinton, Adams and Polk. Three of Dr. Chaillé's four great grandfathers, and many more of his relations were soldiers of 1776. Dr. Chaillé is the only child of Wm. H. Chaillé and his wife Mary Stanford. Both sides of his family for generations were stanch members of the Episcopal church. Dr. Chaillé married, February 23, 1857, Laura E. Mountfort, daughter of Lieutenant-colonel Jno. Mountfort, United States army, son of Joseph Mountfort, one of the famous Boston "Tea Party" of 1773. The Mountforts are a Boston family descended from Edmund Mountfort, who settled in Boston in 1656. Dr. Chaillé's only child is Mary Laura Chaillé, born November 16, 1857, wife of Dr. David Jamison, of New Orleans. They have two children, Stanford Chaillé Jamison, born 1887, and David Chaillé Jamison, born 1888. Dr. Chaillé was educated by private tutors until his mother's death in 1844. She

had appointed her husband's dearest friend and her son's godfather, Hubbard Emerson of Massachusetts, as her son's guardian. To him, who proved to be a faithful and beloved second father, the son was sent, and was in 1844 entered at Phillips Academy, South Andover, Mass., and was there graduated in 1847. He was at Harvard College 1847-1851. He is an A. B. of 1851, and an A. M. of 1854 of Harvard. He began the study of medicine (1851) and was graduated (1853) by the medical department of the University of Louisiana, now the Tulane University, Louisiana. In 1860-61 he was a student in Paris in the laboratory of Claude Bernard, then the world's most eminent physiologist. He renewed his studies in Paris in 1866-7. During the rebellion he served in the Confederate army, and held the following positions: Private Orleans light horse 1861-2; acting surgeon-general of Louisiana, February 17 to May 1, 1862; surgeon and medical inspector army of Tennessee, staff of Gen. Braxton Bragg, May 12, 1862, to July 24, 1863; surgeon in charge of Fair Ground No. 2 Hospital, Atlanta, Ga., 1863; surgeon in charge of the Ocmulgee Hospital, Macon, Ga., January, 1864, to May, 1865, when he was captured and paroled. He returned to New Orleans September, 1865. He was resident student of New Orleans Charity Hospital, 1852-3; resident physician United States Marine Hospital, 1853-4; resident physician Circus Street Infirmary, 1854-60; co-editor and proprietor of *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1857-68; demonstrator of anatomy in medical department University of Louisiana, 1858-67; lecturer on obstetrics, 1865-6; professor physiology and pathological anatomy, 1867 to present time; chosen to deliver one of the ten addresses (the one on Medical Jurisprudence), before the International Medical Congress, Philadelphia, 1876; appointed by the United States Congress one of the twelve experts to investigate the great yellow fever epidemic of 1878 and was chosen secretary of this board, 1878-9; appointed by the National Board of Health one of the four members of the Havana Yellow Fever Commission, was chosen and served as president thereof, 1879; appointed by the National Board of Health its "executive agent" at New Orleans, with the title of "Supervising Inspector of the National Board of Health, March, 1881, to October, 1882; commissioned by the President of the United States one of the seven civilian members of the National Board of Health, January, 1885, to the present time; delivered crowded popular lectures on physiology and hygiene to school teachers and the public for four years, 1884-8; chosen dean of medical department Tulane University, La., March 31, 1885, to the present time; appointed by Tulane University professor of physiology and hygiene in the collegiate department, 1886-8; chosen (1885) chairman of the section of hygiene of the International Medical Congress, held at Washington 1887, but could not accept this high honor; attended Ex-President Jefferson Davis, Dr. Chaillé's most honored friend, in adversity as in prosperity, in his last illness, November and December, 1889; appointed Professor of Physiology, Hygiene and Pathological Anatomy, medical department Tulane University, La., 1890, and was chosen the Louisiana member of the committee on the organization of the Pan-American Medical Congress, 1891-3. Contributions

to medical literature were begun by him in 1853 and have been numerous since. The most important are to be found, when not otherwise stated, in the *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, and are as follows: Eight articles on the Vital Statistics of New Orleans, 1868, 1870-2-4, 1880-3, and in connection with Voters 1874-6, published by United States Congress; "Origin and Progress of Medical Jurisprudence," Transactions International Medical Congress 1876-7; "Human Anatomy and Evolution," 1879, *New York Medical Record*; "Medical Colleges, Profession, and Public," 1874; "State Medicine and Medical Organization," Transactions Louisiana State Medical Society, 1879; "State Medicine and State Medical Societies," Transactions American Medical Association, 1879; "Sanitation and Evolution," Transactions American Public Health Association, Volume VI, 1881; "Abuse of Alcoholics," Transactions American Public Health Association, Volume XII, 1887; Appendix to Conclusions Board Yellow Fever Experts, United States Congress, 1879; Preliminary Report Havana Yellow Fever Commission in Volume II, 1880, of Annual Report National Board of Health, and in Volumes III, IV, other reports on Yellow Fever; "Prevention of Yellow Fever," 1882; "Small-pox and Vaccination," 1883, published by New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Association; "Importance of the Study of Hygiene in Schools," 1882; "School Books on Physiology and Hygiene," 1883; "Inundations and their Influence on Health," 1882, 1883; "Infants, Their Chronological Progress," 1887; numerous official reports, annual catalogues, and catalogues of alumni in behalf of the medical department Tulane University, La., 1885-1893. Chiefly to Dr. Chaillé, as chairman of Committee on State Medicine, in Louisiana State Medical Society, is due the clause in favor of State medicine in the Louisiana constitution of 1879, and also several laws enacted by Louisiana. He has been familiar with yellow fever epidemics since 1850, and studied it in New Orleans for many years when it prevailed annually. Dr. Chaillé is an honorary member of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; of the Academy of Medical Sciences, Havana, Cuba, and of the Louisiana Pharmaceutical Association. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the American Public Health Association, Louisiana State Medical Society; Orleans Parish Medical Society; Louisiana Educational Association; New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Association, etc. Among many compliments paid to Dr. Chaillé none have been more valued than the very many evidences of confidence, esteem and affection of the Hon. Jefferson Davis, before, during and after his presidency of the Confederate States. In 1880, the two foremost men in the American medical profession—Professor S. D. Gross, M. D., of Philadelphia, and Professor Nathan S. Davis, M. D., of Chicago—surpassed all other friends in laudatory letters to the President of the United States, commending Dr. Chaillé for appointment as a member of the national board of health. Once a week for eight months, during four years, Dr. Chaillé delivered popular lectures on physiology and hygiene, which were always overcrowded, and brought to him many other flattering evidences of public appreciation.

Prof. S. D. Gross, M. D., was President of the International Medical Congress, held in Philadelphia, in 1876, and publicly announced that he would rigidly limit every one of the ten addresses to the sixty minutes allotted to every speaker. Dr. Chaillé's address on Medical Jurisprudence exceeded sixty minutes, but when his allotted hour had expired he halted, and, turning to Professor Gross, said: "Mr. President, my hour has expired, and I await your orders." The president eagerly exclaimed, "Go on, sir; go on, we don't stop a race-horse when we get him on the track."

CHANCELLOR, Charles Williams, of Baltimore, Md., was born near Fredericksburg, Va., February 19, 1833. His father was Major Sanford Chancellor, a soldier of the war of 1812, and his paternal grandmother was a sister of Hon. John Edwards, one of the first two United States senators from Kentucky, and an



Ch. Chancellor

vunt of Governor, afterwards Senator, Winian Edwards, of Illinois. His classical education was acquired at Georgetown College, D. C. He studied medicine at the University of Virginia, and Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating in 1853-54. Later in life he pursued his studies in France and Germany. He practiced first in Alexandria, Va.; but at the beginning of the civil war he entered the Confederate army, and was assigned to duty as medical director of General Pickett's Division. After the war he located in Memphis, Tenn., and was connected with the health department of that city during the terrible epidemics of cholera and yellow fever, in 1866 and 1867, respectively. In 1868 he was appointed professor of anatomy and subsequently professor of surgery in the Washington University (now College of Physicians and Surgeons), Baltimore. He was, for six years, a member of the Baltimore city council, and

two years president of the upper branch. He was president of the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Insane Asylum for a number of years, and devoted much time to the interests of the institution. In 1876, he was made secretary and executive officer of the Maryland State Board of Health, which he had been mainly instrumental in inducing the Legislature to establish as an essential department of the State government, and has continued in that position ever since. Besides numerous contributions to current medical and sanitary literature, he has written and published the following works: "The Charitable and Penal Institutions of Maryland;" "Sanitation of Cities and Towns;" "Improved Methods of Sewage Disposal;" "A Treatise on Mineral Waters and Sea-side Resorts," and "The Climate of the Eastern Shore of Maryland." Dr. Chancellor has been twice married. His first wife was the great granddaughter of Chief Justice John Marshall, of Virginia; his second marriage was with Miss Martha A. Butler, of Tennessee, a great granddaughter of Colonel Thomas Butler, of revolutionary fame, and a great niece of Mrs. Andrew Jackson, of "The Hermitage."

CHANCELLOR, Eustathius Anderson, of St. Louis, Mo., was born at Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania county, Va., on August 29, 1854. He is a son of Doctor James Edgar Chancellor and Dorothea J. (Anderson) Chancellor, and comes of English descent. He received a thorough classical education at the Charlottesville (Va.) Institute, Locust Dale Academy, where he achieved many honors for literary work, and the University of Virginia; in this latter institution, besides mastering ancient and modern languages, he pursued the studies of civil and mining engineering for eighteen months, when ill health supervened and he was required to permanently give up this avocation. In 1876 he graduated in the medical department of the University of Virginia, and one year later received a second diploma from the University of Maryland, School of Medicine. In the meantime he was appointed resident student and physician to the University Hospital of Baltimore and for two years thereafter remained in this institution, at the same time held the position of prosector to the chair of anatomy in the Maryland University. Many of the surgical clinics in this institution for years were reported by him in the *Maryland Medical Journal* and the *Virginia Medical Monthly*. Subsequently he attended clinics at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1879 he located at the University of Virginia and Charlottesville, being associated with his father in the practice of medicine and surgery up to the time of his departure for St. Louis in 1880. Scarcely had one year elapsed before he became a victim of typhoid fever and spinal meningitis which made him an invalid for more than six months. He rapidly accumulated a practice after convalescence and united with a number of secret orders. His ability and studious habits recommending him, he became medical examiner of some twenty or more of these societies. He contributed many valuable papers to the medical press, some of which may be mentioned: "The Treatment of Delirium Tremens," 1881; "Successful Operation for Deformity of the Wrist," 1881; "Gonorrheal Articular Rheumatism," 1883; "Treatment of Diabetes In-

sidipus," 1883; "Syphilis in Men," 1884, and "Causes of Sexual Depravity—A Remedy," 1885. He was elected supreme medical director of the Legion of Honor in 1886, but declined to be re-elected in 1889, having filled the position efficiently and satisfactorily for three consecutive years. As a ready medical writer, a fluent and lucid lecturer, his reputation is well established, being an energetic worker in several local as well as many State medical societies. He was one of the founders of the Beaumont Hospital Medical College, in 1885, and filled the chair of dermatology and syphilology until 1890, when he resigned by reason of his growing popularity and increased practice. No one has done more than he to advance the high standard of life insurance examinations, and characterize this field as a distinct specialty. He has the good

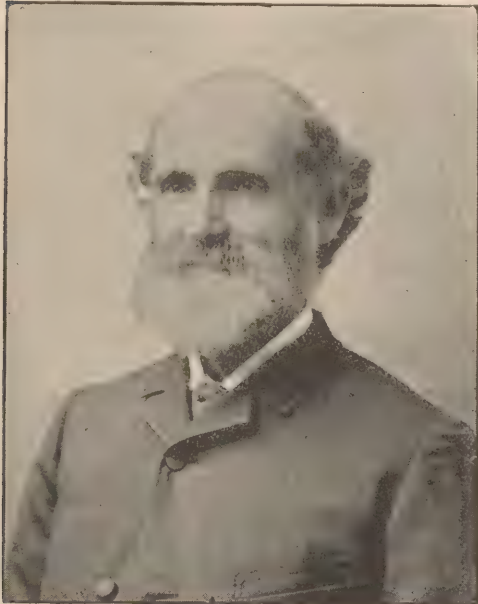


Eustathius Chancellor,

fortune to be medical examiner of many of the best life insurance and accident companies in the land, and represents several traveling men's mutual associations. In 1884 he was made corresponding secretary of St. Louis Medical Society; also became a member of the American Medical Association, and a member of the Tri-State Medical Society. In the same year he graduated with a degree of Master of Arts, from St. Louis University. In 1888 he was commissioned State Medical Examiner of the Royal Arcanum, for Missouri. In 1891, he was appointed by the Governor of Missouri the Medical Director of the National Guard of Missouri. In 1891 he was elected Second Vice-President of the Association of Military Surgeons of the National Guard of the United States and in the following year, at the annual meeting in St. Louis, was made its secretary. In 1889, he wrote several descriptive articles for the daily press, on "Travels Through the Pacific

Slope and the Northwest," which were extensively published and widely circulated.

CHANCELLOR, James Edgar, of Charlottesville, Virginia, was born at Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania county, that State, January 26, 1826. He is the youngest son of George and Ann Chancellor and is of English descent. He was educated at Fredericksburg Classical Academy, and had as his preceptor in medicine Dr. G. F. Carmichael, of Fredericksburg, Va. He matriculated as a student of medicine in the University of Virginia, at the session of 1846-47, and obtained his M. D. degree at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the spring of 1848. Located in the gold mining district of his native county, near Chancellorsville. In 1853 he married Miss Josephine Anderson, of Spottsylvania county, and subsequently removed to Court House, the county seat, where he enjoyed a large practice up to the outbreak



J. Edgar Chancellor.

of the war between the States. In 1861 he was commissioned assistant surgeon of Confederate States army, and assigned to duty at the General Hospital, Confederate States army, Charlottesville, Va. In the spring of 1862, he was joined by his family, at the University of Virginia. In July following his wife died, leaving four sons and a daughter. He married Mrs. Gabriella Mays, of Albemarle county, November 2, 1867. In 1862 he was promoted to full surgeon, and continued on duty at General Hospital Confederate States army, at Charlottesville, which had a capacity of five hundred to six hundred beds. In the spring of 1864 he was appointed a member of the reserved surgical corps, and ordered to the battle-field of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court-house, and around Richmond. Returned to General Hospital, Charlottesville; was ordered to take charge of hospital at Drury's Bluff, and subsequently to Har-

risonburg, but owing to the peculiar circumstances that environed him, and by request of Surgeon J. L. Cabell (surgeon in charge), he was continued on duty at General Hospital, Charlottesville. The movement of General Sheridan, in the spring of 1865, cutting off communication with the army of Northern Virginia, closed the General Hospital at Charlottesville. With an ambulance, a wounded soldier, and some medical stores, he set out to join General J. E. Johnston's command, then in Georgia. The surrender of General R. E. Lee, at Appomattox, caused his final return to Charlottesville, where he resumed the practice of his profession. Was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the University of Virginia; entered upon his duties in October, 1865, continuing to 1872. Owing to shattered health, from a dissecting wound, resigned the position and again resumed general practice in Charlottesville. During the summer season, for the past twenty-five years, has been resident physician to some of the principal mineral springs of Virginia; a prominent member of the Medical Society of Virginia since 1871; vice-president of same in 1874 and 1880, and its president in 1883. (It was during his term of office the State board of medical examiners was organized.) Was a member of the American Medical Association since 1875, and the American Public Health Association, in 1878. In 1885 he was elected and served one term as professor to the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the University of Florida, at Tallahassee; also filled the chair of Anatomy; resigned both chairs; appointed by the governor of Virginia a member of the State medical examining board, in 1890. Medical papers published: "Treatment of Ingrowing Toe Nails;" "Use of Iodoform in Syphilis;" "Origin and Use of Natural Mineral Waters;" "Cremation and Inhumation Compared," and "Ancient Medicine, its History." Among the more important surgical operations—removal of a fibroid growth, involving right parotid gland (1863), with recovery; removal of right clavical for osteosarcoma (1889), with recovery.

CHAPMAN, Henry C., of Philadelphia, Pa., son of Lieut. George W. Chapman, United States navy, grandson of Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, formerly Professor in the University of Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia, August 17, 1845. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the medical department of that institution in 1867. After spending three years in Europe he returned to this country, and settled in Philadelphia. He is a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. He has held the position of prosector of the Zoological Society. He is the author of "Evolution of Life," and of various papers in the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences and in medical journals. He was formerly physician of the coroner of the city of Philadelphia. He was for some time lecturer on anatomy and physiology at the University of Pennsylvania. Since 1880 he has been Professor of Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.

CHAPMAN, Nathaniel, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Summer Hill, Fairfax county, Va., May 28, 1780, and died July 1, 1853. His father was of English, and his mother of

Scotch descent. He was educated at the Classical Academy of Alexandria, and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Weems of Georgetown, from whom he was transferred to Dr. Dick of Alexandria, whose name has been handed down in connection with the last hours of Washington. In 1797 he went to Philadelphia to attend the lectures in the University of Pennsylvania. While a student he attracted the notice of Dr. Benjamin Rush, and became one of his private pupils. At his suggestion Chapman presented an inaugural thesis on hydrophobia in answer to an attack on Dr. Rush's favorite theory on the pathology of that disease. Upon the completion of his studies at the university and graduation in 1800, Dr. Chapman went abroad, and in London attended the teachings, among others, of the celebrated surgeon Mr. Abernethy. He afterwards spent some time in Edinburg, and returning to the United States settled himself in Philadelphia in 1804. Very soon after his return from Europe he gave a private course on obstetrics, and his success in this line led to his appointment as assistant of Dr. Thomas C. James, then professor of midwifery in the University of Pennsylvania and three years later he became professor of materia medica in this institution. Having succeeded Dr. Barton in the chair of materia medica, in 1813, Dr. Chapman was fortunate in maintaining the interest that had attached to that important branch; not by natural history, or even strictly pharmacological expositions, but by luminous explanations of the scope and purposes of the materia medica—of its proper application to the cure of disease. In his prelections upon this subject he was especially happy, pointing out in detail the appropriate use of each particular article, and illustrating his remarks by sound appeals to his abundant experience; indeed, his instruction partook so much of a clinical nature, and placed so much valuable practical information at the command of the student, that it could not but fix the attention of the latter, if solicitous to prepare himself for the responsible duties of his profession. In this chair he laid the foundation of that eminence he attained when called upon again to succeed Dr. Barton and assume the responsibilities of the chair of practical medicine. His "Elements of Materia Medica," published in 1817, contain the exemplification of his manner of communicating useful suggestions and practical directions for the employment of medicinal articles. With reference to this work we may appropriately quote the comment of one qualified to express an opinion. In the account of the contributions to this branch of medicine by American physicians, Dr. Wood uses the following language: "Hitherto we have done little more than add to the products of the European press our peculiar knowledge in relation to indigenous medicines. Dr. Chapman took a bolder flight, and by the publication of a systematic and original treatise, containing elaborate doctrine, interesting practical views, and highly important therapeutical facts of a general character, placed us at once upon a footing with English authorship in this department of medicine." In 1816 Dr. Chapman received his appointment as professor of the theory and practice of medicine, of institutes, and clinical medicine. In 1850 Dr. Chapman resigned the chair of practice which he had so

eminently filled during the long period of thirty-four years. Although American medicine is under lasting obligations to this great physician, it would be unfair to attribute to him greater power or capacity than existing opportunities warranted. In this early day it must not be supposed that he could change the character of medicine, or that, by the means at his command as a practicing physician, he could elevate it from its position as a highly cultivated art, to a lofty science. "At this time general anatomy was unknown. Pathological anatomy had revealed only the grosser alterations of the organs. Physiology shed no illuminating ray on pathology and practice. Pathology was almost entirely conjectural; chemistry was incapable of solving the actions of living beings, and the attempts made were deceptions; while the microscope had not poured forth its revelations of minute and elementary structure. What could be done, under these circumstances, but to collect together the most perfect portions of the wreck of the methodical system, which in reality were the embodied experience and tested facts of centuries of practical observation, and to rearrange and reconstruct them into systematic order. By this plan he could, in the most effective manner, accomplish the main object of his chair, the teaching of the best practical methods of treating and curing diseases, and of educating for society sound medical practitioners." One of his biographers, Dr. Joseph Carson, writes, that there were two prominent features in the medical teaching of Dr. Chapman, who was a thorough solidist and vitalist. The *first* was his advocacy of the doctrine of association between the organs and systems of the body in health and disease; the agency of their associated actions being due to "sympathy" or consent of parts. This doctrine will be found to be recognized in some form of other through the writings of the most celebrated physician of all time; but the details of its expression were indefinite and vague, and it was not even admitted that the nervous system was necessary for the harmonious operation of the organs and tissues, for the performance of uniform functional acts; and hence sympathies were spoken of, for want of a more appropriate term, beyond the limits of those now admitted. It should be remembered that at the commencement of the present century the functions of particular nerves and of the different portions of the nervous centers were unknown. The discovery of the motor and sensitive columns of the spinal marrow first lifted the veil which concealed the secret machinery of nervous action, and led to the only philosophical method of experimenting—the study of the nerves separately in their functional relations. It is to be inferred that Dr. Chapman derived his ideas of sympathy from the writings of Cullen, and of the professors of the French school, and he adhered to them to the termination of his career, during which revelation upon revelation was made in this line of research. By the investigations of Sir Charles Bell, Magendie, Flourens, Müller, Hall, Bernard, Brown-Sequard and others, sympathy from a mythical condition has assumed a tangible form for the enlightenment and guidance of practitioners of medicine and surgery. The error committed by Dr. Chapman was the rejection of the proof of an in-

troductio into the circulation of medicinal or noxious substances, which has now become irrefragable and constitutes, in greater measure, the foundation of modern medicine. The second peculiarity of Dr. Chapman's teaching, was the prominent part attributed to the stomach in connection with numerous diseases; indeed, the "fons et origo" of a large number of them. He, however, was not a maintainer of the opinion that gastric derangement was uniformly inflammatory; and in this he differed from Broussais, but he fully recognized the stomach as a ruling power in the maintenance of disease, and in directing the means for its removal. In this particular he most probably, while in London, was seriously impressed by the opinions and practice of Abernathy, which are as worthy of commendation at the present time as they were when first urged upon the profession by that wise and skillful surgeon. Therapeutics was essentially Dr. Chapman's forte, and in this line, from his ready and abundant resources, he was a master. The truth of the following character of Dr. Chapman, as a lecturer, in the eulogy of his colleague, Dr. Jackson, must be accepted by all who have listened to his public efforts: "He was self-possessed, deliberate, and emphatic. Whenever warmed with his subject, his animation became oratorical. Often the tedium of dry matter would be enlivened by some stroke of wit, or happy pun, an anecdote, or quotation. He was furnished with stores of facts and cases, drawn from his own large experience and observation, illustrating principles, diseases, or treatment under discussion. His bearing was dignified, manners easy, and gestures graceful. He had a thorough command over the attention of his class, with whom he always possessed unbounded popularity. His voice had a peculiar intonation, depending upon some defect in the conformation of the palate, and rendered the articulation of some words an effort. The first time he was heard the ear experienced some difficulty in distinguishing his words. This was of short duration; for one accustomed to the tone, his enunciation was remarkable for its distinctness. Students would often take notes of his lectures nearly verbatim." For many years he gave clinical lectures in the hospital of the Philadelphia almshouse. For some time he was president of the Philadelphia Medical Society, president of the American Philosophical Society, and was the first president of the American Medical Association. In 1820, Dr. Chapman became the proprietor and editor of the *Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences*. In 1825 he was assisted in conducting it by Dr. Dewees and Dr. John D. Godman. This periodical, in 1827, became the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, and has been continued under the able editorship of Dr. Isaac Hays. During his lifetime, Dr. Chapman furnished some lectures to the *Medical Examiner*, and a few others were printed in book form. His published works includes "Select Speeches, Forensic and Parliamentary;" "Elements of Therapeutics and Materia Medica;" "Lectures on Eruptive Fevers, Hemorrhages and Dropsies, and on Gout and Rheumatism;" also "Lectures on the Thoracic Viscera."

CHAPMAN, W. Carroll, of Louisville, Ky., was born in Hartford, Ky., June 17, 1863, of American parents, descended

from English and Scotch. He was educated in private school until thirteen years old, when he was sent to Cecilian College until within a few months of graduation. Was forced to leave at this time on account of illness. He began the study of medicine in his seventeenth year, under Dr. S. L. Berry of Hartford, Ky., taking also a special course at the Hartford College in chemistry, anatomy and physiology. He graduated in medicine in 1884 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore. He received the appointment of resident physician of the Maternité; was also appointed assistant demonstrator of chemistry in the laboratory of the same college. During the summer of 1883 he was assistant in the Charity Eye and Ear Hospital in Baltimore. He practiced medicine for a few months at Cecilia, Ky., during which time he was physician and surgeon to the Hardin County Alms House. He resigned here and moved



W. Carroll Chapman.

to Louisville late in the year of 1885, having practiced medicine there since that time. Dr. Chapman is author of "Consumption and the Prophylactic Treatment," "Resorcin as an Antipyretic," also "The Toxic Effect of Tobacco Vapor." He is the editor of the *New Albany Medical Herald*, secretary of the Jefferson County Medical Society, and a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society, and of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association.

CHARLTON, Samuel H., of Seymour, Ind., was born in Jefferson county, Ind., November 1, 1826, being the eldest of eleven children born to Thomas and Alice Henry-Charlton, who were among the earlier settlers both being of Scotch-Irish descent. At the age of four, his father removed to Switzerland county, where he raised and educated his children. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools of his native section, and later, the Switzerland County Seminary, at Vevay. In 1846, at the age of twenty, he commenced the study of medicine, with Dr. Handy T.

Davis, then practicing medicine at Pleasant, near Vevay; and later continued his studies with Dr. T. C. Gale, of Vevay. In the spring of 1850, after attending a course of lectures at the Western Reserve Medical College, at Cleveland, Ohio, he commenced the practice of his profession at Hardenburg, Jennings county, Ind. In December, 1852, he was married to Cordelia Andrews, daughter of Hon. Alanson Andrews and Laura Harding Andrews, of Vernon, Jennings county, to which place he removed in 1854. In March, 1858, he removed to Seymour, Jackson county, where he permanently located, and is still engaged in the practice. He graduated from the Louisville Medical University in 1871. He was assistant surgeon of the Sixth Indiana Regiment, during the civil war. In 1878 he was president of the Jackson County Medical Society; in the same year was president of the Mitchell District Medical Society; in 1881 was



Samuel H. Charlton.

first vice-president of the Tri-State Medical Society of Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky; in 1882, was vice-president of the Indiana State Medical Society, and in 1888 was president of the Indiana State Medical Society; in 1887, he became a member of the International Medical Congress, which met at Washington city, and served as a member of the council of the section on diseases of children. In 1890, he was appointed a member of the pension board of examining surgeons, at Seymour, and at its organization was elected president of the board. Dr. Charlton and his wife are both zealous members of the First Presbyterian church of Seymour; he has been a ruling elder for twenty years, and was, in 1879, commissioner to the general assembly, at Saratoga, N. Y. In his fraternal relations he holds a membership with the orders of Masons, Odd-fellows and Knights of Honor, in which he has held several positions. In politics, the

doctor has always been a Republican. He is possessed of a genial, cordial nature—qualities that endear him to all who know him.

CHASSAIGNAC, Charles L., of New Orleans, La., was born in that city January 25, 1862. He is of French descent on his father's side; his mother was a Louisianian. His father and uncle were both celebrities; the former, Prof. Eug. Chassaignac, was a talented composer of music, while the latter, Dr. E. Chassaignac, was a noted surgeon in Paris, the inventor of the "ecraseur," the originator of surgical drainage and drainage tubes, and a prolific writer of surgical treatises. Dr. Chassaignac was early imbued with the idea of taking up his uncle's profession and commenced reading medicine soon after graduating from the New Orleans High School. He entered the medical department of the University of Louisiana in 1880, with Dr. A. W. De Roaldes as his preceptor. As a result of his success in a competitive examination he became a resident student of the great Charity Hospital of New Orleans in 1881 and served in that institution two years, graduating in 1883. The following year he took the position of chief of clinic to Prof. T. G. Richardson, who was then professor of surgery, and served him up to the time of Prof. Richardson's retirement from active practice and his professorship. Dr. Chassaignac served two terms with Prof. Logan, who succeeded Prof. Richardson to the chair of surgery. He then resigned because his time was too much taken up with other professional duties. At this time he was elected Professor of Genito-urinary and Rectal Surgery in the New Orleans Polyclinic, the foremost post-graduate school in the South; he still occupies this chair, taking great interest in his teaching and in the welfare and progress of the "Polyclinic." Dr. Chassaignac has been for several years, and is to-day, one of the visiting surgeons of the Charity Hospital and was for one or two years, early in his professional career, surgeon to the New Orleans city police. The doctor still holds the position of district surgeon of the Illinois Central Railroad to which he was appointed nearly ten years ago. He is one of the founders of the New Orleans Training School for Nurses the first of its kind in Louisiana, and is a member of the faculty of that institution. After filling the position of secretary and treasurer of the Orleans Parish Medical Society for three consecutive terms, he was elected president of that society in 1890, and has been re-elected each year to preside over the destinies of the society which he has done a good deal to build up and which owes very much to his energy. He was once vice-president of the Louisiana State Medical Society, and is a member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons. Dr. Chassaignac has often contributed to the pages of the *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, where his articles have usually attracted some attention, being frequently reproduced in other journals. While the teaching of his branch at the New Orleans Polyclinic causes the doctor to devote a great deal of time and work to genito-urinary and rectal diseases, both in his hospital labors and in his private practice, he has not abandoned as yet the field of general practice and has a remarkably good clientele. Besides all this, the doctor has managed to devote some time to charitable institutions,

and is particularly proud of his record at the Memorial Home, a reformatory institution for young women, where in about five years he has had over one hundred cases of accouchement, most of them in primipara, without the death of one single patient.



Elisha Chenery.

CHENERY, Elisha, of Boston, Mass., son of Elisha and Betsey (Philbrick) Chenery, was born at North Livermore, Maine, August 23, 1829, being classmate in school with Senator Wm. D. Washburn. His ancestor Lambert came over from England with two sons, John and Isaac, in 1630, and settled in Watertown. Subsequently he with Isaac became first proprietors of the town of Dedham, where Isaac settled and became the father of Dr. Isaac Chenery. John married Widow Boylston, mother of Dr. Thomas Boylston, the first physician of Brookline, and through him the grandmother of Dr. Zabdiel Boylston, who introduced inoculation for small-pox into Boston. John had one son by her, after which he was killed in a battle with the Indians at Northfield, in King Phillip's war. Dr. Chenery's great grandfather was at Lexington and Bunker Hill, and his grandfather assisted in caring for the women and children, put in the stockade for protection. About 1790 he moved to Maine. Dr. Chenery, preparing for college, was advised not to take the regular course, but to put more time into medicine which he did, taking the collaterals. So, after a broad preparation, and two courses at Bowdoin and two at Harvard, he graduated at the latter, March 2, 1853. He returned to Maine till 1866, when he came to Cambridge, and to Boston in 1870. At the beginning of the war he was in poor health from overwork, but in 1862 he passed examination for surgeon and enlisted and was prevented from reaching the front by an attack of diphtheria which necessitated his resignation. As early as 1855 he began the treatment of typhoid fever with milk, which was, at least, fifteen years before it was popular in Boston. In 1863 he introduced the hy-

posulphite of soda into the treatment of diphtheria with almost uniform success, if the cases were seen early. From 1877-81 he was professor of pathology and therapeutics and dean of the faculty in Boston Dental College, and professor of principles and practice and lecturer on the diseases of women and children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Boston, 1881-85. In 1890 he published a book, "Alcohol Inside Out." He wrote a prize essay on "Food and Cooking," and he has written numerous articles for the medical, religious and secular press. He became a member of the Maine Medical Association the first year after its organization; is a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society and member of the American Medical Association.

CHENOWETH, William J., of Decatur, Ill., was born in Greensburg, Ky., on the first day of December, 1823. His ancestors were amongst the first settlers of that State. His father, John S. Chenoweth, was born in Shelby county, and was married January, 1823, to Eliza Ross, daughter of Capt. William Ross, a Scotchman, then residing in Fayette county. He attended school at Augusta College, Ky., receiving the degree of A. B. in 1841 and of A. M. in 1844. He was married May 19, 1846, to Miss Leforgee, a granddaughter of the celebrated "Mike" Cassidy, a contemporary of Boone and Kenton, and intimate with both of them. While engaged as a book-keeper in his father's store, in Cincinnati, Ohio, the subject of this memoir studied anatomy and physiology under the direction and with the advice of Dr. N. Marshal, at the time one of the most learned and popular physicians in the city. After attending a single course of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio in the winter of 1849-50, he commenced the practice of medicine—at the time



William J. Chenoweth.

a common custom—at Hillsboro, Ky. In the fall of 1852 he matriculated at the University of Louisville, and graduated at that institution

in the following March. Since May 1, 1854, he has made his home at Decatur, Ill. During the late war he was surgeon of the Thirty-fifth Illinois volunteer infantry from September 1, 1861, to December 14, 1862, resigning on account of sickness in his family. He was present at many skirmishes and at two battles (Pearidge and Perryville) and is the only surviving surgeon of the regiment, the first and second assistant surgeon, and the surgeon who succeeded him, having gone to receive the reward of their labors.

CHENOWETH, Cassidy, of Decatur, Ill., son of the preceding, Dr. W. J. Chenoweth, was born March 28, 1848, and was graduated in medicine at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1864. Intending to make a specialty of diseases of the throat, he spent several months at the Morrell McKenzie Throat Hospital, in London. But finding, on his return from Europe, that the confinement necessary to office practice, was prejudicial to his health,



Cassidy Chenoweth.

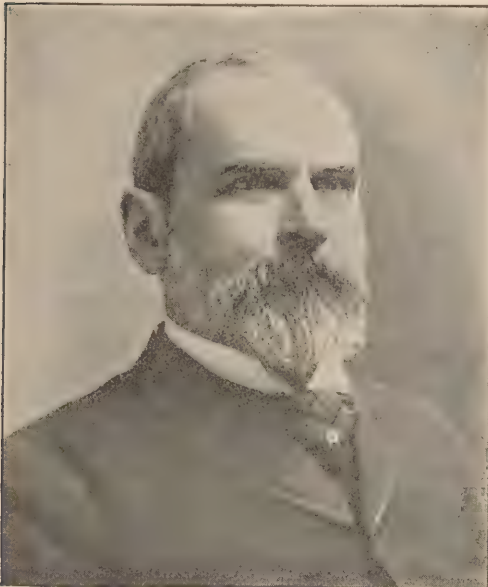
joined his father in a general practice, which, however, has been surgical, rather than medical. The many operations performed by the firm can not be credited to father or son, individually, as but few of the more important operations have been done by one without the assistance of the other, the knife being handled by either of them, or by both, in the same operation, as seemed to be most convenient. They have performed most of the operations ranked as difficult and dangerous—such as ovariectomy, removal of extra uterine foetation, vaginal hysterectomy and lithotomy (left lateral and supra-pubic). Both partners do a very large consultation practice, medical and surgical. Their contributions to medical literature have been limited almost entirely to articles read before the district or State medical societies, of which they were members.

CHEW, Samuel Claggett, of Baltimore, Md., son of the late Professor Samuel Chew, of the University of Maryland, was born in Baltimore,

July 26, 1837. He graduated at Princeton, in 1856, and received his degree of A. M., in 1859. He studied medicine in the University of Maryland, and took his degree of M. D. in 1858, settling in regular practice in Baltimore, where he has since resided, except during a visit to Europe in 1864. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Baltimore Academy of Medicine, and of the Clinical Society of Baltimore; and was first vice-president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. He is also a member of the Association of American Physicians. He is the author of "Clinical Lectures on Certain Diseases of the Heart, and on Jaundice," 1871; "Papers on Medical Jurisprudence," 1872; "Notes on, Thoracentesis," 1876. In 1864, he was elected Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Clinical Medicine in the University of Maryland, and held this position for many years, and is at this time (1893), professor of the principles and practice of medicine in the same institution.

CHISOLM, Julian John, of Baltimore, Md., was born in Charleston, S. C., April 16, 1830, and obtained his degree of doctor of medicine in the Medical School of that city in 1850. After graduation he went to Paris, at that time the brilliant center for medical instruction. At the feet of Velpeau, Nelaton, Desmarres and such leaders in the surgical world, Dr. Chisolm laid the foundation for his future surgical career. On his return home he commenced professional life as an instructor in surgery. In this congenial work he was so successful, that in 1858, when a vacancy occurred in the surgical chair of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, he was elected to fill it, although the leading surgeons of the South were applicants for the envious position. This Medical College in 1858 had the highest reputation of any medical school south of Philadelphia. Dr. Chisolm, then at the age of twenty-eight, was the youngest professor of surgery in the United States. This chair placed him in command of the surgery of his State. With hands full of work, he erected a private hospital of sixty beds, which he kept full of paying patients. 1859 he spent in Europe, and saw something of military surgery during the Franco-Italian war. When South Carolina seceded in December, 1860, Dr. Chisolm was elected surgeon to the first regiment organized, forming the pioneer of the Confederate army. The first Federal soldiers wounded in the war, at the surrender of Fort Sumter, were left in Charleston under his care. Dr. Chisolm wrote a manual of Military Surgery which was issued from the press simultaneously with the first battle of Manassas. It met with immediate acceptance, and became the text-book for the Confederate army. It was highly praised by the medical press, both of the United States and of Europe, for its concise and valuable information. At the end of the war he resumed work in the Medical College of South Carolina. As dean of the faculty, as well as professor of surgery, he was assigned the duty of reorganizing that institution. 1866 he spent again in Europe, devoting much time to the study of eye diseases, a branch of surgery for which he showed an especial fondness. In 1866 he moved to Baltimore, and was elected to a chair of operative surgery in the University of Maryland. At a subsequent period he had a

chair of eye and ear diseases created for himself in the university, which chair he still fills. In 1877 he established the Presbyterian Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital, an institution supported by the Presbyterians of Baltimore. This hospital has been a success from its first day of opening. It is visited by over 10,000 patients a year, and furnishes an enormous amount of surgical work. Dr. Chisolm has operated on over 2,000 cases of cataract alone; exceeding by several hundreds the list of any American surgeon. As an ophthalmic surgeon Dr. Chisolm is universally known. At various times he has been presiding officer of the ophthalmic section of the State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; of the Pan-American Medical Congress and of the International Medical Congress. It is thus seen that he has filled every position of honor in the gift of the medical profession. In 1892 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him



Julian J. Chisolm.

by the University of South Carolina. Dr. Chisolm has been a liberal contributor to medical journals.

CLARK, Alonzo, of New York city, was born in Chester, Mass., March 1, 1807, and died September 13, 1887. He was educated at Williams College, from which he graduated A. B., in 1828, and received his degree of M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, in 1835. He began his professional career as professor of Pathology and Materia Medica in the Vermont Medical College, Burlington. From 1848 to 1855, he filled the chair of physiology and pathology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. In the latter year he became the Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine in the same institution, and held the position until 1885. He was appointed visiting physician to the Bellevue Hospital, New York, and was also president of the medical board and consulting

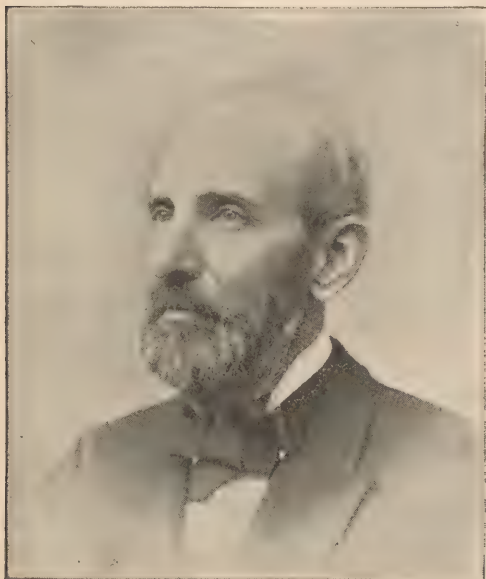
physician to St. Luke's Hospital, New York, in 1861, as well as consulting physician to the Northeastern Dispensary and the Northern Dispensary. He was a member of the New York State Medical Society, of which he was elected president in 1853; of the American Medical Association; of the New York Medical and Surgical Society; of the York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; of the New York Pathological Society, and of the New York Academy of Medicine. Professor Clark has made valuable and practical contributions to the medical press, and originated the treatment of acute peritonitis by large doses of opium.

CLARK, John H., of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, September 28, 1829. His early ancestors emigrated from England. He attended the common schools of the neighborhood and the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio; studied medicine and graduated at the Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, in 1853. He began the practice of medicine at Mutual, in his native county, removed in 1859 to Decatur, Ill., returned in 1861 to his present location, where he has since continued in active general practice, with the exception of the period of his service as medical superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane, at Dayton, Ohio; that is, from March 1, 1874, to May, 1876. Also during the war of the rebellion he rendered three months' medical service in the United States Sanitary Commission. He is a member of the Champaign County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1870; of the Ohio State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He has been an occasional contributor of medical journals.

CLARK, Simon Tucker, of Lockport, New York, was born in Canton, Mass., October 10, 1836, and died December 24, 1891. He was graduated at the Berkshire Medical College; settled in Lockport to practice, in 1861, and became a member of numerous medical and scientific organizations. He had been a Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in Niagara University, Buffalo. Prior to his death, Dr. Clark was a well-known insanity expert, and originated the term "mania transitoria," in his testimony in the Pierce-Bullock murder case, in Lockport, in 1871.

CLARKE, Augustus Peck, of Cambridge, Mass., son of Seth Darling Clarke and Fanny (Peck) Clarke, was born in Pawtucket, Providence county, R. I., September 24, 1833. His father, Seth Darling Clarke, was of the eighth generation of Joseph Clarke, who with his wife, Mrs. Alice Pepper Clarke, came with the first settlers comprising the Dorchester company that embarked at Plymouth, England, on the twentieth day of March, 1630, in the ship "Mary and John," a vessel of 400 tons, Captain Squeb, master. Joseph Clarke, the emigrant ancestor was born in Suffolk county, England, where his family had long been seated. Dr. Clarke's mother, Fanny Peck Clarke, was of the sixth generation in descent from Joseph Peck who came in the ship "Diligent" from Old Hingham, England, to Hingham, Mass., in the year 1638. She was also of the twenty-sixth generation in descent from John Peck, of Belton Yorkshire, knight. Dr. Clarke's great grandfather, Captain Ichabod Clarke, served with distinction in the war of the revolution; his maternal grandfather, Joel

Peck, was with General Washington, and participated in the battle of Rhode Island, August 27, 1778. Dr. Clarke completed his preparatory course in the University Grammar School at Providence, R. I., and entered Brown University in September, 1856. Received from that University the degree of A. M. in the class of 1860. He studied medicine under the direction of Dr. Lewis L. Miller, of Providence, who at that time was by far the most distinguished surgeon of Rhode Island. He received the degree of M. D. from Harvard University in the class of 1862. He entered the army as assistant surgeon of the sixth regiment New York cavalry, August, 1861. He served in the Peninsular campaign conducted by General McClellan, during the seven days' battles, was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Savage Station, Va., June 29, 1862. He was promoted to the rank of surgeon of the sixth New York cavalry, May 5, 1863. At the opening of the campaign made



Augustus P. Clarke

by General Grant in the spring of 1864, he was appointed surgeon-in-chief of the second brigade, first division, of the cavalry corps, whose glorious achievements rendered immortal the name of Sheridan. He was the chief medical officer of that brigade until the closing of the campaign which commenced early in the spring of 1865, when he was appointed surgeon-in-chief of the entire first division of cavalry. These arduous labors he also performed, until the division was disbanded, July 1, 1865. During those four years' service he participated in upwards of eighty-two battles and engagements with the enemy. At the close of the war he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for faithful and meritorious conduct during his term of service. After the completion of his military service in 1865 he traveled abroad, and devoted much time in attendance at the various medical schools and hospitals in London, Paris, and in other great centers, for the purpose of fitting himself more particu-

larly for obstetrical, gynecological and surgical work. In 1866 he removed to Cambridge, Mass., where he soon established a reputation in the practice of medicine, in which profession he has since continued his labors. Dr. Clarke was married in Bristol, R. I., October 23, 1861, to Mary H. Gray, the author and poet, a daughter of the late Gideon and Hannah Metcalf Orne Gray. Of this union are two daughters; Inez Louise and Genevieve Clarke. For 1871-3 he was elected to the Cambridge common council and for 1874 to the board of aldermen. He declined further municipal service. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and has been member of its council. He has been an active worker in the Gynecological Society of Boston and is now the president of that body; member of the American Academy of Medicine and of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and of the American Public Health Association. He is a member of the American Medical Association and has been a delegate to the British Medical Association. He is one of the founders of the Cambridge Medical Society and was for several years the secretary. Also a member of the Ninth International Medical Congress at Washington 1887, and of the Tenth International Medical Congress at Berlin, Germany, in 1890. Member for Massachusetts on the committee to organize the Pan-American Medical Congress (or representatives of the medical profession of the Western hemisphere). Dr. Clarke still enjoys a high reputation in general practice, though he has for a long time been engaged in the practice of the more important branches of surgery, and of gynecology. After the close of the congress in Berlin he visited the great cities of Europe, including London, Edinburgh, Paris, Vienna, where he devoted again much time to the study of their hospital service. Dr. Clarke has been noted for his scholarly productions and for his facile pen. In the midst of the multitudinous duties of his professional work he has been able to make important researches relating to gynecology and investigations pertaining to the development of art culture. He has frequently contributed articles to the public press and to different medical societies and journals. The following are the titles of some of the papers Dr. Clarke has contributed: "Series of Histories of Wounds and other Injuries;" "Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion," 1865. Also to the leading medical journals of this country and Europe articles entitled: "Cases of Tracheotomy;" "Cases of Puerperal Peritonitis," (1868); "Cases of Strangulated Hernia operated upon Antiseptically," (1870); "Perforating ulcer of the Duodenum," (1881); "Removal of Intra-Uterine Fibroids," (1882); "Cerebral Erysipelas," (1883); "Hemiplegia," "Uterine Displacements," (1884); "Obstinate Vomiting of Pregnancy," (1885); "Vascular Growths of the Female Meatus Urinarius," Medical Press and Circular, London, England, and Transactions of the Ninth International Medical Congress, (1887); "Pathogenic Organisms," "Rabies and Hydrophobia," (1883); "Fracture of the Cervical Vertebrae," (1884); "Induced Premature Labor," "Renal Calculi," (1885); "Pelvic Cellulitis," "Early and Repeated Tapping in Ascites," (1886); "Abortion for Uncontrollable Vomiting of Pregnancy," "Antepartum Hour-glass Con-

striction of the Uterus," (1888); "Chronic Cystitis in the Female," (1890); "Treatment of Certain Cases of Salpingitis," "Management of the Perineum During Labor," "Rapid Dilatation of the Cervix of the Uteri," "Faradism in the Practice of Gynecology," "The Treatment of Placenta Previa," "Adherent Placenta, its Causes and Management," "On the Importance of Early Recognition of Pyosalpinx as a Cause of Suppurative Pelvic Inflammation," Transactions of the Tenth International Medical Congress, Berlin (1890); published also in the German language in the *Deutschen Medicinischen Wochenschrift*, Berlin, and in the *Centralblatt für Gynäkologie*, Leipzig (Germany); "On the Tenth International Medical Congress, at Berlin," Letter on the Journal of the American Medical Association; "The Influence of the Position of the Patient in Labor in Causing Uterine Inertia and Pelvic Disturbances," noticed in the *Medical Press and Circular*, London, England; "Some of the Lesions Induced by Typhoid Fever," "Parametritis, its Etiology and Pathology," "A Certain Class of Obstetric Cases in which the Use of Forceps is Imperatively Demanded," "Some Points in the Surgical Treatment for the Radical Cure of Hernia," "Post-Partum Hemorrhage—its Etiology and Management," (1891); "Origin and Development of Modern Gynecology," (1892).

CLARKE, William E., of Chicago, Ill., son of Dr. Thaddeus and Deborah Baker Clarke, was born in Lebanon, Conn., Feb. 22, 1819. His father, and both his grandfathers, were eminent physicians, the latter both doing duty as medical officers in the army of the Revolution. His father assisted in the formation, and was the first resident, of the Connecticut Medical Society. His early education was under the supervision of his mother, a woman of rare culture. Later he entered the Rochester Collegiate Institute, then under the management of Chester Dewey, one of the profoundest scholars of the day, who also was Professor of Chemistry and Botany in the Berkshire Medical College, at Pittsfield, with whom Clarke pursued his classical and scientific studies, ultimately becoming his assistant in the Institute and Medical College. He commenced the study of medicine under Professor E. M. Moore and Frank H. Hamilton, who gave instruction to a private class in Rochester, N. Y. His studies for the next five years were continued under Professor Moore, he, in the meantime, attending one course of lectures at Berkshire and two at the Vermont Medical College, from which he graduated in 1845. After practicing two years with Dr. Moore he removed to Cold Water, Mich., where he settled, in the fall of 1847, and where he married Miss Harriet H. Hale, of Kalamazoo, Mich. In the fall of 1852, in view of the larger opportunities for surgical practice, he removed to Chicago, where he was employed as surgeon by both the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern railroads, and cared for most of the wounded in the calamitous collision of the trains in the spring of 1853. The climate of Chicago proving too severe for the health of Mrs. Clarke, the doctor was obliged to relinquish his position in Chicago, and after spending some time in travel he returned to Michigan, and remained, doing a major part of the surgical practice for a large section of the country, till the spring of 1861, when he was

appointed surgeon of the Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteers. He immediately entered on duty with the army of the Potomac before Washington, and continued to serve with the regiment at the siege of Yorktown; was the only medical officer with the first reconnaissance by Custer's Cavalry and the Fourth Regiment, on the banks of the Chichominy. At that time the Mississippi Tigers were encountered, some one hundred and eighty killed, and a number taken prisoners. The wounds of the Union soldiers were dressed on the field. Then they were removed to Gaines Hill, together with the wounded Confederates. The doctor also assisted in the care of the wounded in the seven days' fight, and on reaching Harrison's Landing established a hospital, and after doing duty for some days he succumbed to sickness and was ordered north on a leave of absence. His illness was so serious that he did not reach home for some weeks. Upon his recovery, at the urgent solicitation of Col. Henry C. Gilbert, of the Nineteenth regiment just recruited, he consented to be transferred to that regiment with the condition that he should retain the seniority of his first commission and it was so arranged by the war department. After taking the field in Kentucky he served as brigade surgeon during the winters of 1862-3. In the following spring at Brentwood he again received a leave of absence for sickness but before he could leave camp he was captured with the post and retained two weeks as a prisoner of war. After the exchange, with health much impaired, he again joined the regiment but became prostrated, and believing that he could no longer be of service in the field, resigned his commission in July, 1863. When he had somewhat recuperated he received an intimation from the medical department at Washington that he could have a position in the hospital there. He entered on duty at Carver United States General Hospital, his wife accompanying him and doing faithful and efficient duty among the sick and wounded, but at last the health of Mrs. Clarke compelled him to leave with her for their home. She died on the way. After her burial he returned to his duty at Washington and remained till the close of the war, when he again located at Chicago. For his second wife he married Miss Mary Reed, who from childhood had been a resident of that city. He has had a fair share of medical, surgical, and gynecological practice, doing as much business as impaired health would permit. He is a member of the City, State, and National Medical Societies, and of the Chicago Gynecological Society, consulting surgeon for the Hospital for Women and Children, and consulting gynecologist to Presbyterian Hospital.

CLEMENT, George Colburn, of Haverhill, Mass., born at Milford, Mass., August 15, 1855, is a son of James H. Clement. His mother is Clara Erskine Clement, the well-known author of various works on art. He received his early education under private instruction. In 1871 he entered Dartmouth College; remained but one year, when he went to New York, and began the study of his profession, as a pupil of the late A. B. Crosby, M. D., then professor of anatomy at Bellevue. Failing health obliged him to give up after a year, and until 1876 he traveled in South America and California; then resumed his studies at the Harvard

Medical School, Boston, graduating in 1880. He was house officer in the Boston City Medical Hospital for eighteen months, also for six months in Free Hospital for Women, Boston. In August, 1880, he began practice in his present field; has filled the office of city physician for six consecutive years, and was even one of the first of staff surgeons appointed to the Haverhill City Hospital. Although a general practitioner, Dr. Clement takes a special interest in surgery, and has made a local reputation in this direction. At present he is devoting himself as much as possible to specially treating the eye and ear. In 1885, he married Matilda H. Kimball, daughter of the late Geo. A. Kimball, of Haverhill. They have two children. He is a member of Massachusetts Medical Society, Haverhill Medical Club, Monday Evening Club, Wachusett and Pentucket Clubs of Haverhill, University of Boston, and Cor-



G. Colburn Clement

inthian Yacht Club, of Marblehead; also a member of the Knights of Pythias and Haverhill Lodge, B. P. O. of Elks.

CLEVENGER, Shobal, of Chicago, was born March 24, 1843, in Florence, Italy, during his parents' temporary residence there. His father was the celebrated American sculptor whose busts of prominent authors and statesmen are in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia public art collections. He was educated in the public schools of New Orleans and St. Louis, his scientific education being acquired by self-instruction while engaged in civil engineering, meteorology, etc., in government employ. During the civil war he was promoted from artificer in Company L, First Missouri United States Engineer Corps to first lieutenant in Company K, Tenth Tennessee infantry, and for the year previous to the battle of Nash-

ville held command of the Sherman barracks, the general recruiting rendezvous of Tennessee. At the close of the war he engaged in surveying in Montana, Dakota, Nebraska, and Iowa, and was appointed deputy United States surveyor of public lands for Dakota Territory. He built and owned a third interest in the first telegraph line extending from Sioux City to Ft. Sully, a distance of 300 miles along the Missouri river and made preliminary surveys as chief engineer of the Dakota Southern railroad. He wrote several engineering contributions to *Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering Magazine*, and Van Nostrand of New York published his "Treatise on Government Surveying," which since 1874 has run through several editions and is used in colleges and by United States engineers in the field. In 1874 he abandoned engineering and began the study and practice of medicine under the tutelage of army surgeons while serving as meteorological observer for the United States Signal Service at Ft. Sully, Dakota. He graduated from the Chicago Medical College in 1879, and devoted himself to the specialty of nervous and mental diseases assisted by the instruction and personal friendship of Dr. J. S. Jewell and Dr. E. C. Spitzka. In 1883 he was appointed pathologist of the Cook County Insane Asylum, which position he held till 1885, during which period he enjoyed special advantages for studying insanity on the wards and its pathology in the dead house and laboratory. Returning to Chicago he was appointed to the charge of the nervous and mental disease departments of the Michael Reese and Alexian Brothers' Hospitals, two of the largest and best establishments in the West. He was elected to membership in the American Electrical Society, American Neurological Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Microscopical Society, Association of American Anatomists, American Anthropometric Society, Illinois Microscopical Society, Chicago Medical Society, Chicago Biological Society, Chicago Electrical Society, of which he was vice-president in 1881, and was one of the founders of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, of which he was secretary during 1891 and 1892. During 1881 and 1882 he lectured on "Artistic Anatomy and the Sciences Useful to the Artist" at the Chicago Art Institute, the lectures being published serially in the *American Lithographer* of 1886. F. A. Davis, of Philadelphia, announced the lectures as in press in book form. In 1890 the doctor gave a course of lectures on physics (heat, light, sound, electricity, etc.), to the students at the Chicago College of Pharmacy. In 1885 he gathered together many of his scientific essays previously published in the *American Naturalist* and other journals, and under McClurg & Co.'s imprint they were produced in book form entitled "Comparative Physiology and Psychology." In 1889, a medico-legal work of 400 pages, entitled "Spinal Concussion," was published for him by F. A. Davis of Philadelphia, and this book has been extensively sold. The doctor is probably more widely known as the discoverer of the law regulating the distribution of valves in the veins, which he formulated in the statement that "Only dorsad Veins are Valved," but much more important work upon the brains of man and animals is embodied in his psychological essays. His writings were

mainly contributed to the *American Naturalist*, *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, *Alienist and Neurologist*, *Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry*, *Sidereal Messenger*, *Chicago Medical Review*, *Chicago Journal and Examiner*, *American Journal of Microscopy*, *Chicago Druggist*, *New York Science*, *Chicago Open Court*, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, *Philadelphia Medical Times and Register*, *North American Practitioner*, *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.

CLINE, Lewis C., of Indianapolis, Ind., was born near Cloverdale, Putnam county, that State, October 16, 1851. He is the sixth son of Nicholas Cline and is of German and English descent. His early life was divided between labor on a farm during the "crop" seasons and the attendance of short terms of school in the winter. At the age of sixteen, young Cline, by the consent of his mother and older brothers (his father having died three



Lewis C. Cline

years previous) resolved to leave the farm and begin the battle of life by a reliance upon his own resources. He soon found employment, and by careful planning and economy accumulated means to continue his education, and eventually to take a course of study in Asbury (now De Pauw) University, after which he was engaged for two years in teaching public schools. In 1876 he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. E. B. Evans, of Greencastle, Ind. On completing the required period of study, he attended the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., from whence he received his medical degree in 1879. He then returned to his native county and began the practice of medicine at Putnamville, where he at once acquired the respect and patronage of the best people of that vicinity, and in November of the same year was married to Joanna C. Stevenson, a daughter of the late Dr. A. C. Stevenson, of Green-

castle, one of Indiana's greatest pioneer physicians and surgeons. In the spring of 1880, Dr. Cline entered into a partnership with Dr. R. F. Stone, at Bainbridge, a flourishing town in the northern part of his county. This pleasant association continued until the following autumn, when after an extensive acquaintance and a thorough introduction into the practice of the community, assisted by the good will and courtesy of Dr. Stone, this partnership was, by mutual consent, dissolved, and the latter physician removed to Indianapolis. After six years of active professional work at Bainbridge, the subject of this sketch also removed to the city of his present residence, where he continued in general practice until he had, by a course of study, fitted himself for that line of work which he intended to adopt as his future specialty. During the winter and spring of 1887-88, he attended the Post-graduate School and hospitals of New York, where he took a course of study with special reference to the disease of the throat, nose and ear. He supplemented his studies during the following year by taking a course in the Mackenzie Throat Hospital, London, and also attended the clinics in the hospitals of Vienna. Since his return from Europe to Indianapolis he has limited his practice to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases of the throat, nose, and ear, in which branch of practice he is recognized as one of the most popular and successful practitioners of Indiana. In 1889, he was appointed to deliver a course of lectures on his specialty in the Medical College of Indiana; and in 1890 he was elected Professor Laryngology and Rhinology in the same institution, which chair he still holds, having filled the position with credit to himself and the school. Dr. Cline is a member of the staff of the Indianapolis City Hospital and City Dispensary, and has performed the work appertaining to rhinology and laryngology in the latter institution for the last three years. He is also a member of the Indianapolis Surgical Society, the Marion County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society, the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, the American Rhinological Association, and the American Medical Association. He has contributed papers, on various occasions, to all these societies, and has read papers before many of the county societies throughout his State.

CLOPTON, A. G., of Galveston, Texas, was born in the State of Georgia, in 1830. He received a liberal education, both scientific and classical; studied medicine and graduated M. D. from the medical department of the University of Louisiana (now Tulane University), session of 1851-52. He located first at Camden, Arkansas, and entered upon the practice of medicine, and removed thence, in 1854, to Texas, settling in Cass county. Here, in connection with his extensive practice, he engaged in farming. In 1869 he removed to Jefferson, Texas, and engaged in general practice of medicine and surgery, and soon taking a leading position, which he held up to the time when he was chosen by a very discriminating board of regents to fill the chair of physiology in the medical department of the Texas State University, in 1891. Upon the breaking out of the war in 1861, Dr. Clopton raised a company of infantry, and at their head entered the Confederate service. From captain he was promoted to major of 1st Texas Infantry.

He went before the board of medical examiners in 1863, and passing a rigid examination, was commissioned surgeon, serving in that capacity till the close of the war. He was married in 1854, to Miss Annie M. Henderson, during his residence in Cass county. Dr. Clopton is an old member of the Texas State Medical Association, and was one of its first presidents, having filled that position in 1875. He was also president of the East Texas Medical Association in 1891, at the time of his election to the chair of physiology. He is one of the best-known physicians in that State, and is famous as an extemporaneous speaker, possessing oratorical powers of a high order of excellence.

CLUNESS, William Robert, of Sacramento, Cal., was born at Williams, Ontario, Canada, December 29, 1835, of parents who came from Inverness, in the highlands of Scotland. He received his literary and classical education at the university of Queen's College, Kingston, Ont., and pursued his medical studies in the same department of the same institution, graduating A. B. in 1855 and M. D. in 1859. He settled first at Petaluma, Sonoma county, Cal., but in July, 1863, he removed to Sacramento. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Medical Society of the State of California, and of the Sacramento Society for Medical Improvement of which he is president. At various times he has contributed important articles to the medical journals of California.

CLYMER, Meredith, of New York City, grandson of George Clymer, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and also one of the framers of the Federal Constitution, was born in June, 1817. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and studied medicine in the medical department of that institution, graduating thence in 1837. He first commenced practice in Philadelphia, but afterwards removed to New York, where he has made a specialty of diseases of the nervous system and of the mind. He is a member of the New York County Medical Society; of the New York Society of Neurology—has been its president twice; of the alumni of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, is its senior vice-president, having been elected three times; fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; and of other medical and scientific societies. His contributions to professional literature have been voluminous both in the way of original matter and as editor of various works. Among these may be mentioned, "Notes on Physiology and Pathology of the Nervous System with Reference to Clinical Medicine," 1874; "The Legitimate Influence of Epilepsy on Criminal Responsibility," 1874; addresses before medical and other societies, including one on Benjamin Rush, M. D.; the annual oration before the society of the alumni of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania for the centennial year 1876; "The Pathology, Diagnosis, and Treatment of Fevers," Philadelphia, 1846; "Lectures on Palsies and Kindred Disorders," New York, 1870, which were translated and published in France, 1871; "Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis," 1872; "Williams' and Clymer's Diseases of Respiratory Organs," 1855. He also edited the *Medical Examiner* from 1838 to 1844, also "Carpenter's Human Physiology," 1843; "Williams' Principles of Medicine,"

1874; "Carpenter's Elements of Physiology," 1844; "Aitken's Science and Practice of Medicine," 1866, and many valuable articles to the leading medical journals of this country. He held the position of attending physician to the Philadelphia Institution for the Blind in 1842, and to the Philadelphia Hospital from 1843 to 1847, consulting physician to the latter from 1847 to 1851; lecturer on the Institutes of Medicine in the Medical Institute of Philadelphia, 1843, and on the practice of medicine in the same institution in 1849; professor of the principles and practice of medicine in the Franklin Medical College, Philadelphia, 1846; and professor of the institutes and practice of medicine in the University of the City of New York, 1851. He held the position during the war of surgeon United States volunteers; medical director, department of the South, and president of the examining board of the United States navy.

COCHRAN, Jerome, of Montgomery, Ala., was born in Moscow, Fayette county, Tenn., on December 4, 1831. His family were originally Scotch. Most of his early life was spent in Marshall county, Mississippi. He received an English education, with a smattering of Latin, in an old field school and an academy in the adjacent town of Holly Springs. Subsequently, without the help of teachers, he learned the French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese languages, so as to be able to read them. He graduated in medicine first in the Botanic Medical College of Memphis, in 1857; and subsequently graduated again in 1861, in the medical department of the University of Nashville. In both colleges he was elected valedictorian of the graduating class. His medical preceptor was Dr. W. K. Bowling, Professor of Theory and Practice in the University of Nashville. Early in 1862 he was appointed a surgeon in the Confederate army, and served as such until the end of the war, mostly in military hospitals. He has been an omniverous student in history, chemistry, biology, logic, metaphysics, political economy, and English poetry. He settled in Mobile just after the close of the war, and soon built up a flourishing practice. He was professor of chemistry in the Medical College of Alabama at Mobile from 1868 to 1873, and then until 1877 professor of public hygiene and medical jurisprudence in the same institution. In 1870 he fell into ill health and was soon obliged to relinquish his practice. Since that time he has turned his attention to public hygiene and the bettering of legislation in Alabama in regard to the supervision of the public health and the regulation of the practice of medicine. He wrote the constitution of the Medical Association of Alabama which was adopted in 1873, and which has made that association the most powerful medical organization in the United States. He wrote all the health laws of the State, and has been State health officer since 1879. He wrote all the medical laws of the State, and has been chairman of the State board of medical examiners since 1877. He was at various times between 1870 and 1880, health officer of the city of Mobile, quarantine physician in Mobile bay, and county physician for Mobile county. In 1878 he was a member of the yellow fever commission, and investigated the great epidemic of the year in some thirty-five different towns and cities. In 1879 he was a member of



Jerome Cochran.

the Board of Experts appointed by Congress to confer with the congressional committees on epidemic diseases; and wrote all of the propositions on the origin, cause, and distribution of yellow fever, which received the sanction of the board. He has perhaps seen more of yellow fever and of yellow fever quarantines than any other man now living. He is now a member of the Mobile Medical Society, of which he was at one time president; counselor and senior censor for twenty years of the Alabama State Medical Association; member of the American Public Health Association; member of the American Medical Association; member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and vice-president of the Pan-American Medical Congress. His three greatest achievements are: The Medical Association of the State of Alabama; the Public Health System of Alabama; the law to regulate the practice of medicine in Alabama. His addresses and medical papers are too numerous to be mentioned here, but a list of a few of the more important is here subjoined. On the "Principles of Organization and Evolution of Organic Forms," 1871; "History of the Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1873;" "The White Blood-Corpuscle, its Physiology and Pathology," 1874; "History of the Small-Pox Epidemic of 1874-75 in the City of Mobile," 1875; "Yellow Fever in Relation to its Cause," 1877; "Hermaphroditism," 1878; "Theory and Practice of Quarantine," 1879; "Haemorrhagic Malarial Fever," 1884; "The Alcohol Question," 1883; "Problems in Regard to Yellow Fever and the Prevention of Yellow Fever Epidemics," 1888; the article on the "Treatment of Yellow Fever," in Hare's System of Therapeutics, 1891; the sketch of the "Medical History of Alabama," in the Memorial History of Alabama, 1893.

COLEMAN, W. Franklin, of Chicago, Ill., was born in Brockville, Canada, January 6, 1838, and in early infancy moved to a place

founded by his ancestors, and more recently known as Lyn. From the age of six to twelve, his education was directed by the rod of the village schoolmaster. For the three succeeding years he attended the Brockville Grammar School, whence he went to the Academy of Potsdam, N. Y., for an equal period. The study of medicine was begun at McGill College, Montreal, where, at the completion of the third year, an attack of typhoid fever induced him to throw physic to the dogs. Two years later his medical studies were resumed, at Queen's College, Kingston, Canada, and, after two years, a diploma with honors was received (1863). For seven years the young doctor administered advice and medicine in his native village of Lyn. A desire for more thorough knowledge and skill in one special branch of his profession induced Dr. Coleman to turn his attention to the department of the eye and ear. A year was spent in England, at Moorfield's Eye Hospital and the London Hospital, at the close of which (in 1870) he took the degree of M. R. C. S., England. Returning to Canada, he settled in Toronto, forming a partnership with Dr. Rosebrugh, an oculist and aurist of established reputation. He was appointed Surgeon to the Toronto Eye and Ear Infirmary, which position he held during his seven years' residence in that city. With a view of acquiring a still further knowledge in his specialty, Dr. Coleman again went abroad, and spent a year in the clinics of Vienna and Heidelberg, under the guidance of such men as Jaeger, Politzer, and O'Becker. Upon his return to Canada, he selected St. John, N. B., as his field for special practice, and here another seven years' service won him a Rachel and goodly wages.



W. Franklin Coleman

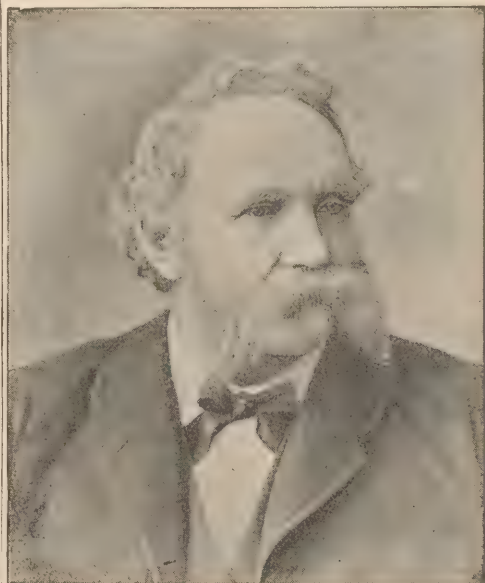
But the oculist's ambition soon outstripped the confines of this quiet Canadian city; and, having, in addition to a large private practice,

gained a rich experience from his position as sole oculist and aurist to the Provincial Hospital, he again turned westward, and decided to settle in this leading city, where, in a few years, he has earned the reward of a good practice and wide reputation. Finding here no school for graduates in medicine, Dr. Coleman, after a year of persevering labor, succeeded in organizing the Chicago Polyclinic. The management of this institution proving unsatisfactory to himself and some of his colleagues, they established the Post-graduate Medical School, of Chicago. Dr. Coleman is a member of the Chicago Ophthalmological Society; of the Chicago Medical Society, and of the Illinois State Medical Society. He is oculist and aurist to the St. Elizabeth and Chicago Charity Hospitals; president and director of ophthalmology in the Post-graduate Medical School of Chicago; also examiner of pension claims for eye and ear applicants. His contributions to ophthalmic literature are: "Tobacco Amblyopia;" "The Ophthalmoscope in the Diagnosis of Brain Diseases;" "The Ophthalmoscope in the Diagnosis of General Disease;" "Is Retinitis Pigmentosa an Evidence of Degeneration in the Offspring of Consanguineous Marriage?" "The Treatment of Retinitis Pigmentosa;" "The Determination and Treatment of Hyperopia;" "Can the Accommodation be Paralyzed by Homatropine?" "The Use of a Plus Cylinder in Myopic Astigmatism of Low Degree;" "A Case of Ptosis from Lipoma;" "Cases in Practice of Sympathetic Ophthalmia," and "Cases of Ossification of the Choroid."

COLES, Abraham, of Monterey, California, was born in Scotch Plains, N. J., December 26, 1813, and died May 3, 1891. When seventeen years old he became tutor of Latin and mathematics in the Plainfield, N. J., Seminary; subsequently he studied law for a few months, and then studied medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, whence he graduated in 1835. He established himself in the practice of his profession in Newark, N. J., and became noted as a skillful physician and surgeon. He remained in that city until within a few years of his death. Dr. Coles visited Europe in 1848, and devoted much time working and studying in the hospitals of Paris during the Revolution. He made a second visit to Europe in 1854. Besides numerous translations, he wrote largely on literary, medical, and scientific subjects; took an active interest in promoting local and general education; and became proficient in Greek, Hebrew, Sanskrit, and the modern languages. In 1866 he was president of the New Jersey Medical Society, and his formal address was a physiological poem, "The Microcosm," which has been recently published with his other literary productions.

COLLINS, James, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Pineville, Bucks county, that State, October 20, 1831. He graduated B. A. at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., in 1858, and M. D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1860. He was a student at George August University, Göttingen, Germany, until the outbreak of the late war of the rebellion; was appointed surgeon of third regiment P. R. V. C., May, 1861; served in the army of Potomac, and was a resident of Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia, during the summer of 1862; subsequently assistant surgeon and surgeon United States vol-

unteers, and brevet lieutenant-colonel; executive officer at depot field hospital, at City Point, Virginia; and was mustered out at the end of the war. He was Demonstrator of Surgery at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; consulting surgeon German hospital for twelve years; surgeon of aural department of Philadelphia Infirmary; is member of the American Medical Association and other medical societies; was delegate to International Medical Congress at Washington, D. C., and Berlin, Germany. Was member of the Examining Board of Pension Surgeons, and is active in affairs pertaining to education; also a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion. His contributions to medical literature have



James Collins

been limited to various papers before medical societies. After the war he settled in Philadelphia, where he has since resided.

COLVIN, Darwin, of Clyde, Wayne county, N. Y., was born in Washington county, that State, July 6, 1822. His father, who was descended from a Rhode Island family, was a young physician at this time, and came into Wayne county, N. Y., in 1831. The subject of this sketch was at an early age placed in an academy which furnished exceptional advantages, and in due time was quite thoroughly instructed in Latin and mathematics. After five years of such instruction he determined upon the study of medicine, yet he entered a drug store as clerk, and remained as such until he was eighteen years of age (in the meantime thoroughly informing himself on materia medica and pharmacy), when he entered his father's and uncle's office as a student in medicine. In the autumn of 1841 he matriculated in the medical department of Hobart College in Geneva, New York, where were such professors as the late Frank H. Hamilton, John Delamater, and other noted teachers, and graduated at that institution in January,

1844. He then formed a co-partnership with his father in practice, which business relation pleasantly continued for five years. At the expiration of this period, notwithstanding the copartnership had ceased, they remained in close proximity to each other, almost daily being associated in practice, until the father's death, which occurred thirty years thereafter. In 1845 he married the daughter of Linus Ely, M. D., at that time a prominent physician of Seneca county, N. Y., and began his married life in the house in which he has ever since resided, a period of forty-seven years. He rapidly secured a successful practice, his tastes inclining him to obstetrics and diseases of children. For thirty years he was engaged in an extensive midwifery practice in which he was very successful, and was often asked in consultation. Finally, from declining health, he was obliged, to a great extent,



Darwin Colvin.

to abandon his favorite branch of practice, and confine himself almost exclusively to the practice of medicine. In 1862 he passed the necessary examination and received a surgeon's commission in the Federal army, but was never in actual service. He has devoted much attention to the study of insanity and kindred diseases, and has, as an expert, been frequently in the courts for the purpose of giving evidence relative to this and other medical questions. Although never having surgical aspirations, yet an operation and its result, which has always given him great pleasure, was in the case of a soldier who received a gunshot wound of the cranium, producing a comminuted fracture of the right parietal bone, at the battle of Gettysburg. Owing to a failure in elevating the fragments at the time, epileptoid convulsions supervened within two years and so frequently did they recur, that they were soon of almost daily occurrence.

In 1868 he came under Dr. Colvin's observation, and was advised to submit to an operation which he readily did. The operation was made, and the depressed bone removed, and resulted, with one exception (six weeks after), in no return of the seizures. The patient lived fifteen years, dying from some other cause. But four or five cases of gunshot wounds of the cranium, resulting in epilepsy, occurred during the rebellion (all of which were operated upon) not one of which, save this one, was successful. This case is published in the first surgical volume of the "Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion." Dr. Colvin was appointed surgeon of the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New York by its governor in 1864, and served as such until it was disbanded, a period of about four years. He has a large consulting practice in his own and adjoining counties, besides a finely selected, though intentionally limited, general practice. He has frequently acted as president of his county medical society, and is a member of the American Medical Association, and in 1887, was its second vice-president. He is a retired permanent member of the Medical Society of the State of New York and is one of the founders of the New York State Medical Association, and at one time was one of its vice-presidents and a member of its council. He has frequently contributed papers to that association and to many medical journals upon various medical subjects. At various times he has been president of his village board of education and board of health.

COMEGYS, Cornelius George, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born at Cherburg, the family mansion, Kent county, Del., July 23, 1846. His father was governor of Delaware, 1839-42, and was a descendant of a German-Holland family that settled in Kent county, Md., in 1660. Dr. Comegys was educated in the Dover Academy, Delaware. In 1839 he married a daughter of Governor Tiffin, of Ohio. It was his plan to have entered upon the study of medicine at the usual time, but circumstances led him to Indiana, where he embarked in business, which ended unsuccessfully after several years of effort. He then went to Philadelphia, and entered upon the study of medicine as a student of Professor W. E. Horner. He graduated in the class of 1848 at the University of Pennsylvania. He began work in Philadelphia, but removed to Cincinnati in 1849, where the advent of the Asiatic cholera that year gave him the opportunity of obtaining a large practice. In 1851 he went to London and Paris for clinical study. In 1852 he was elected to the chair of anatomy in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and gave a course; but resigned to accept the chair of the institutes in the new Miami Medical College. In this position he remained until the fusion of that school with the Medical College of Ohio in 1857, where he occupied the same chair until 1860; then, with several of his colleagues, he resigned. In 1864 he was re-elected, and held also the additional title of Professor of Clinical Medicine. Ill-health led him to resign again in 1868. The chief feature of his relationship to both these schools was the leadership in the establishment of a college dispensary for the advantage of college clinics, after the manner of those in the Philadelphia schools. He became connected

with the Cincinnati Hospital in 1857, and has been a lecturer on clinical medicine and president of the staff. It was through his recommendation that the board of trustees established the department of pathology separate from the clinical service. His chief literary work is the translation from the French of the widely known "History of Medicine," by Renouard. He is the author of numerous papers in the medical press, two of which have attracted much attention: one, "On the Pathology and Treatment of Phthisis," 1854, referred to in the American edition of "Watson's Practice," and in Copeland's Dictionary," American edition; the other, "On Cool Bathing in the Treatment of (Infantile) Enterocolitis," *Philadelphia Medical Times*, July, 1875; of which Professor H. C. Woods says, in 1877, after having practiced it extensively during the hot term of 1876, "It must be granted to Dr. Comegys the credit of having introduced one of the most life-saving improvements in modern therapeutics." Dr. Comegys believes himself to have been the first to have announced the correct theory of counter-irritation in therapeutics. His views on this subject are to be found in the "Treatment of Asiatic Cholera," *American Journal of Medicine*, 1866; and "Reports of Cases of Brain Tumors," *Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter*, 1870. His address before the Alumni Association of the University of Pennsylvania in 1875 has attracted large attention outside the profession by reason of his discussion that "A Healthy Brain is Necessary to a Free Will." In the same lecture is found a glowing eulogy on the distinguished career of the venerable Professor George B. Wood, and which drew from that eminent man a letter of acknowledgment. His earnest plea also for a "Reform in Medical Teaching" exerted much influence in effecting the change in the course now pursued in the university. Dr. Comegys also produced a new specialty, the "Practice at the Bar" of legal medicine by physicians themselves; also a more comprehensive journalism as a present need of the average physician. As a member of the staff of the hospital he has been a steady advocate of the necessity of giving bed-side instruction to advanced students in the wards; and that students should be required to pass in clinical examination in order to graduate. He thinks that instruction offered to large classes in amphitheaters is wholly inadequate. He has been largely interested in public education, and has for twenty years past been a director in the board of education, or university board. As chairman of the library committee in 1857, he developed what now constitutes the great Public Library of Cincinnati. He entered the municipal legislature in 1859, and secured the organization of the University of Cincinnati, and is now president of its board of trustees. He is one of the founders of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, and has served as president; also of Cincinnati Medical Society, of which he has been president. He is an associate member of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and permanent member of the American Medical Association. At the Detroit meeting of the organization in 1892, and at Milwaukee in 1893, Dr. Comegys, as chairman of a special committee to petition Congress to create a department, and secretary of public health, reported hopeful progress in securing the establishment

of this much-needed legislation, so well calculated to promote in a large way the public welfare.

CONNER, Phineas Sanborn, of Cincinnati, O., son of the late Dr. P. S. Conner, was born in West Chester, Pa., August 23, 1839. He was educated at the Hughes High School, Cincinnati, and at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1859. He then studied medicine in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he received the degree of M. D. in 1861. He entered the United States Army the same year, and held the position of assistant surgeon with the rank of brevet captain and brevet major. He established himself at Cincinnati in 1866, and was elected Professor of Surgery in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. Since 1867 he has been connected with the Medical College of Ohio, holding now the chair of Surgery, and since 1878 has held the chair of Surgery in the Dartmouth Medical College, New Hampshire. He is Surgeon to the Cincinnati and Good Samaritan Hospitals. He is a member of various medical societies, national and local, and has been president of the American Surgical Association, of the American Academy of Medicine, of the Ohio State Medical Society, and of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine.

CONNOR, Leartus, of Detroit, Michigan, was born in Coldenham, Orange county, New York, January 29, 1843. His mother was Caroline Corwin, sixth in descent from Matthias Corwin, who emigrated from England and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1633. His father was Hezekial Connor, third in descent from William Connor, who emigrated from Castle Pollard, county of West Meath, Ireland, and settled in Scotchtown, Orange county, New York, 1767. He prepared for college at Walkill Academy, in Middletown, New York, and graduated A. B., from Williams College, Massachusetts, June, 1865, and received the degree of A. M., in 1868. To complete his preparation for the study of medicine, he served as principal assistant of Mexico Academy, at Mexico, Oswego county, New York, during two years, spending the leisure from his teaching duties in the study of the geology, botany and conchology of that region. His medical preceptor was Dr. George L. Dayton, of Mexico, N. Y. He spent one year in the medical department of the University of Michigan, devoting special attention to the work in the chemical and anatomical laboratories, for which that institution was celebrated. He then spent two full years in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City. The intervals between the regular courses in the college he spent in taking private courses in dispensaries and hospitals, finally graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1870. After spending a few months in practice at Searsville, New York, he removed to Detroit, Michigan, February, 1871, to teach chemistry and conduct the chemical laboratory in the Detroit Medical College, and to engage in the practice of medicine. His interest in ophthalmology and otology was awakened by the didactic and clinical instruction of the late Dr. C. R. Agnew and Dr. Herman Knapp, of New York, and increased by the cases that came under his care in general practice. These cases became so numerous that, in 1878, he



Leartes Connor

was compelled to abandon all general practice and devote himself exclusively to their management. From 1871 to 1881, he taught continuously in the Detroit Medical College, as follows: One year chemistry, seven years physiology and clinical medicine, and two years didactic and clinical ophthalmology and otology. For several years he was secretary of the Detroit Medical College; during seven years he was secretary of the American Medical College Association. Since 1871 he has edited a medical journal, known successively as the *Detroit Review of Medicine and Pharmacy*, *Detroit Medical Journal*, *Detroit Lancet*, and now the *American Lancet*. During one year he was president of the American Medical Editors' Association. Besides the editorial writing monthly for his own journal, he has contributed papers to other medical journals, and to the transactions of many medical societies, as the Detroit Academy of Medicine, the Michigan State Medical Society, the American Academy of Medicine, the Ophthalmic Section of the American Medical Association, the Ophthalmic Section of the International Medical Congress, at its Washington meeting, etc., discussing topics connected with the affections of the eye and ear. He has been active in promoting the interests of the medical societies of which he is a member. He has served as secretary and president of the Detroit Academy of Medicine for two terms each; as vice-president of the American Academy of Medicine one year; as vice-president of the American Medical Association one year; as trustee of the *Association Journal* six years; as chairman of the Section on Ophthalmology of the American Medical Association one year. His hospital work has been constant. For six years after settling in Detroit he served as physician to St. Mary's Hospital; for twelve years he has been Ophthalmic Surgeon to Harper Hospital; for two years he has been Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital; and for

four years he has been Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon to the Children's Free Hospital.

COOVER, Eli Houser, of Harrisburg, Pa., son of Jacob and Annie Houser Coover, was born October 1, 1827, near Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa. He acquired his early education in the high school of Mechanicsburg; read medicine with Augustus Vanhoff, M. D., and was graduated in medicine from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1850. In April, 1850, he located in New Cumberland, Pa., where he had a lucrative practice until 1869, when he moved to Harrisburg, Pa., where he has since remained in active medical and surgical practice. As early as 1856 he removed the parotid gland successfully. In 1870 he performed the operation of resection of the forearm with perfect success. On November 22, 1871, he treated very successfully a case of strychnine poisoning with chloral hydrate and bromide of potassium (see *Scientific American*, December 16, 1871). In February, 1877, he described in *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Philadelphia, his concavo flexion splint for the treatment of Barton's fracture (see Agnew's Surgery). Some time before this he had invented the concavo extension splint. He contributed to the same journal in 1878 an article on spinal diseases and spinal curvatures, and their treatment by the use of his close-fitting, self-adjusting silicated soda spinal jacket or corset, which invention has been very successful in the treatment of spinal diseases by him. The jacket was presented before the American Medical Association in New York, June, 1880. He was one of the originators of the Cumberland County (Pa.) Medical Society, and in 1870 became a member of the Dauphin County (Pa.)



E. H. Coover

Medical Society by certificate; he is a member of the State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He filled the posi-

tion of Northern Central Railroad surgeon from 1851 to 1869. He was a United States examining surgeon for pensions from 1872 to 1883; president of Dauphin County Medical Society in 1883. He has two sons, both physicians: David H. Coover, specialist of the eye and ear in Denver, Col., and H. Ross Coover, practicing in Harrisburg, Pa.

CORNETT, William T. S., of Madison, Ind., was born July 11, 1805, at Carrollton, Ky. His father died during the infancy of the subject of this sketch, after which his care devolved entirely upon his mother. He received a common school education, and was then sent to Lexington, Ky., to study the Latin and Greek languages in Transylvania University. After this course he was placed by his guardian (against his inclination) in the office of a general practitioner of medicine to acquire a knowledge of his profession. He there learned to compound drugs and fill prescriptions, a necessary part, he still thinks, of medical education. Being duly encouraged by his preceptor he resolved on success if possible, and became a diligent student for about three years. He then returned to the university and attended one full course of lectures in its medical department in the winter of 1823-24. The members of the faculty at that time were: Dudley, Caldwell, Brown, Drake, Richardson, Blythe and Best. At the end of this course he found himself nineteen years of age and his means exhausted. He was consequently compelled to seek a location and offer his medical services to the public. On reaching Dearborn county, Indiana, where he temporarily located, he was informed that the law of the State made it an indictable offense for any one to practice medicine without first being examined and licensed. Each judicial district constituted a medical district and the district society had three censors, whose duty it was to examine applicants and if found qualified, they would give a permit to practice until the next meeting of the society, when the case would be finally acted upon. He passed a satisfactory examination, one of the censors being a Scotchman and a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. At the next meeting of the district society the censors reported him qualified and a diploma was granted, signed by the president, secretary, and censors, and stamped with the seal of the society. He still has this diploma in a tin box, lying between two college diplomas of a later date, conferring upon him the degree of M. D. He was chosen a delegate to represent the district society at the next meeting of the State society at Indianapolis in 1825. At this meeting there were few in attendance outside of that city. The president, Dr. Samuel Grant Mitchell, read his address, but no papers were read by the members. Dr. Cornett had a paper in his pocket, but finding that no one else had, made no mention of it. At the next meeting of the legislature the law regulating the practice of medicine in his State was repealed in order to give the people a chance to employ "steam doctors." This was the last meeting of the original Indiana State Medical Society, and as far as known Dr. Cornett is the only man now living who was a member of it. On his return he made an abridgment of his paper and sent it to Dr. Drake at Cincinnati, who was then editing the *Western Journal of Medical and Physical Sciences*. His paper found a place in

the journal and in consideration of it he was complimented with a year's subscription (\$5.00) which he regarded as an invitation to become a contributor to its pages. On locating at Versailles, Ripley county, Ind., in the spring of 1825, he met a competitor, who soon left, and he then became the only physician in the county for a period of three years, and was compelled (single handed and alone) to assume all the responsibilities in the practice of medicine, surgery, and obstetrics. This he regarded as a great advantage, as it taught him self-reliance. During the years of his pupilage and early practice medical books were scarce. The doctor is quoted as saying: "On practice we had Cullen and Thomas, the latter was regarded as the best. He did not commit Thomas to memory as Dr. Physick did Cullen, but he went over it so often and so studiously that he knew thoroughly its contents, and when he settled the diagnosis in a case he knew at once how Dr. Thomas would treat it if present. He thinks a half a dozen books to examine on a case would have caused confusion and hesitancy. In obstetrics he was also thorough in James Merriman. Ripley is a large county, it was heavily timbered, and its early settlements chiefly in the valleys of its water-courses. The principal diseases during summer and autumn were cholera morbus, dysentery, summer complaint of children, remittent and intermittent fever. Most writers think the last two diseases have one and the same cause, viz: "Malaria, a convenient peg on which to hang our ignorance," but in Cornett's opinion these diseases are specifically different, as much so as small-pox and measles, and that such is caused by a specific living germ though found as neighbors in the same locality. He states that before the days of quinine, chronic intermittents were common, lasting six months or even a year, and that remittent fever destroyed the patient or subsided within a given time and holds that if there be a unity of cause there should be a unity of effect. At the beginning and during the early years of his professional life, blood-letting was practiced in most inflammatory diseases and in some which were not inflammatory. This practice became unpopular from its abuse and was abandoned. It is now styled the "lost art" in therapeutics. Those who had written books and lectures in its favor then imagined that a change of type in disease in general had occurred, and as a consequence there was no further use for the lancet, but Dr. Cornett was not convinced of the soundness of this view and never expects to be. He writes that he has used the lancet to remove blood pressure from the brain in every case of puerperal convulsions that he has ever seen, either in his own practice or in the practice of others when called in council and that they have all recovered and says that the result is no doubt exceptional, but it has impressed him with the belief that the practice was not injurious." In a recent number of a St. Louis medical journal there is a paper in which the writer claims eight consecutive recoveries from this affection, the treatment being morphine hypodermically used. These apparent opposites are calculated to make us ask ourselves the question, what is medical experience worth? The *rationale* of this is explained by Dr. Cornett as follows: "A moderate dose of opium is a stimulant and does injury by increasing blood pressure, whilst a larger dose

weakens the force of the circulation and consequently lessens blood pressure. Thus these two modes may tend to the same result." His contributions to medical literature have been on a variety of subjects and have been published in the Transactions of the Indiana State Medical Society and in the leading medical journals of the South and West. Dr. Cornett represented the county of Ripley for six years in the State Senate of Indiana, beginning in 1841. At the session of 1843-44 when the revenue bill of the house was reported to the senate he moved to amend said bill so that an additional one cent on the hundred dollars be levied as a fund with which to build a lunatic asylum. This amendment was carried in the senate and the house concurred in the amendment. With this fund a farm was purchased near Indianapolis, and on it the first hospital for the insane erected. This property is said now to be worth a million and a half dollars. (For the truth of this statement see Senate Journal 1843-44, page 521.) The history of the origin and progress of this institution has been written and published more than once without the mention of the name of Dr. Cornett in connection with it. The above injustice is therefore a sufficient apology for including the subject in this sketch. Dr. Cornett received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Louisville and also from the Central Medical College of Indiana in 1852. He practiced medicine at Versailles, Ind., for forty years. In 1867 he removed to the city of his present residence and retired from professional life.

CORSON, Hiram, of Plymouth Meeting, Pa., son of Joseph Corson and Hannah Dickinson Corson, was born October 8, 1804, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. His father was of Huguenot descent, his first American ancestors being Cornelius Corson, who came from France and settled on Staten Island when the Huguenots were fleeing in all directions from the persecution of Louis XIV prior to 1680. His mother was of English descent, her ancestry running back two hundred and fifty years in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, to Charles Dickinson, a merchant of London, whose father was Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod, Order of Bath, in the court of James I, and who was himself a direct descendant of Edward III. The Dickinsons were among the first converts to Quakerism through the direct agency of George Fox himself, who visited them both in England and after their arrival in this country. It was no doubt the influence of his religious views which induced William Dickinson to move, as early as 1680, to Penn's Colony, where many of his descendants still remain. Mr. Wharton Dickinson—a descendant of Governor Dickinson of Pennsylvania—runs back the Dickinson line, through official papers, from Charles of London to Ivar of Norway, A. D. 700. Dr. Corson, after having received his plain and moderate education in the schools of Friends at Plymouth Meeting and in Philadelphia, studied medicine with Dr. Richard D. Corson, of New Hope, Pa., March 9, 1826, and graduated M. D. in the University of Pennsylvania, March 27, 1828. He began to practice in the same year at Plymouth Meeting, where he has ever since remained. At that time cold water was rarely used as drink for sick people in any disease. In measles and other cutaneous diseases it was

denounced as positively dangerous. Hot teas were in universal use in all diseases. Dr. Corson resolved never to use them in any febrile disease if they were not craved by the patient; and at once, in 1829, when the measles appeared, gave freely of cold water, not only to allay the craving thirst for it, that is always present in that disease, but also as a remedial measure to reduce the high temperature. This plan of treatment was before that time an unheard-of one, and was condemned by the profession everywhere. In 1830 he began the treatment of scarlet fever in the same way, and by sponging the surface of the body with cold water when the heat was great, and also by having pieces of ice held in the mouth to cool it and the swelled tonsils. This treatment was severely criticised and denounced, but it proved so successful that in his sixty years of practice it was continued; and, in



Hiram Corson

measles, he can say that under this cooling treatment not one patient was lost. To the use of ice in the mouth, cold water as drink, and cool sponging of the body, with copious affusions of cold water on the head when the brain, in scarlet fever, was affected, he added, in 1844, the external application of ice to the inflamed sub-maxillary glands; and, from that time to the present, has regarded this treatment of scarlet fever as the most successful known to the profession, and by far the most agreeable to the patients and the nurses. His contributions to the literature of the profession were numerous. Papers on measles in 1844 and 1872; on scarlet fever because of the persistent opposition to this mode of treatment—termed by his critics the freezing treatment—and because of the too-fatal modes of various kinds in common use he wrote frequently,

that others might be led to try his measures. Papers on this subject—treatment of scarlet fever—may be found in Transactions of the Pennsylvania Medical Society of 1857, 1862, 1864, 1867, 1871, 1872 and 1876; and in *Medical and Surgical Reporter* of Philadelphia, in 1871, 1873, 1876 and 1882. These papers were efficient in causing many of the profession to adopt the measures and bear testimony to the value of the reform. Among other papers are those entitled "Epidemic Jaundice;" "Belladonna in Whooping-cough;" "Ice as a Remedy for Inflammation of Mammary Glands;" "Reminiscences of the Asiatic Cholera of 1832;" "Puerperal Convulsions;" "Thoughts on Midwifery;" "Meddlesome Midwifery;" "Midwifery in the Country;" "Three Thousand and Thirty-three Cases of Midwifery;" "Food for Infants," an advocacy for undiluted milk, as against the starving dilution which has slain its thousands; the "Use of Opium in Obstetrics;" "Sulphate Quinine as an Antipyretic in Pneumonia," denying its value; "Ice in Glossitis, Peritonitis and Typhilitis," locally applied; "Cimicifuga a Remedy for Chorea;" "Rhus Glabrum in Stomatitis;" "Hydrophobia;" "The Use of Stimulants by the Profession;" "Diphtheria Treated by Ice Externally and Internally; four papers in 1881 on "Blood-letting in Pneumonia," "Blood-letting in the Old," "Blood-letting in the Young," "Blood-letting in Inflammatory Diseases;" "Pneumonia," a review in four papers in 1890; "Pneumonia, its Unsuccessful Treatment by Arterial Sedatives and its Successful Treatment by Blood-letting," read before the Philadelphia County Medical Society, by request, in April, 1892, and discussed by its members; "How Shall We Conduct a Labor?" "Cold as a Remedy in Febrile Affections"—read before the Ninth International Medical Congress; "Scarlet Fever in a Puerperal Patient," subdued by the cold treatment; and "Cerebro Spinal Meningitis." Important as some of these papers were, especially those showing the value of the cooling treatment in measles and scarlet fever, diphtheria and local inflammations, and of the safety and value of blood-letting in pneumonia and other inflammations, his greater work was begun when in his fifty-sixth year, when he was pressed by a large and laborious country practice. Then, in the face of almost universal opposition by the profession, he began his efforts for the recognition of women physicians by the profession. After continuous efforts in the meetings of the State Medical Society, year after year, this was accomplished in 1871, and women physicians became fully recognized by the profession in the State. But this was only preparatory to the yet more important work of his advanced age. In 1877, when seventy-three years old, he brought before the State Medical Society a resolution for the appointment of a committee to "report on the propriety of having female physicians to have the care of the insane of their sex." The resolution was adopted; the committee appointed; he was made chairman, and in a little more than two years from that time—in 1879—though strongly opposed before the legislature by superintendents of the State hospitals for the insane and their medical aids, a law was enacted authorizing boards of trustees of these hospitals to appoint women physicians to have medical care of the female in-

sane. This was the beginning of a reform which has since spread over the whole country, and in Massachusetts, New York and some other States imperative law compels trustees to appoint female physicians to have entire charge of the female insane. The result of this movement is indeed wonderful. In the Norristown Hospital, where Dr. Alice Bennett has entire control of the female insane, there are now 1,002 female patients. Many honors have been conferred upon Dr. Corson during his long professional career. He became an honorary member Philadelphia Medical Society in 1828. He was founder of Montgomery County Medical Society in 1847, and president of it in 1849. He was elected member of the Pennsylvania Medical Society in 1849, and president of his State Medical Society in 1852; elected corresponding member Page Literary Society at Millersville Normal School, 1858; member American Medical Association, 1862; elected corresponding member "Meigs and Mason Academy of Medicine," at Middleport, O., 1873; associate member Philadelphia Obstetric Society, 1874; associate fellow Philadelphia College of Physicians, 1876; honorary member Harrisburg Pathological Society, 1881; life member in Alumni Association of University of Pennsylvania (and now one of its vice-presidents), 1879; elected member "Historical Society of Pennsylvania," 1884; member board of trustees of Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, Pa., from 1877 to 1884; appointed official visitor, by Board of Public Charities, to Montgomery county jail and alms-house, and later to the hospital for the insane at Norristown, Pa., but after service of several years declined the latter appointment and resigned the former one, because of advanced age, in 1893, and was elected honorary member American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists in 1892. In 1888, after having been in continuous practice for sixty years, he retired from the active duties of a profession for the advancement and honor of which he still labors.

CORTELYOU, Peter R., of Marietta, Ga., was born February 11, 1843, at Brooklyn, N. Y. He is a son of the late Adrian V. Cortelyou, one of the earlier settlers of Brooklyn, being of French-Hugenot descent, on his father's, and English on his mother's side. His early education was had at private schools, and he graduated at Yale University in 1864. He then studied medicine in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and graduated in 1867. He was a private pupil in the office of the late Professor James R. Wood, of New York. He obtained the first appointment on the staff of Bellevue Hospital where he remained one year and one-half. He then entered private practice in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was appointed visiting physician to The Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, and to St. John's Hospital, and to the Chair of Throat and Lungs in Demilt Dispensary. He secured a good practice, but was obliged to leave Brooklyn on account of pulmonary trouble. He came to Georgia and in 1879 located in Marietta, where, after recovering his health, he again commenced practice. He is a permanent member The American Medical Association, and The Georgia State Medical Association, and in the latter has held the office of vice-president. For some years he gave lectures on physiology to the schools in Marietta. He has gained some

local reputation in the treatment of diseases of the throat, lungs and nasal organs, although doing a general practice.

COXE, John Redman, of Philadelphia, was born in Trenton, N. J., in 1773, and died in the former city, March 22, 1864. He was educated in Philadelphia, under the charge of his grandfather, Dr. Redman, until his tenth year, when he went to England, and remained until his seventeenth year. In Edinburgh he completed his classical education, and attended a course of medical lectures at the university of that city. In 1790 he returned to America, and after studying medicine regularly with Dr. Rush, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1794. The subject of his thesis was "Inflammation." He witnessed the epidemic yellow fever of 1793, while a student of medicine. After graduation, Dr. Coxe again visited Europe, and remained a pupil of the London Hospital for one year; he subsequently studied in Edinburgh and Paris, and returned to Philadelphia in 1796. In 1797, Dr. Coxe served as one of the resident physicians of Bush Hill Hospital, under the charge of Drs. Physick and Cathrall, when, as Dr. Bell informs us, there were only twenty-three or twenty-four physicians who remained at their posts during this epidemic of yellow fever, and eight of their number died. Dr. Coxe was appointed, by the board of health, physician of the port, in 1798, the period of another great visitation of yellow fever. He was likewise, for several years, physician of the Philadelphia Dispensary, and of the Pennsylvania Hospital. He was, at the commencement of the present century, an earnest, enthusiastic advocate of vaccination. After vaccinating his oldest child, then an infant, at the time the full efficacy of the practice was still in suspense in the public mind, he fully tested it by exposing him to the influence of small-pox. The result of this, then bold experiment, contributed in no small degree to establish reliance on the protective power of vaccination. Dr. Coxe succeeded Dr. Woodhouse in the chair of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, in 1809, and was transferred to that of *materia medica* and pharmacy, in 1819, which he held until 1835. He was possessed of considerable classical attainments, and was well versed in the ancient literature of medicine. The doctrines and opinions of the earlier fathers of physic had so superior a value in his estimation as to lead to too exclusive an exposition of them in his lectures. This was more particularly the case when occupying the chair of *materia medica* and pharmacy; but the merit is due him of opposing the extended assumption of the doctrines of solidism that prevailed, and of giving proper significance to the facts of the humoral physiology and pathology, which were gaining ground from the commencement of the present century, and are now fully admitted. He insisted upon the correctness of the doctrine of the absorption of medicinal substances, and upon the explanation, by it, of their *modus operandi*. He published a treatise on "Inflammation," 1794; and on "Vaccination," 1800. Dr. Coxe at one time was the editor of the *Medical Museum*. This periodical was commenced in 1804; the same year as the publication of Dr. Barton, and was continued regularly until 1811. It may be said to be the first uniformly issued periodical in the city of Philadelphia, but not in the United States, as, in this respect,

the city of New York takes precedence. He published, as editor, the *American Dispensary*, a work largely derived from *Duncan's Edinburgh Dispensary*. In 1808 he published a Medical Dictionary. Late in life he issued an Exposition of the Works of Hippocrates, and an "Essay on the Origin of the Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood." In 1829, he introduced, and succeeded in cultivating, the true jalap plant, thus enabling Mr. Nuttall to determine its real character and position. He died at the advanced age of ninety years.

CRAIK, James, of Fairfax county, Va., was born in Scotland in 1731, and died February 6, 1814. He was educated to be a surgeon in the British army, but came to Virginia early in life; accompanied Washington in the expedition against the French and Indians in 1754, and was in Braddock's disastrous campaign in 1755; attended that general after his defeat and assisted in dressing his wounds. We owe to Dr. Craik the details of Washington's remarkable escape at Braddock's defeat. While exploring the western part of Virginia in 1779, he met an aged Indian chief who told him, by an interpreter, that he had made a long journey to see Colonel Washington, at whom, in the battle of Monongehela, he had fired his rifle fifteen times, ordering all his young men to do the same. During the Revolutionary War Dr. Craik served in the medical department and rose to the first rank. He was active in disclosing the conspiracy of 1777, to remove the Commander-in-Chief, and in 1781, as director-general of the hospital at Yorktown, was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. After the war he removed to the neighborhood of Mount Vernon at Washington's request, and attended him in his last illness. Washington spoke of him as, "My compatriot in arms, my old and intimate friend."

CRANDALL, William Wells, of Wellsville, N. Y., was born in Genesee Allegany county, N. Y., March 23, 1828. He was the youngest son of Ezekiel and Susan Wells Crandall, natives of Hopkinton, R. I., and of English descent. His father held a major's commission in the war of 1812, serving with honor in the defenses of Rhode Island and Connecticut. Dr. Crandall was educated at Alfred Academy, and Bown University, was granted a "Teacher's State Certificate," by Victor M. Rice, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of New York, and taught several years in the public schools of New York and Rhode Island. He began the study of medicine with H. P. Saunders, M. D., of Alfred Centre, N. Y., in 1855, but at the end of the first year went to New York for the greater opportunities of hospital and clinical study, where he remained till graduated from "The University of the City of New York," March 6, 1858, the faculty granting him, additional to the regular diploma, a "Certificate of Honor," as an evidence of his having pursued a fuller course of medical instruction than usually followed by students. He was also graduated from the "New York Ophthalmic Hospital." Immediately after he went abroad, studying in London and Guy's Hospitals, the former under the celebrated Dr. Curling. Returning to this country he settled in Andover, N. Y., succeeding to the patronage of J. J. Harmon, M. D.; after six years successful practice he returned to New York and pursued special studies with Professors Austin Flint, Sr., in diseases of the chest, Austin



William W. Crandall.

Flint, Jr., in microscopy and urinary diseases, and Stephen Smith, in operative surgery. He also took a course in the Post-Graduate School of New York in 1884. Dr. Crandall was elected member of assembly for Allegany county in the State Legislature of 1872, re-elected in 1873, serving on the committees of "Public Education," and "Public Health," being chairman of the latter, in which capacity he was instrumental in initiating several important measures. He has been a member of the Elmira Academy of Medicine, Hornellsville Academy of Medicine, twice president of the latter, President of Allegany County Medical Society, permanent member of the New York State Medical Society since 1881, and vice-president of that society in 1891; also representative delegate for Allegany County Medical Society and to the Pan-American Medical Congress, and member of its Auxiliary Committee, Washington, D. C., 1893.

CROSBY, Alpheus Benning, of New York City, was born February 22, 1832, at Gilman-town, N. H., and died in Hanover, N. H., August 9, 1877. He is the son of Dixie Crosby, M. D., LL. D., and the grandson of Asa Crosby, M. D. His family has resided in this country since the settlement of New England by the Puritans, and has included among its members no less than sixteen physicians. Receiving his preliminary training at Moor's Charity School, he entered Dartmouth College, graduating therefrom in 1853, and from the medical department of the same institution in 1856. Locating at Hanover, N. H., in 1856, he the same year became Demonstrator of Pathological Anatomy at Dartmouth College, Adjunct Professor of Surgery in 1862 at Dartmouth College; Professor of Surgery, Dartmouth College 1866; Professor of Surgery, University of Vermont, 1865; lecturer on surgery at the medical school of Bowdoin College, 1868; professor of surgery, University of Michigan,

1869; professor of surgery, Long Island College Hospital, 1871; and professor of anatomy, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1872. Among the societies of which he was a member are the New Hampshire State Medical Society, serving as president, 1876; Vermont State Medical Society; Connecticut River Valley Medical Society; White Mountain Medical Society; Washtenau County (Mich.) Medical Society; Kings County (N. Y.) Medical Society; Queens County (N. Y.) Medical Society, honorary member; New York Pathological Society; New York County Medical Society; New York Medical Journal Association; New York Public Health Association, and the American Medical Association. In June, 1877, he presided at the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Medical Society and delivered an address upon, "The Ethical Relations of Physician and Patient." Included in his contributions to literature, the most important are "A Month in a Volunteer Camp;" "Foreign Bodies in the Knee-Joint, with an Account of Seven Successful Operations for their Removal;" "A Successful Case of Ovariectomy;" "A Series of Papers on Abscess;" "A Case of Siamese Twins, with an Operation for Vesico-vaginal Fistula;" "A Case of Ovariectomy;" "An Essay on Pain;" "Gunshot Injuries of the Knee-Joint, Requiring Amputation;" "A Contribution to the Medical History of New Hampshire;" "An Address Commemorative of Prof. Reuben Dimond Mussay, M. D., LL. D.;" "An Eulogy on Nathan Lord, D. D., President of Dartmouth College;" "An Address Commemorative of Prof. David S. Conant, M. D.;" "Enthusiasm the Condition of Professional Suc-



A. B. Crosby.

cess;" "Septicemia;" "The First Operation on Record for the Removal of the whole Arm, Scapula and three-fourths of the Clavicle;" "A Lost

Art in Surgery;" "General Considerations in Regard to Fractures;" and "Common Sense in the Sick-Room." During the late Civil War he served as surgeon of the First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers; as brigade and division surgeon on the staff of Gen. Stone, and as medical director on the staffs of Gen'l's Sedgewick, Casey and Peck. He has also been attached as assistant surgeon to United States Marine Hospital, Boston, and as surgeon of the University Hospital, Michigan; Long Island College Hospital and Bellevue Hospital. At the beginning of the Civil War Dr. Crosby joined the First New Hampshire Volunteers as surgeon, and was afterwards promoted as brigade surgeon, but in 1862 he resigned to become associate professor of surgery to his father, who was professor of surgery and anatomy in Dartmouth, and after succeeding his father, he retained this chair as well as those in the other schools mentioned until his death.

CROSBY, George Avery, of Manchester, N. H., was born in Lowell, Mass., December 27, 1831, and died January 30, 1888. He came from a family of eminent physicians and surgeons, and was graduated from the academic department of Dartmouth in 1852, and from the medical department of the same institution in 1855. Two years later he went to Peru and practiced there seven years. In 1864 he returned to the United States and established himself at Manchester, where he was engaged in the general practice of his profession for over twenty years. He was president of the New Hampshire State Medical Society in 1886, spent the following year in hospital on Deer Island and in New York City, and was a member of the Manchester Board of Health at the time of his death.

CULVER, Joseph Edwin, of Jersey City, N. J., a descendant of early English settlers in Connecticut, was born in Groton, New London county, in that State, February 9, 1823. His early education was obtained in the schools of his native place, with only the additional aid of two summer courses—1839–40—passed at the Connecticut Literary Institution at Suffield. In the winter of 1839 he took charge of a public school in Groton; still pursuing his studies privately. His chief and most successful studies were of mathematics and natural sciences, and when he determined to enter the medical profession, he had a knowledge of electricity, galvanism, optics, acoustics, chemistry, physiology, anatomy, materia medica, toxicology and hygiene. He entered Berkshire Medical College in 1847, and subsequently the medical and surgical school of Dr. John H. Whittaker, of New York, and the surgical school of Dr. William Detmold. He also studied at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, graduating thence M. D. in 1849. After graduating he located himself in that part of North Bergen township which was subsequently incorporated as Hudson City, and is now included in Jersey City. He was, in 1850–51, a member of the Passaic District Medical Society. He is a member of the District Medical Society of the County of Hudson, was its organizer in 1851, has held every office in its gift, including that of historian and custodian of its archives; of the State Medical Society, on its standing committee in 1871–72–73; charter member of the New Jersey Academy of Medicine, its vice-president and chairman of committee of admissions; one of the

founders of the Jersey City Pathological Society, and its first president; and is also at the present time a member of the New York Pathological and Neurological Societies. His contributions to medical literature have been various, among them "Documentary History of Dissensions in the Hudson County Medical Society," published in 1873; "Case of Choleraic Dysentery," 1868; "On the Hygrometer," 1876; "A Case of Hydrophobia;" also the author of a paper on "Certain Physiological Relations and Uses of the Oxides and Oxy-salts of Iron" (his graduation thesis); on "Digestion;" "Origin and Relations of Urea, Uric Acid, and Uric Oxide;" "Pepsin;" "On Putrefaction;" "Effects of Oxide of Zinc upon its Makers and Users," and "Researches Concerning the Pigment of Jaundice," and the "Method of Testing for Bile Pigments in Urine and other Liquids." He was, in 1849, chosen physician of Bergen and North Bergen township, and county physician of Hudson county, which positions he filled for many years; he has been on the staff of St. Francis Hospital since its organization. He has been city superintendent of schools of Hudson City, wrote their rules and regulations and devised the system of school management, pronounced by the State superintendent the best in the State; in 1860 he became treasurer of Hudson City, a position he held eight years; and he is a trustee of Hudson City Savings Bank. He wrote its by-laws and devised its system of management; also, with Dr. T. R. Varick in 1860, established the Hudson County Hospital, which was legislated to death by the surreptitious passage of an amendment to its charter, authorizing the appointment of irregular practitioners on the hospital staff. In 1869–70, he invented and patented, in this country and Great Britain, improvements in steam-engines and in motive power engines; has for twenty-five years used adhesive plaster in strips to arrest the deformity of talipes; and in 1875 demonstrated that human bile and the bile of some animals contain ferrocyanides, and that these ferrocyanogen constituents are essential to the color of the bile; and that the color and chemical reactions of indican, in human urine, are identically those of the ferrocyanide of iron.

CURTIN, Roland Gideon, of Philadelphia, was born October 29, 1839, at Bellefonte, Pa. His father, Dr. Constans Curtin, who practiced medicine in Center county for over a third of a century, was born in Dysart, County Clare, Ireland, and emigrated to this country in 1807. He was an uncle of ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin. His mother was Mary Anne Kinne, whose ancestors, originally from England, lived in Massachusetts and Connecticut for six generations. Her grandfather, the Rev. Aaron Kinne, was chaplain at Fort Griswold, Groton, Conn., when on Sept. 6, 1781, the British under Benedict Arnold massacred Col. Ledyard and his garrison. Dr. Curtin received his early education in the public schools and Bellefonte Academy, afterwards entering the Scientific department of Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., and was graduated in 1859. After being in the iron business for a year, he was appointed United States Naval Storekeeper, and was stationed at the Philadelphia navy yard, which position he held until the close of the Rebellion. During this period he studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania

nia, and was graduated from that institution in 1866, having had as his preceptors Drs. J. J. Levick, William Hunt and R. A. F. Penrose. In 1872 he received from the University of Pennsylvania the degree of Ph. D., and in 1882 Lafayette College conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M. After graduation he was appointed resident physician in the Philadelphia Hospital, where he served for eighteen months, after which he traveled in Europe for a year for the purpose of visiting the principal hospitals of Great Britain and the continent. In 1868 he was appointed assistant U. S. Geologist and under Prof. F. V. Hayden made an extended tour of the Rocky Mountain region. In 1869 he settled permanently in Philadelphia and began the practice of medicine, in which he has been eminently successful to the present time. In 1876 Dr. Curtin was appointed



Roland G. Curtin

assistant medical director of the Centennial International Exhibition, and he has held also the following positions: Professor of geology and mineralogy in the Wagner Free Institute, 1871-72; professor of geology at George Institute, Philadelphia; assistant physician at the Lying-in-Charity from 1871 to 1882, assistant to professor of clinical medicine, University of Pennsylvania, 1875, and lecturer on physical diagnosis at the same since 1877; physician of throat and chest department Howard Hospital from 1876 to 1882; visiting physician to Maternity Hospital for seven years; visiting physician to the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania since 1879, visiting physician to the Philadelphia and Presbyterian Hospitals, consulting physician to the Rush Hospital for Consumptives, St. Timothy's Hospital and the Midnight Mission. Dr. Curtin was elected a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences in

1871, a member of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia in 1870, fellow of the College of Physicians in 1884, member of the American Medical Association in 1872, of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia in 1871 and its treasurer in 1879-80, member of the International Medical Congress in 1876 and one of its vice-presidents in 1887, member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society in 1878, member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, member of the American Climatological Association, its vice-president in 1886 and has been on its council since 1887 and its president in 1892, president of local branch Philadelphia Alumni Association of University of Pennsylvania, president of Association of Hospital of Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia, president medical board Philadelphia Hospital, 1890. Among Dr. Curtin's contributions to medical literature are "Sulphuric Acid as a Prophylactic in Cholera," "Nervous Shock as a cause of Pernicious Anæmia," "Rocky Mountain Fever," "Influence of Sea Air in Syphilitic Phthisis," "Is Climate an Etiological Factor in Graves' Disease," "Is Hepes Zoster a Cause of Pleurisy and Peritonitis," with Dr. Edward Watson several papers on the Epidemic of Influenza of 1889 to 1892 and with Drs. D. Hayes Agnew, Alfred Stille, L. P. Bush, and Chas. K. Mills a History of the Philadelphia Hospital, 1890; articles on "Relapsing Fevers in Kealing's Encyclopedia of the Diseases of Children," "Suggestions as to the Prevention, Recognition and Treatment of Cholera," and "Oil of Sandal Wood as a Remedy for Cough." Dr. Curtin has identified himself with a number of organizations not connected with his profession, among which are Society of Sons of American Revolution, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Fairmount Park Association, Post 2 Grand Army of the Republic, the Masonic Fraternity, being Past Master of his Lodge, a Knight Templar and a member of the Scottish Rite (Thirty-second degree), and of the Civil Service Board of the city of Philadelphia. On March 21, 1882, Dr. Curtin married his cousin Julia Robinson, nee Taylor, daughter of the late Edwin Taylor, of Hartford, Conn. They have had two children, Roland Gideon Curtin and Mary Kinne Curtin.

CURTIS, Frederick C., of Albany, N. Y., was born in Unionville, S. C., October 19, 1843. He is of English descent, and was educated at Beloit College and studied medicine in the medical department of the University of Michigan and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, from which institution he was graduated in 1870. His medical training was also supplemented by attendance at the University of Vienna. During the rebellion he served for a few months with the Fortieth Wisconsin Volunteers. After graduating he spent some time in Europe, and in the line of his profession turned his attention to general medicine, but with special reference to dermatology. He settled in Albany on his return to this country, where he has been engaged in active professional pursuits ever since. He is a member of the various medical societies and has made valuable contributions to medical journals. He formerly held the position of Health Physician for the city of Albany.

CURTIS, John Henry, of Chicago, Ill., was born in Hawley, Wayne county, Pa., July 10, 1864. His ancestry were of the Puritan stock of Connecticut. His preliminary education

was received at Hawley public schools and academy. His medical preceptor was his father, Dr. Geo. B. Curtis. He was graduated in medicine at the University of the City of New York in 1886, and his medical education was supplemented in the private classes of Prof. Wm. Thompson and A. L. Loomis, after which he practiced his profession three years at Hawley, Pa. In 1889 he located in Chicago, since which time he has continued in the general practice of medicine and surgery, and has had considerable success in the treatment of diseases of the chest. In March, 1891, Dr. Curtis was elected Professor of Therapeutics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago. In June, 1892, he was appointed visiting physician to Cook County Hospital.

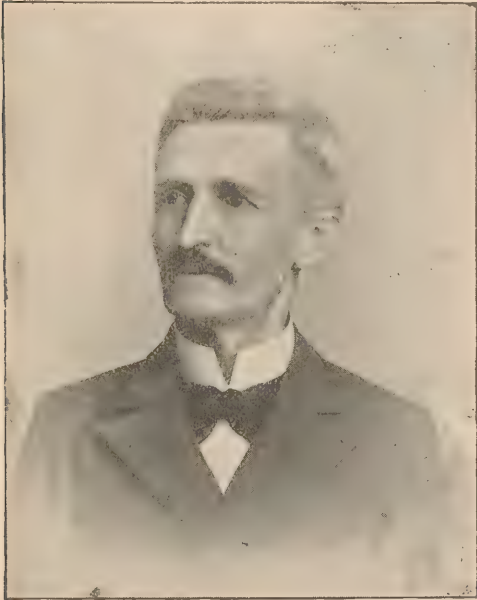
CURWEN, John, of Warren, Pa., was born September 20, 1821, in Lower Merion, Montgomery county, that State. He graduated at Yale College in 1841, and at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in April, 1844. For some months before graduating at the latter institution he was a resident of Wills' Hospital, Philadelphia; but being elected, a few weeks after his graduation, assistant physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, he entered on duty there, June 3, 1844, and continued until October 1, 1849, from which date he had an office in Philadelphia until February 13, 1851, when he was chosen superintendent and physician-in-chief of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg. Dr. Curwen now holds the same position at Warren. He is a member of the Warren County Medical Society, of which he has been president; of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, of which also he has been president; of the American Medical Association; of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, of which he was likewise secretary; and an honorary member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. He published, in 1851, a small volume, entitled, *Manual for Attendants in Hospitals for the Insane*; but, with the exception of a paper on the "Proper Treatment of the Insane," read before the American Medical Association, and published in their "Transactions," his contributions to medical literature have consisted mainly of reports of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, memorials in behalf of the hospitals for the insane, at Danville and Warren, on some cognate topics, and reports of the commissioners of the institutions just mentioned. He was commissioner for the selection of the site and erection of State hospitals for the insane at Danville and Warren, and was trustee of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane. He is now president of the American Medico-Psychological Association.

CUSHING, Ernest Watson, of Boston, Mass., was born in that city January 17, 1847. He is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Baldwin) Cushing. The family is well known in the early history of Massachusetts, to which it came in 1636 from Hingham, England. He studied in Boston and attended Harvard, where he received the degree of A. B. in 1867, and that of M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1871. He was "Interne" in Bellevue Hospital in 1871-2, and supplemented his medical education and training by two years of study in Europe, after which he established himself in Boston, where he has practiced his profession since 1874. Dr.

Cushing was physician to the department of diseases of the throat, Boston City Hospital, from 1876 to 1884. He again visited Europe in 1885 for study, devoting his attention one year to bacteriology and especially to diseases of women and antiseptic surgery. Returning to Boston he devoted himself to special practice, and in 1886 was appointed surgeon of the Free Surgical Hospital for Women. In 1887 he founded the medical journal *Annals of Gynecology*, now the *Annals of Gynecology and Paediatrics*, of which he is editor. In 1890 he was appointed surgeon of the "Woman's Charity Club Hospital," an institution devoted especially to abdominal section; a new hospital was built in 1892, from designs by Dr. Cushing. He was secretary of Section for Gynecology of the American Medical Association in 1887, also of Section for Gynecology of the ninth International Medical Congress in the same year, and was a delegate to the tenth International Medical Congress at Berlin, in 1890 and was American secretary of Section for Obstetrics and Gynecology. He has translated and published "Pathology and Therapeutics of Diseases of Women," by A. Martin, of Berlin, with notes and appendix by Dr. Cushing, 1890. Among the valuable papers contributed to the leading periodicals of this country and of Europe may be mentioned the following: "Buccal Ulcerations of Constitutional Origin," with Dr. Wigglesworth; published in the *Archives of Dermatology*, 1882; "Religious Instruction in Public Schools," *Barnard's Journal of Education*, 1884; "Sunspots and Epidemics," *International Review*, 1885; "Specific and Infectious Nature of Tuberculosis;" "On the Examination of Sputa for Tubercle Bacilli," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1885; "Relations of Certain Bacteria to Puerperal Inflammations," *Physicians' Magazine*, 1886; "Pathology of Ulcerations, so-called, of the Os Uteri," read before the American Medical Association, May, 1886, and published in the *Annals of Gynecology* the following year; "Case of Chronic Arsenical Poisoning of Supposed Criminal Nature," read before the Suffolk District Medical Society, Boston, 1887; "Tubal Pregnancy," rupture and recovery, *Annals of Gynecology*, 1888; "Pathology and Diagnosis of so-called Pelvic Cellulitis, with Specimens of Salpingitis;" "Diagnosis of Pelvic Tumors;" "Drainage in Abdominal Section," read before the tenth International Medical Congress, Berlin, 1890; "The Degeneration of Uterine Fibroids;" "A Case of Extra Uterine Pregnancy, Operation at the Ninth Month, Recovery;" and "Vaginal Hysterectomy for Cancer, Report of Twenty-one Cases with Nineteen Recoveries." The last two papers were published in the January and May numbers of the *Annals of Gynecology and Paediatrics* for 1891. Dr. Cushing lays no claim to special inventions or particular brilliancy of operation, but has tried to do clean surgery and has worked hard to do his part in the transformation of surgical and gynecological practice, which has taken place since 1884, by taking pains to learn what was best and newest, by diligently practicing it to the extent of his ability, and by diffusing sound teaching and correct pathology as widely as possible.

DANIEL, Ferdinand E., of Austin, Texas, a native of Virginia; was born in Greenville county, below Petersburg, July 18, 1839. His father R. W. T. Daniel was a native of Raleigh, N. C., and a descendant of the orig-

inal Daniel family of Virginia. His mother was Hester Jordan Adams, a daughter of Edwin Adams, a son of Col. Charles Adams of the Revolutionary War. Dr. Daniel's parents removed from Virginia to Mississippi in 1844, when the subject of this biography was a small child. He grew to manhood in Mississippi, receiving a good education in the schools of that State, and studied medicine at Jackson, the capital, in 1859-60; attending lectures at the New Orleans School of Medicine where the two Drs. Flint, Austin Flint Sr. and Jr., were teachers, with Fenner, Brickell, and other noted men in the faculty. Just after his first course the war came on, and although just of age, and having cast his maiden vote for 'co-operation,' *i. e.*, against secession, when it became necessary to take arms for or against his State, he volunteered in the first company of infantry that left Jackson, the "Burt Rifles,"



J. E. Daniel.

in Company K, Eighteenth Mississippi Infantry, and went to the front at Manassas, Va. Here, as orderly sergeant of his company, he participated in the first battle, "Bull-Run," and three days later, the "First Manassas." This battle was fought on his twenty second birthday. Discharged at his request, under Jeff Davis' proclamation to release all young men who were studying for a profession, he returned to New Orleans and in the fall and winter of that year, 1861-62, took a second course of lectures, and graduated from the New Orleans School of Medicine, February 2, 1862, getting out of the city just before it was captured by the Federal army under Butler. He immediately re-entered the Confederate service as acting assistant surgeon at Jackson, whence he was ordered to army head-quarters at Tupelo, Miss., to go before the army board of medical examiners for examination; passed examination and was commissioned by the war department as surgeon, with the rank of

major, and assigned to duty with Gen. Bragg. He was detailed as secretary of the board of medical examiners, of which Dr. David W. Yandell was the president. Dr. Yandell being medical director of Hardee's corps, Dr. Daniel was attached to the staff, and in the field and camp did duty as assistant medical inspector. Made the celebrated Kentucky campaign with this army, and was at the battle of Perryville, and Munfordsville. Transferred at his own request, he was assigned to hospital duty at Chattanooga, Marietta, and other points in Georgia during the years 1863-64, and in the fall of 1864 was transferred to the department of Mississippi, and was stationed at Lauderdale Springs, Miss., at the time of the surrender. The position of assistant medical director on Gen. Bragg's staff having been made vacant was tendered him in the winter of 1862-63 and declined, at the age of twenty-four years. He was the youngest full surgeon in the army. At the close of the war Dr. Daniel returned to Mississippi, like every body else in the South, much impoverished; and with a wife and one child, he having married in Mississippi, near Vicksburg, the day that city surrendered to Grant, having obtained leave of absence from his post in Chattanooga for the purpose. His wife was Minerva Patrick, a daughter of Hon. Robert A. Patrick, a prominent *ante-bellum* citizen of Jackson, Miss. At Covington, Ga., while stationed there in charge of hospital, his son, Mr. Robert Patrick Daniel, now of Tampico, Mexico, was born. From Mississippi, after the surrender, Dr. Daniel removed to Galveston and engaged in general practice, serving through that terrible epidemic of yellow fever in 1867. He lost his wife and infant daughter in Galveston, in the spring of 1867. Vacancies having been occasioned in the faculty of the Texas Medical College by the death of two of the members, Dr. Daniel was invited to take the chair of anatomy, which he accepted and filled the following session, 1867-68. He was then transferred to the chair of surgery, but owing to impaired health was not able to fill it, and resigned. In consequence of this impairment of health, the result of the yellow fever, he was compelled to give up practice, and engage in some pursuit where more sleep and rest could be had. He was out of the profession some four years. Regaining his health, he resumed practice in Jackson, Miss., in 1875, having in the meantime again married. His second marriage was to Miss Fannie Smith, second daughter of the late Hon. Adam Yakely Smith, formerly of Montgomery, N. Y., but for many years a prominent lawyer of Aberdeen and Columbus, Miss. While stationed in Jackson in 1878, the yellow fever broke out with great violence in Vicksburg, New Orleans, and other cities, and spread to the interior. At the village of Lake, Miss., it was unusually fatal, and assistance could not be had from any quarter, so great was the panic. Dr. Daniel then volunteered his services, and took charge of the sick, other physicians coming later to his assistance. This epidemic was remarkable for its virulence and fatality, and at the request of the commission appointed by Congress to report upon it, Dr. Daniel made a report which attracted much attention on account of some remarkable features observed in the epidemic. Later, to prevent the recurrence of epidemic yellow fever a National Board of Health was created, and a system of sanitary inspection

all over the South instituted. Dr. Daniel was appointed sanitary inspector for Mississippi, and in the summer of 1879 was in charge of the United States quarantine station below Vicksburg. He was a member of the Mississippi State Medical Association and contributed several papers to that body which are published in their Transactions. Six children were born of his second marriage, two sons and four daughters, of whom only three daughters, Marie, aged eighteen, Fannie, sixteen, and Gertrude, fourteen, are living. He removed to Sherman, Texas, in 1881. Here nothing but sickness and bad luck attended him and he removed the next year to Fort Worth, Texas. Worse luck. Here he lost his second and last son, and his wife followed soon after. Broken in health, and consequently impoverished, almost to the verge of want, and left with three little daughters from five to nine years of age, without a female relative in the world to look after them, he removed to Austin, and placed them with the Sisters of Mercy in a boarding school. Before leaving Fort Worth, in 1883, he established the *Courier-Record of Medicine*, at that time the only medical journal in Texas, and made a success of it. When he removed to Austin he sold it to the present owners, and in July, 1885, established *Daniel's Texas Medical Journal*, which is now (1893) in its ninth year, and has been remarkably successful. It is now a valuable property, and paying a good income. This *Journal* rendered an important service to Texas and the South, *i. e.*, to the medical profession, which has never been fully understood nor appreciated. When the committee, which had been, by the American Medical Association, appointed to go to Copenhagen and invite the International Medical Congress to hold its next session in the United States of America, made their report at New Orleans in May, 1885, instead of reporting that the invitation had been accepted they reported that they had organized the congress, and submitted the list of officers and sections down to the last detail. In making their selections this committee had acted on their own responsibility, having no authority or instructions from the association to do other than present the invitation, and the list of officers was taken entirely from New York, Pennsylvania and the East, with a sprinkling of Western, or rather, Northwestern representatives. They had ignored the South and the West almost entirely. Of the three or four appointees only one Texas man was mentioned, and he was at the tail of an unimportant section. The distinguished men of the South had obtained no recognition whatever, and consequently the South and the West were indignant as well at this slight as at the unwarranted action of the committee in proceeding to organize the congress without instructions. A large Texas delegation was present at New Orleans, as well as one from the West. When the report was read a vigorous protest was made by Dr. Shoemaker, of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Daniel made a speech setting forth the facts that the South, and especially Texas, had been unfairly treated, and stated that the profession of Texas and the South had claims to representation that could not be ignored, giving statistics in support of the claim, and closed by offering a resolution that the report of the committee be not received. This was carried, and some delegate then moved to refer the matter

of organization back to the committee, and that the committee be enlarged by the addition of one member from each State. This was also carried, and the enlarged committee met in Chicago and the congress was reorganized, the whole South receiving its share of the offices and Texas a good representation. Of the offices five fell to Texas, Dr. Geo. Cupples being made one of the vice-presidents. Dr. Daniel was appointed American secretary to the Section of Dermatology. (For several years he has limited his practice to that branch.) Then followed a war of words; the medical press divided on the subject, and a bitter controversy ensued. The large Texas delegation at New Orleans gave Dr. Daniel their support, and the Texas influence was felt. In the controversy that followed in the medical journals the *Texas Medical Journal* (Dr. Daniel's journal) took a prominent part, standing firmly for a fair division of the honors according to representation in the American Medical Association; and the move that resulted in defeating Dr. Billing's committee's organization and the appointment of a new committee was designated the "Texas kick." It was a "kick" to some purpose, and resulted in a revolution of the entire organization. But for the action taken by Dr. Daniel at New Orleans and his firm stand and earnest and constant agitation of the subject in the *Journal* it is probable that the committee's organization would have been adopted and thus Texas and the entire South and West deprived of a voice or representation in the Ninth International Medical Congress. At New Orleans in May, 1885, at a meeting of the Association of American Medical Editors, Dr. Daniel, by invitation, delivered an address, the subject of which was, "Texas Medicine and State Medicine in Texas." It was published in the *Philadelphia Medical Bulletin* of July and August of that year. He was elected Secretary of the Association of Medical Editors at that meeting. As a writer his contributions to the literature of medicine have not been voluminous; his best articles have been editorials in Texas journals. He did much to promote the organization of the medical profession in Texas, and at Georgetown, in 1886, delivered, by invitation, before the Williamson County Medical Society, an address on the "Necessity of Organization in the Medical Profession." This was published also in the *Medical Bulletin*. Dr. Daniel is an Episcopalian in religious belief; is a member of the Order of Knights of Honor, for which, in Austin, he has long been the medical officer. He is also Medical Referee for Texas for the Manhattan and other insurance companies, and examiner for others. In point of physique he is six feet in height, and weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds, with an erect carriage. Very social in his temperament, he takes little interest in politics, and devotes his time solely to the education and training of his children, and to the conduct of his journal, and does a small practice, exclusively in skin diseases. His writings are an earnest exposition of his convictions, fearlessly expressed, and have been characterized as "intensely original." As a man he has a popular turn, and has a host of attached friends. He held the office of Secretary of the Texas State Medical Association six years, having been elected on the death of Dr. Burt, in April, 1885. He resigned at the Fort Worth meeting in 1890,

and was immediately re-elected for five years; but again resigned at the Waco meeting, April, 1891. He organized The Physician's Mutual Benefit Association of Texas, and kept it alive by his individual efforts several years, collecting and distributing \$1,200 to twelve widows of Texas physicians. The association died for want of support by the profession.

DARR, Hiram Henry, of Caldwell, Texas, was born in Burleson county, that State, April 4, 1853. He is a son of George Darr, who was a soldier in the Texas war of independence. His mother was a native of Virginia, of an old family. He received a common school education, supplemented by private study. He graduated at the Louisville Medical College, February 25, 1875. He received the first honor prize for general proficiency in all the branches taught at the college, and the first prize in surgery. He received the *adeundum* degree from the Kentucky School of Medicine, June 24, 1875. He attended a course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City in 1879 and 1880. He practiced four years, from 1875 to 1879, near Hearne, Texas, and since April, 1880, at Caldwell, Texas. On October 25, 1881, he was married to Mrs. Lula Chiles, a young widow, of Caldwell, Texas. His practice has been general with a preference for surgery and diseases of the eye and ear. He is considered one of the most successful physicians in central Texas. He is a member of the American Medical Association, 1883; American Public Health Association, 1882; National Association Railway Surgeons, 1891; was a member of the Ninth International Medical Congress at Washington, 1887; is a member and was second vice-president of the Texas State Medical Association in 1884, joined in 1887. He is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 1892; has been local surgeon for the G., C. & S. Fe Ry. since 1882; was county physician from 1882 until 1891; and has been a member of the Board of Medical Examiners for the 21st judicial district of Texas since 1882. Dr. Darr was a member and president of the Board of Trustees of the public school of Caldwell from 1887 to 1889. He was one of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Caldwell, 1891-92. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Baptist Church. He is not a voluminous writer, having only at rare intervals contributed an article for the medical press. He was a member and president of the Burleson County Medical Association, 1885.

DAVIS, Nathan Smith, of Chicago, Ill., was born January 9, 1817. His parents, Dow and Eleanor (Smith) Davis, were among the pioneer settlers of Chenango county, New York, and the subject of this sketch, though the youngest of a family of seven children, was born in the primitive log house erected in the forest. His mother died in 1824, when he was but seven years of age; but the father lived to enjoy the fruits of his labors in converting his section of the forest into fertile fields, until he reached the ripe age of ninety years and twenty-five days. Dr. Davis was, from early childhood, of spare habit and very active, nervous temperament. His education was acquired in the common school of the district, by attending chiefly during the winter months, and during the remaining part of the year working diligently on the farm, until he was sixteen years of age. This out-door life and persistent manual labor

doubtless assisted much in the development of a healthy physical organization, and in creating habits of industry and independent self-reliance that have had much influence on his subsequent successful career in life. An inherent love of study, with unusual aptness in the acquisition of knowledge, had already placed him in advance of the subjects taught in the common school of his neighborhood. His father, discerning the strong bent of his mind, determined to procure for him as good an education as his limited means would permit. With that view, in his sixteenth year he was sent to Cazenovia Seminary, New York, where he studied chemistry, natural philosophy, history, algebra, and Latin. Although he remained only one season at the seminary, his taste for higher studies and a wider range of useful knowledge was confirmed, and in April, 1834, he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Daniel Clark, of his native



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county. In October following he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York, and attended the annual course of instruction in that institution. At the close of the session he entered the office of Dr. Thomas Jackson, of Binghamton, N. Y., where he continued his pupilage until he had completed the required three years of study, including the four months of each year that he attended the medical college. He graduated with honor from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Fairfield, N. Y., January 31, 1837, and before he was twenty-one years of age. His thesis was on "Animal Temperature," in which he contended that heat was evolved in the various tissues of the body instead of by the union of oxygen and carbon in the lungs, as was generally taught at the time. Its merits induced the faculty to select it as one to be read on commencement day as a part of the public exercises. In February, 1837, he entered into active general practice with Dr. Daniel Chatfield,

of Vienna, N. Y., but the isolated location was ill suited to his aspirations, and in a few months he gladly embraced an opportunity to enter a more desirable field in which to test his ambition. Accordingly, in July of the same year, he opened an office for himself at Binghamton, where he soon won the confidence of his professional brethren and the esteem and patronage of the community. On the 5th of March, 1838, he was united in marriage to Anna Maria, daughter of Hon. John Parker, of Vienna to whom he had become warmly attached during his brief residence in that town the previous year. The studious habits, and almost unwearying powers of application, developed in his youth, did not forsake Dr. Davis when he became engrossed in a laborious practice; on the contrary, he seems to have been constantly widening and extending his scientific inquiries. Among the sciences that early engaged his special attention were practical chemistry, medical botany, geology, and political economy. In studying the last-named science he embraced the most liberal views of free trade; paper currency *only* when founded on *amplissime* basis; equal and uniform laws for all classes, and special favors to none; and through a long life he has not failed to sustain them by voice and vote whenever a proper opportunity was offered. During his residence in Binghamton, he sought to perfect himself in surgical anatomy, and at the same time instruct the resident medical students by dissecting one or two cadavers each winter in a room attached to his office. At the same period he frequently, by special request, gave lectures in the Binghamton Academy and some of the larger district schools on topics connected with chemistry, botany, and physiology. He was one of the founders of the academy and took an active part in all measures having for their objects the increase and diffusion of useful knowledge and the improvement of the sanitary and moral condition of the people. During his medical pupilage he aided in forming the Lyceum Debating Society of Binghamton, and when he returned to that place to practice he resumed his membership, and by the frequent intellectual contests it afforded, overcame his natural diffidence so effectually that his professional contemporaries only knew him as a ready and forcible speaker. He was in early professional life elected a member of the Broome County Medical Society, in which he took an active part, holding the office of secretary during the years 1841, 1842 and 1843, and that of librarian from the last named year until 1847, when he removed from the county. He was also a member of the board of censors for several years. In 1843 he was a delegate from his county to the New York State Medical Society. He was already favorably known to the members of the State Society by his contributions, for in 1840, only three years after his graduation, he was awarded the prize offered by the State Society for the best essay on the diseases of the spinal column, their causes, diagnosis, history, and mode of treatment." And again in 1841 he received the prize offered for the best "Analysis of the Discoveries concerning the Physiology of the Nervous System," and continued to make valuable contributions to the Transactions of the society each year of his service as a delegate, and in taking his seat in the annual meeting in Albany for the first time, February,

1844, he offered a series of resolutions proposing a higher standard of medical education, by lengthening the annual courses of instruction in the medical colleges, the grading of the several branches in the curriculum, the separation of the power to license men to practice from the colleges and to confer it on independent boards of medical examiners, and the exaction of a fair standard of general education for the student before entering upon the study of medicine. These resolutions led to an interesting discussion which was resumed at the next annual meeting, 1845, at the close of which the following preamble and resolution were offered by Dr. Davis and adopted by the society: "Whereas, It is believed that a national convention would be conducive to the elevation of the standard of medical education in the United States, and whereas, there is no mode of accomplishing so desirable an object without concert of action on the part of the medical societies, colleges, and institutions of all the States; therefore, Resolved, That the New York State Medical Society earnestly recommends a national convention of delegates from medical societies and colleges in the whole Union, to convene in the city of New York, on the first Tuesday in May, in the year 1846, for the purpose of adopting some concerted action on the subject set forth in the foregoing preamble." Dr. Davis was appointed chairman of a committee to carry out the proposed measure and so actively attracted the attention of the profession throughout the whole country by circulars, individual correspondence, and articles in the medical journals that a successful convention was held at the time and place designated, and resulted in the establishment of the efficient, permanent, national organization known as the American Medical Association. Referring to Dr. Davis, an able and impartial writer has said, "the origination of the measures that led to this result, and the judicious and persistent manner in which he pressed them forward to a successful issue, justly entitle him to the deepest and most lasting gratitude of the medical profession of the United States." It may be claimed that the subject of this sketch is not only the originator of the American Medical Association, but that he has taken an active and influential part in all its proceedings during its whole subsequent history, extending over a period of almost a half century, having been absent from only four of its annual meetings since its organization. And, that with all the achievements of this Association, and the resulting present high standing of our profession, he is more thoroughly identified than any other individual. The more extended acquaintance with the profession gained by his attendance on the meetings of the New York State Medical Society and the National Conventions in New York City and Philadelphia, caused him to desire a wider field for professional work than Binghamton afforded, and accordingly in the summer of 1847, he removed to New York City and entered upon general practice. The following autumn and winter, at the solicitation of the Demonstrator of Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgery of New York, he took charge of the dissecting rooms and gave the instruction in practical anatomy, and by invitation of the faculty, he gave the spring course on Medical Jurisprudence. Almost from the first year after his graduation, he had been a

frequent contributor to the pages of the leading medical periodicals, and in 1848, took editorial charge of the *Annalist*, a semi-monthly medical journal, and continued his editorial work with ability until he removed from that city the last of August, 1849. In July, 1849, he was elected to the chair of Physiology and General Pathology in Rush Medical College, at Chicago, Ill., and accepted the position. A severe epidemic of cholera was then prevailing in New York, and in most of the cities, and in many of the rural districts throughout the whole country. Dr. Davis was devoting his time day and night to faithful attendance upon the sick, and he continued to do so until the severity of the epidemic had passed, near the end of August, when he left New York for a new home in Chicago, where he arrived with his wife and two children in the latter part of September, 1849. He gave the general introductory lecture at the opening of the college course, the first week of October, and from that time to the present, he has been actively identified, not only with medical teaching, but with about every important educational, scientific, and sanitary interest in Chicago. We learn from the *Magazine of Western History*, to which the editor is largely indebted for this biographical sketch, that at the time of his arrival the population of the city was little more than 23,000, located on a low and nearly level prairie, with a substratum of tenacious blue clay, for the most part obtaining water from shallow wells and no sewerage. They had suffered severely from the epidemic cholera during the preceding summer, and the same disease recurred during the three succeeding summers. With a view of developing a public sentiment in favor of very necessary sanitary measures to improve and protect the public health, and to aid in founding a permanent general hospital during the summer of 1850, Dr. Davis delivered a course of six public lectures in the old State Street Market. In these he pointed out the urgent necessity of a more abundant supply of purer water from Lake Michigan, and a general system of sewerage, and demonstrated by detailed illustrations the feasibility of both. The lectures were well attended, and the money received from a small admission fee was expended for twelve beds that constituted the beginning of what is now known as the Mercy Hospital, the oldest and one of the most important hospitals in the city, accommodating three hundred and fifty patients, and affording the most liberal facilities for clinical instruction. Dr. Davis continued his service as Senior Attending Physician to this institution until 1890, a period of nearly forty years. At the close of his first course of instruction in the chair of Physiology and Pathology during the college term of 1849-50, he was transferred to the chair of Principles and practice of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine in the hospital opened the following summer; which positions he held, and the duties involved, he discharged with an ability and fidelity rarely equaled, until the spring of 1859. But in his new position in Chicago, and as a member of the Faculty of Rush Medical College, he continued to advocate the same views of a higher standard of medical education that in the New York State Society had started measures resulting in the organization of the American Medical Association, while the college he entered continued to adhere to the require-

ment of attendance on only two annual courses of four months each for graduation. Consequently when in the spring of 1859, an opportunity was offered to assist in the organization of a new medical college on the plan of three years medical studies, three annual courses of college instruction of six months each, the curriculum graded to correspond with the three years of study, to which was added a moderate standard of preliminary education, and attendance on regular hospital clinical instruction, he did not hesitate to sacrifice the well earned popular position he held in the Rush Medical College, and accept the corresponding position in the new enterprise. The new medical college alluded to, now well known as the Chicago Medical College, and Medical Department of the Northwestern University, opened its first term in the autumn of 1859, with only thirty students. But its work has continued without interruption with a steady, healthy growth, until at the present time it ranks with the very best medical educational institutions in the country, and Dr. Davis is still doing active work as Dean of the Faculty and Emeritus Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine. Finding on his arrival in Chicago no medical society in the city, and no State medical organization, he soon began the discussion of the many advantages derived from closer professional intercourse, and before the close of 1850, he had assisted in organizing the Illinois State Medical Society and the Chicago Medical Society, in both of which he has remained an active member until the present time. He was elected president of the State Society in 1855, and served as secretary of the same society for twelve years consecutively. His contributions to the transactions of both the city and State Medical Societies have been very numerous, practical in their character and nearly all of them have been published in the local medical journals. Already trained to medical journal writing in New York, on arriving in Chicago he immediately became a valuable contributor to the pages of the *Chicago Medical Journal*, a monthly periodical; and in 1855 became its leading editor and publisher, and continued so until 1859 when resigning his position in the faculty of Rush Medical College he transferred the journal to the president of that college, Dr. Daniel Brainard, who claimed that it had been established as the organ of that faculty. In January following, however, he commenced editing and publishing a new monthly medical journal called the *Chicago Medical Examiner*, which he continued as an independent and valuable journal until 1873, when it was transferred to the Chicago Medical Publication Association, and it was united with the *Chicago Medical Journal* under the title of the *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*. Concerning the part taken by Dr. Davis in the American Medical Association, Dr. J. M. Toner, of Washington, says: "During the reading of reports and the business of the general session he is always an attentive observer. From the first meeting he has been most always on one or more of the important committees, and has made more reports than any other member. His official duties have not kept him from presenting valuable papers on a variety of subjects of professional interest. His contributions to this association are so numerous that I will not attempt to give even the titles. The deep and intelligent interest he

has always taken in its success and in the elevation of the profession has been apparent to all its members, as well as to the professors in the medical colleges, and to every reader of American medical literature. No member has ever had so clear a perception of the proper scope and real province of the association as Dr. Davis. As a consequence, whenever perplexing questions have come up in the meetings no one was so able to make plain the duty of the hour, and to suggest the best modes of disposing of them. He has been honored by election to almost every position within its gift, and twice chosen its president. He is an exceedingly good debater, a close and logical reasoner, always self-possessed, animated in voice and magnetic in manner, with a degree of familiarity and accurate knowledge of the medical institutions of our country and the views of the leading medical men that is not equaled, certainly not excelled, by any other physician who has attended the meetings. This gives him at once a decided advantage in directing debates on all questions affecting the purposes or powers of the association. From the first meeting he has kept steadily in view the elevation of the standard of medical education and has finally convinced the profession of our country and the faculties of the colleges that their lecture term ought to be increased and the classes graded. Since the foregoing paragraph was written, in 1877, Dr. Davis has rendered no less valuable service to the association and to the profession of the whole country than before. At the annual meeting of the association in 1883 it was decided to publish its transactions in the form of a weekly journal, instead of an annual volume as had been done previously, and he was selected to edit the same. He issued the first number, called the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, in July, 1883, and he continued its editorial management with the same promptness, ability and good judgment that had characterized all his previous work until January 1, 1889. Having established the journal on a sound financial basis and with a reputation second to no other medical periodical in the country he formally resigned his position, but was not fully relieved from editorial work until the succeeding June, which was near the completion of its twelfth volume. In 1884 the eighth International Medical Congress, then in session in Copenhagen, Denmark, agreed to hold the ninth meeting in 1887 at Washington, D. C., and it became necessary for the profession in this country to effect a preliminary organization and all the necessary arrangements for the congress. During the year 1885 an executive committee was organized with full power to make all further arrangements for the approaching international gathering. The late Dr. Henry H. Smith, of Philadelphia, was made chairman of the executive committee, the late Dr. Austin Flint, of New York, was selected president of the congress, and Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, was made secretary-general. It was while actively conducting the necessary correspondence of the latter office in addition to his editorial work on the journal, and his usual private practice, hospital and college duties in January, 1886, that he awoke from sleep with complete hemiplegia of the right half of the body and extremities. The paralysis, however, proved temporary, and after a rest of three or four weeks he

cautiously resumed his duties, official and otherwise. At the meeting of the executive committee of the congress in May, 1886, Dr. Flint having died suddenly a few months previously, Dr. Davis was elected to fill the vacancy, and he transferred all the papers and records of the secretary-general in good order to his successor in that office, Dr. John B. Hamilton, of Washington. In August, 1887, the ninth International Medical Congress was held in Washington, and in the completeness of the arrangements, the members in attendance, the amount of scientific and practical work done, and the liberality of its entertainments it was fully equal to any of its predecessors. Dr. Davis presided over its deliberations and discharged the duties of his high office with an ability and urbanity highly satisfactory to all parties. Should this biographical sketch stop here, the reader would infer that Dr. Davis had devoted his long professional life mostly to literary, editorial and medical society work. But so far from this, all these were but side plays or recreations of one whose main life work has been and still is at the bedside of the sick. In a few months after his arrival in Chicago he found himself fully engaged in a laborious general practice. During the cholera epidemic, from 1849 to 1852, and in 1854, and again in 1866, he was unremitting in his attention to the sick. With reference to this, Dr. Toner, the biographer previously quoted, says: "I have been a guest at his house when he lived in Chicago, and know something of the life that he leads, which is far more laborious than that of any physician with whom I am acquainted. Daily his office was filled with patients from six o'clock in the morning until twelve; he then visited his patients in private families, or repaired to the hospital, or to the college to lecture, being often occupied up to eleven or twelve at night." He was often called in consultation long distances, and has been through life remarkably punctual in his engagements with his professional brethren and his patients. Neither has he ever neglected the duties of good citizenship, but has taken an active part in all important scientific, educational and moral enterprises. He was one of the founders of the Northwestern University, of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, the Chicago Historical Society, the Illinois State Microscopical Society, the Union College of Law,—in which he is Professor of Medical Jurisprudence,—the Washingtonian Home for the Reformation of Inebriates, and one of his earliest organizations was in behalf of systematic relief of the destitute. In this latter work he had for associates such men as Stephen Higginson, Charles Walker, Jonathan Burr, and Tuthill King, all now gone to their final rest. Of his personal qualities and habits when in the most active and vigorous period of his life, one who enjoyed his most intimate acquaintance wrote as follows: "As a man, Dr. Davis is endowed by nature with an organization, both physical and mental, capable of great endurance. His form is slight, but symmetrical and muscular. His health has been uniformly good for the last thirty years, not having been confined to the house at any one time more than three days in succession. His habits are regular, both as to eating and drinking. He has never used alcoholic drinks in any form, nor tobacco. His intellectual characteristics are well marked, and are such as especially fit

him for the profession to which he has devoted his life. It is particularly in his powers of observation that he is pre-eminent. Nothing in the history of a patient escapes his attention. All the antecedents, such as occupation, climatic exposures, mental and emotional states, hereditary tendencies, temperaments and personal peculiarities, are thoroughly investigated. This quality of his mind is especially manifested in his clinical lectures. His reasoning powers are good, his logic usually convincing, always carrying with it the impression that he is thoroughly and conscientiously in earnest. His comparisons are quick and his judgments reliable. As a teacher he is enthusiastic; a skillful debater and a prolific writer. Indeed, we should say that he both speaks and writes too much. During some of the college sessions he has delivered ten didactic and clinical lectures weekly for several months in succession. The subject-matter of his lectures is always interesting, and no teacher is listened to with more patience or followed with a greater degree of enthusiasm. He is genial in his nature, and both at the bedside of his patients and in the social circle his pleasant smile and kindly voice inspire confidence and beget friendship. The influence and example of Dr. Davis have always been on the side of virtue and good morals. Since his sixteenth year he has been a constant member of some branch of the Methodist Church, taking an active part generally in sustaining all moral and religious institutions. His public, and especially his private, charities have been large and continuous. With a practice larger, perhaps, than that of any other member of the profession in the West, he never refuses the call of the sick poor. There are thousands in our midst struggling with want and heart-sick with hope deferred to whom the remembrance of his generous kindness brings a thrill of grateful pleasure." [See biographical sketches of the leading men of Chicago. Wilson & St. Clair, publishers, 1868.] Only three years after the paragraphs just quoted were written, the great Chicago fire consumed nearly all the accumulations of his previous professional life. But instead of stopping for murmuring words or vain regret, with unwavering trust in Him who governs all things, he moved on with quicker steps and unflinching energy, aiding in every possible way the sick and helpless around him. His home has ever been a pattern of neatness and domestic enjoyment, characterized by a liberal hospitality. It is still presided over by the wife of his youth, a matron whose highest earthly ambition through life has been to maintain a well-ordered, attractive and loving home; made doubly attractive by the presence of well-trained and affectionate children. In addition to the very large number of valuable papers, reports, and addresses communicated to medical societies and medical periodicals, Dr. Davis is the author of the following publications in book-form: "A Text-Book on Agricultural Chemistry, for Use in District and Public Schools," for which a prize was awarded by the State Agricultural Society of New York, 1848; "History of Medical Education and Institutions in the United States, from the First Settlement of the British Provinces to the Year 1850, with a Chapter on the Present Condition and Wants of the Profession, and the Means Necessary for Supplying those Wants," 1851; "A Lecture on

the Effects of Alcoholic Drinks on the Human System, and the Duties of Medical Men in Relation Thereto," delivered in the Rush Medical College, December 25, 1854, with an appendix containing original experiments in relation to the effects of alcohol on respiration and animal heat; "History of the American Medical Association, from Its Organization to the Year 1855;" "Clinical Lectures on Various Important Diseases, 1875;" "Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine," delivered in the Chicago Medical College, 1884, second edition, 1887; "Address on the Progress of Medical Education in the United States of America, During the Century Ending in 1876," delivered before the International Medical Congress, at Philadelphia, September 9, 1876, published in the volume of transactions of that congress. The chapter on "Bronchitis," in the American System of Medicine, edited by W. Pepper, Philadelphia; the chapters on "Chronic Alcoholism, Polyuria, and Chronic Articular Rheumatism" in the Reference Hand-book of Medical Sciences, New York, Wm. Wood & Co., 1886; and the "Address of the President of the Ninth International Medical Congress," delivered before the congress in Washington, D. C., August, 1887. Published in the first volume of the Transactions of the congress, 1887.

DAVIS, Nathan Smith, Jr., of Chicago, was born in that city September 5, 1858. He is the youngest and only living son of Dr. N. S. Davis. He graduated A. B. at Northwestern University in 1880. In 1883 he received the degree of M. D. from Chicago Medical College, and the same year A. M. from his *Alma Mater*. During his literary course he received a prize for the best English essay. In his Junior year he published, with a fellow-student, a descriptive catalogue of the Reptilia and Batrachia of Eastern North America. He was a diligent student of natural science and devoted his vacations and much of his spare time to this favorite pursuit. At this time he made a trip to South America. The voyage was taken for his health. While there he made collections in departments of herpetology, ornithology and geology. During his medical course he was awarded prizes for first rank in his class and for the best original thesis. A year later he was appointed visiting physician to Mercy Hospital, a position he has held ever since. At about the same time he was made assistant to the chair of pathology in Chicago Medical College. The spring and summer of 1885 he spent in Europe, chiefly at Heidelberg and Vienna, where he devoted his whole time to the study of pathology. This was his second visit to Europe. When he returned all the teaching in the department of pathology devolved upon him. He inaugurated the first laboratory course in pathology given in his *Alma Mater*. In 1887 he was made adjunct Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine in Chicago Medical College, now Northwestern University Medical School, and full professor to this department the following year. This chair he has occupied ever since. Besides didactic instruction he has given clinics in Mercy Hospital since 1886. In 1888 he was secretary of the section of Practical Medicine of the American Medical Association. In 1892 he was made a member of the executive councils of that association by the section of Practical Medicine. He is chairman of the section of Practical Medicine of the Illinois

State Medical Society for 1893. He is also a member of the Pharmacopeia Revision Committee, a member of the Chicago Academy of Science, Illinois Microscopical Society, Chicago Medical Society, Chicago Literary Club, fellow of the American Academy of Medicine, member of the board of managers of the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association, and member of the board of trustees of Northwestern University. He has contributed numerous articles to current medical literature. He is the author of a small volume devoted to personal hygiene and entitled "Consumption, How to Prevent It and How to Live With It." He has also written a work on "Diseases of the Lungs, Heart and Kidneys." He is widely known as a successful and popular practitioner and teacher of medicine. In 1884 he married Jessie Hopkins, of Madison, Wis., daughter of the late Judge Hopkins, of that city.

DAVIS, Thomas Archibald, of Chicago, Ill., was born at Ingersol, Ontario, December 22,



Thos. A. Davis

1858, and was soon after brought to the United States where he has since remained. He is of English-Scotch descent. His father was formerly from the British metropolis, and his mother was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. Dr. Davis was educated in the common schools of Wisconsin and at Gale College, leaving the latter for lack of funds, after two years of attendance, to take the principalship of the Independence, Wisconsin, village school. After teaching thirty months, during which time he studied medicine, he entered Rush College in 1879. Again being obliged to leave school for lack of funds, he engaged with Messrs. Dunwoody & Corson of New Richland, Minn., as bookkeeper, and remained with that firm for

three years. During the three years' time a business of \$1,000,000 annually was done by this large milling and elevator company, and in the absence of Messrs. Dunwoody & Corson Mr. Davis was given full charge of its finances. His honesty and indefatigable energy won him the greatest admiration and friendship of his employers, and every means were taken by them to continue him in their employ, when he resigned, giving a year's notice to his employers. During the three years of business every spare moment was given to medicine and much progress was made under the instruction and tutorship of Dr. Carroll Corson, then a recent graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He continued his college course in 1883 in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, graduating from that institution with honors in 1885. After a three days' written examination, with over thirty competitors, he won the position of internship to Cook County Hospital and served the full term of eighteen months in that institution, leaving to enter private practice in 1887, and to assume a lectureship on surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, serve as surgeon to the West Side Free Dispensary, and to be assistant-in-chief to Prof. Christian Fenger's Surgical Clinic. In 1893 he was elected Adjunct Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In August, 1893, he married Jennie McKie, daughter of the Hon. J. L. McKie, of Three Oaks, Mich. Dr. Davis enjoys a large general practice, and a well earned reputation in both medicine and surgery.

DAVIS, William Elias B., of Birmingham, Ala., was born in the county in which that city is located, November 25, 1863. He graduated in medicine at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1884 and located in Birmingham the same year, where he was associated with his brother, Dr. J. D. S. Davis. In January, 1892, he accepted a partnership with Dr. J. B. S. Holmes, of Rome, Ga., in a large sanitarium for the diseases of women, but only remained in Rome a few months when he returned to Birmingham and he and his brother established a private hospital for surgical and gynecological cases. The *Alabama Medical and Surgical Age* speaks thus on the occasion of his removal to another field of practice. "Dr. Davis' departure from Alabama will cause universal regret; for he has many warm personal friends in the State, and is very popular with the entire profession. He has been a very liberal contributor to medical literature, and has done active and valuable work in a number of medical organizations. He did the leading abdominal surgery and diseases of women practice in this State, and has done more to develop abdominal surgery in Alabama than any other man in the State. He and his brother edited the first medical journal in the State, which was recognized as one of the best monthlies in the country. He afterwards became editor of the gynecological department of the *Alabama Medical and Surgical Age*, and he is still a collaborator in this journal, and also a collaborator on one of the leading journals of Missouri and an associate editor of the *American Gynecological Journal*. He was formerly secretary of the Alabama Surgical and Gynecological Association, and from this Association, through his labors, was developed the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association,

which is one of the leading special societies of America, and of which he has been the secretary since its organization, and, as secretary, the editor of its transactions and a member of its executive council. Two years ago he was elected secretary of the surgical section of the American Medical Association, and at the Washington meeting, he was elected one of the vice-presidents of the Association. In addition to the above he is ex-president of the Tri-State Medical Society of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee; member of the Judicial Council and of the Business Committee of the American Medical Association; one of the honorary presidents of the gynecological section of the Pan-American Medical Congress; fellow of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the British Gynecological Society and of a number of other societies. He has been a liberal contributor to medical literature, and in 1892 delivered the alumni lectures before the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore on "Local and General Peritonitis."

DAWSON, Benjamin Frederick, of New York City, was born there June 28, 1847, and died April 3, 1888. He began his medical studies during the early part of the civil war. He served as acting assistant surgeon in the United States army, in 1865, and was graduated at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1866. He settled in New York and made a specialty of surgery, gynecology and diseases of children; established the *American Journal of Obstetrics*, in 1868, and was editor of the same until 1874. He invented a galvanic battery for galvano-caustic surgery. He held the position of assistant surgeon of the Women's Hospital, attending physician of the New York Foundling Asylum, was a member of the New York Obstetric Society, and held the chair of gynecology in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School.

DAWSON, William W., of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born of highly respectable parents, in Berkeley county, Virginia, in 1824, and died February 16, 1893. Referring to the death of this noted physician and surgeon one of his colleagues, Prof. Thad. A. Reamy, whose friendship and intimate acquaintance extended over a period of nearly forty years, says: "Such an excellent constitution as he possessed, first by inheritance, second by a robust outdoor life in boyhood, should have lasted at least twenty years more. But when a man works so constantly as he worked, at any pursuit which so taxes body and mind as does the practice of medicine and surgery, with the anxieties, deprivations and exposures, unavoidable, he does well to reach the age of sixty-nine." From a recent address delivered at the commencement exercises of the Medical College of Ohio by Dr. Reamy (April 6, 1893), we quote the following particulars relating to the life history and professional achievements of the subject of this sketch. When but a boy (1829) young Dawson with his parents removed to Green county, Ohio, settling near Xenia. He was educated in the village school and engaged in teaching, continuing self-culture. When quite a young man he had acquired considerable local reputation as a lecturer on geology, botany, and kindred subjects. He studied medicine in Jamestown with his brother, Dr. John Dawson, a noted physician, graduating from the Medical College of Ohio, in

1850, and spent one year as house physician in the Commercial Hospital, Cincinnati. He then returned to Green county, locating in Paintersville, where he practiced one year. In 1850, he married Miss Margaret Y. H. Hand, of Hillsboro, Ohio, a granddaughter of Gen. Hand of the Revolutionary War, and moved to Yellow Springs, where he was associated with Dr. Thorne, in the practice of medicine. He remained there for about a year, and becoming tired of the country, he concluded to try his fortune in Cincinnati. From 1854 to 1857, he was Professor of Anatomy in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. From 1860 to 1865, he taught anatomy in the Medical College of Ohio. In this department he soon acquired fame as a teacher, so that many graduates in medicine and surgery sought places as pupils in his anatomical classes. Here, also, it is natural to suppose, he laid the essential foundation for that fame as a surgeon that he was subsequently to achieve. From 1864 to 1871, he was a surgeon on the staff of the Cincinnati Hospital, delivering clinical lectures to the crowds of students who annually sought instruction in that institution. His accuracy in diagnosis, and skill in operating, were qualities manifested to a marked degree. In 1871, he was elected Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, a position vacated by the death of the celebrated Dr. George Blackman. During his occupancy of this position, he established a national reputation as a clinical and didactic teacher. In 1884 he resigned the chair of the Principles and Practice of Surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, to accept from the same institution the chair of clinical surgery, a position he held at the time of his death. He was succeeded in the chair of surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, by Dr. P. S. Conner, who at present fills the place with such marked and universally recognized distinction. Dr. Dawson was surgeon on the staff of the Good Samaritan Hospital from 1871 until the time of his death. During his professional career he was a member, and president, of the following societies: The Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, The Ohio State Medical Society, The American Medical Association, The Humane Society. In this society he took a deep interest. First, because its work appealed to his heart; second, it had been one of the creations of his noble wife, and its objects were dear to her, therefore ever to be cherished by him. Dr. Dawson wrote no books. His professional labors were too exacting for such work. Moreover, he was practical, original, having neither the tastes nor the character of mental training, qualifying him for compilation or critical analysis. Yet he found time to contribute many articles to current medical literature. His papers, like his lectures, were clear, practical and suggestive. They invariably commanded attention, being widely quoted. Among the subjects discussed by him, in original articles, may be mentioned: "Graves Disease," "Abdominal Tumors," "Excision of Joints," "Removal of the Clavicle," "Tracheotomy," "Anesthesia," "Nephrotomy," "Dislocation of the Femur," and others. What has been said as to the positions filled by him imperfectly indicates the estimate placed upon his ability and usefulness by his professional brethren. The unworthy and incompetent may, through fraud and influence secure appointments and posi-

tion. But if without capacity and merit, the advantage can not be maintained, but through position secured, their downfall is the more certainly assured. In no position in which he was placed was our friend wanting. In every cause which he espoused he proved himself to be strong, and grew in power and usefulness. These strong words of praise do him but simple justice, up to the time when the insidious encroachments of bodily and mental disease impaired his strength. Let us for a moment inquire further into the causes of the extraordinary success and popularity attained by our hero. As to success, he possessed three qualities which will always win it, no matter in what honorable pursuit engaged, viz.: mental capacity, powers of endurance, sustained industry. By the exercise of these qualities, without money or influence, he secured his education. For many years after he offered his services as a physician in this city, he struggled with pinching poverty. But success at last came, and he enjoyed a most lucrative general practice, numbering among his clientele many of the first families. Probably he could not have become so great as a surgeon, but for his broad practical experience as a physician. Such an experience wonderfully enlarges a man's field of vision, broadens his judgment, and increases his surgical resources. Dr. Dawson's special tastes for surgery, and his eminent skill in that department, will thus be seen to have been the products of gradual evolution. He was rapid, at times brilliant, as an operator, and his operations covered almost every department of operative surgery. But his hand was controlled by that degree of safe conservatism, which comes only of knowledge; a knowledge of the science as well as the art of surgery. Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, were the fields of his greatest activity as a consultant, but his counsel and skill were sought in other States, medical men everywhere having confidence in his judgment, and glad to receive his aid. It is seen, therefore, that a chief element of his professional popularity is found in his intrinsic strength. Again: he never betrayed a colleague, never played the wise man in conversation aside, with members of the family, or other friends of the patient. The reputation of no medical man ever unjustly suffered at his hands. He believed that if he injured a neighbor he injured himself. His conduct was always in correspondence with his belief. He was loyal to his profession, proud of its achievements, jealous of its fair name, and on all occasions, both by words and deeds, a courageous and able defender of its rights. During the days of his strength, he sought by every legitimate means to elevate its standard. Why was he personally so popular, not for a brief season only, but throughout his long career? Because he earnestly and willingly labored for the relief of suffering humanity, was generous and kind to the poor, was sincerely deferential and chivalrous to women, was genuine and unselfish in his friendships, his memory never proving treacherous to their obligations. He was a man who, under all circumstances, spoke the truth, hated hypocrisy, deceit and shams. Conspicuous for such traits of character, he could only be beloved, and honored, by the laity and by the profession. Dr. Dawson was not a communicant in any church, made no profession of religion, but he was sincerely a God-fearing man.

The qualities and virtues of his heart and soul were of divine implantation. And the fruitage shall not be lost. He firmly believed in immortality.

"Life is but a passing shadow,
Virtue not an idle dream,
And the Christian soul departing,
Doth not glide on Lethe's stream,
For the soul that's pure but enters,
Through the glimmering shades of gloom,
To the vision of Elysian
Happiness—beyond the tomb."

DEAN, Henry Munson, of Muscatine, Iowa, was born in Canaan, Litchfield county, Conn., and is of English ancestry. His mother was a descendant of Captain Munson, who served his country in the Revolutionary War. Young Dean's academic education was received at Falls Village, Conn., and he studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. L. H. Aiken. His medical degree was received from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1861. He first established himself in practice in his native village, where he remained until July, 1862, when he was appointed an acting assistant surgeon United States army, and served in this capacity until 1865, and was then commissioned assistant surgeon United States Veteran Volunteers, and held his position until 1866. As a medical officer, he had charge of the right half of the 1st Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers (army of the Potomac), from July to September, 1862. During that time he was appointed surgeon of the brigade (1st Brigade, 2d Division, 3d Army Corps), but did not accept the appointment. In September, 1862, when the Third Corps Hospital was organized, he was assigned to it for duty where he remained until the hospital was disbanded, in the spring of 1863. He was then ordered to report to the medical director at Washington, D. C., by whom he was assigned duty at Lincoln United States General Hospital of that city, where he remained eighteen months, and was then placed in charge of Barrack Branch Hospital, also in Washington. On February 20, 1865, he was appointed assistant surgeon United States Veteran Volunteers, and was assigned to the First Regiment and First Brigade of General Hancock's Corps, and served in that capacity until January 10, 1866, when was mustered out of the service. In 1863, Dr. Dean performed tracheotomy for diphtheretic croup; the patient recovering with loss of voice; and also resected the shoulder joint three times, with two recoveries. In 1869, he removed an enormously-enlarged thyroid gland, with recovery of patient, and has successfully performed numerous other important surgical operations. After the war, he located to practice his profession at Sandwich, Ill., where he remained until February, 1867, when he established himself at his present place of residence, and where, for the last twenty-six years, he has been engaged in an extensive and successful medical and surgical practice. He has been president of the Iowa and Illinois Central District Medical Association; Eastern Iowa Central District Medical Association, and of the Muscatine County Medical Society. He has also been president of the board of United States examining surgeons for pensions of his city since its organization, and is surgeon of the C. R. I. & P. Railroad, and of other important railways of his State.

DENISON, Charles, of Denver, Col., was born in Royalton, Vermont, November 1, 1845,



Charles Denison

where his grandfather, Joseph H. Denison, and his father of the same name, were physicians of note. He received his early education in his native town, and finished his collegiate course at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. In 1869 he graduated as valedictorian from the medical department of the University of Vermont. He then studied in New York City for one year; and was house surgeon of the Hartford City Hospital for the same length of time, afterward settling at Hartford, Connecticut. After having a pulmonary hemorrhage, in 1872, he removed to Texas and Florida. In 1873 he went to Denver, where he soon regained his health, and has specially devoted himself to the study of climate in relation to the cure of chest diseases. He was president of the Denver Medical Association, and has served as secretary of the State Medical Society, of Colorado. He is also a member of the American Medical Association and the American Climatological Association, of which he has been president. He holds the chair of diseases of the chest and climatology in the medical department of the University of Denver. He is an indefatigable worker, and has found time during an unusually busy professional life, to contribute a large number of valuable articles to medical literature on his special branch. Of these, his work on "Rocky Mountain Health Resorts," is probably the most noted. Among his other articles are: "Colorado as a Health Resort in Winter;" "Influence of High Altitude on the Progress of Phthisis;" "The Preferable Climate for Consumption;" "Report on Tuberculin." One of his latest papers, "Tuberculin and the Living Cell," was read before the American Climatological Association a short time ago. At the Milwaukee meeting of the American Medical Association, in June, 1893, Dr. Denison read before the section of medicine an exceedingly interesting paper of great

scientific importance, entitled, "The Mutual Interest of the Medical Profession and Insurance Companies in the Prolongation of Life." He is the inventor of several instruments, among them being the Denison stethoscope, an improved spirometer, and a manometer; as well as the extension windlass (gags for use chiefly in intubation), and a rib cutter (for resection and tapping); other important devices are also well known contributions to his specialty.

DE ROALDES, Arthur W., of New Orleans, La., was born in Opelousas, La., January 25, 1849. He is the oldest son of Dr. A. de Roaldes and of Coralie de Folmont, both representatives of two old families of the South of France. His grand uncle, General Garrigues de Flaujac, an emigrant during the French Revolution, was one of the heroes of the battle of New Orleans in 1812. His classical education was acquired in France at Jesuit Colleges, and with private preceptors. In 1865, he received the diploma of Bachelor of Arts after a public examination before a jury of the University of France. The following year the diploma of Bachelor of Sciences was granted to him in the same manner. The outbreak of cholera in Paris in 1866 having closed the preparatory schools he returned to New Orleans, entered the Charity Hospital as a resident student, and graduate at the medical department of the University of Louisiana in 1869. He returned immediately to Europe to continue his studies and had just passed his last examination for the title of "Doctor in Medicine of the Faculty of Paris" when the



Arthur W. de Roaldes

Franco-Prussian war commenced. On the recommendation of Professor Nélaton and of his fellow-countryman and friend, Dr. Marion

Sims, he was commissioned assistant-surgeon and sent to the front with the Sixth International Ambulance. On the eve of the battle of Sedan his name was mentioned in the order of the day for an act of bravery on the battlefield, when, during the retreat, under a very heavy and close fire of the enemy, he saved the ambulance corps and a number of wounded by flying the flag of the Red Cross over the roof of the building. He served subsequently in the "Armée de la Loire" until the end of the war. During the outbreak of the French commune he organized and directed the ambulances of Chaville and Ville d'Avray. In 1872 he returned to his native State of Louisiana, was Chief of Clinic of Professors Richardson and Logan, visiting surgeon at different periods of the Charity Hospital, and in 1880 House Surgeon. From 1887 to 1889 he spent the spring and summer months abroad to familiarize himself with the study of diseases of the ear, nose and throat, and finally abandoned general practice in 1889, when, with the help of the charity inclined, public spirited citizens, he founded the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, one of the most flourishing institutions of its kind in the United States. In 1890 he was chosen to the chair of diseases of the ear, nose and throat in the New Orleans Polyclinic School of Medicine. In 1892 he was elected vice-president of the State Medical Society, and also a corresponding member of the Société Française d'Otologie, de Rhinologie et de Laryngologie. In 1893 was made president of the Medical Society of the Parish of Orleans and a Fellow of the American Laryngological Association. He has contributed to various medical journals, and is a collaborator of the "Revue d'Otologie de Laryngologie et de Rhinologie" and of the "New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal." His most important papers are a study on "Gunshot Wounds of the Femur," which deserved a mention honorable from the Faculty of Medicine of Paris; a dissertation on "Post Nasal Adenoid Growths and Their Treatment;" on "Atresia of the Larynx" and on "Cases of Alarming Epistaxis of Grippal Origin and Dangers of Post Nasal Plugging." He was for several years examining physician of the New York Life Insurance Company, surgeon of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and surgeon of the First Brigade of the Louisiana State militia.

DEWEES, William Bushey, of Salina, Kan., was born in Berks county, near Reading, Pa., July 18, 1854. He is the only son of George Dewees and Catharine (*nee* Bushey) Dewees. His father was of French descent, and his mother's lineage is of English extraction. His grand-uncle, Prof. William Potts Dewees, was Professor of Obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania, up to 1835, and is recorded as one of the fathers of obstetric science in America. His earlier education was confined to winter schools and night study. When fifteen years of age, he passed a creditable examination for a certificate to teach in the public schools. He taught two winter terms and during the summer months attended the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, Pa. His classical education was acquired at Ursinus College and at the University of Pennsylvania. He read medicine in the offices of Drs. J. C. and L. A. Livingood, at Womelsdorf, Pa. He was graduated in medicine at the University

of Pennsylvania on March 12, 1877, with distinguished honors for the merits of his thesis, entitled, "Means of Alleviating the Sufferings of Parturition." He immediately began the practice of his profession at Myerstown, Pa., but removed to Salina, Kan., in August, 1885. He never contributed a line to medical literature until after he had ten years of practical experience. Thus we find his writings date from 1887, and are confined up to the present time (1892), to a period of five years, being acknowledged as very valuable contributions, for original and advanced thought, to medical literature. Among the articles published by him may be mentioned: "Impure Sexual Intercourse the Primitive Cause of Syphilis Scrofula and Phthisis;" "Too Much Medicine;" "Food and its Digestion;" "The Physician's Duty to His Profession;" "Malarial Affections;" "Influenza—La Grippe;" "Digitalis—



William B. Dewees.

Indications for the Use of;" "Disease by Imagination and Cure by Suggestion;" "The Vaginal Tampon and its Uses;" "Amenorrhea and its Treatment;" "Fetid Menstruation or Feteo-Menorrhoea;" "Obstetric Notes, Based upon 1,000 Consecutive Obstetrical Cases in Town and Country Practice;" "Relaxation and Management of the Perineum During Parturition;" "Relation of Gynecology to Neurology;" "Sanitation *versus* Do-Nothingism;" "The Iatrie Palestra," and "A new Axis-Traction Obstetric Forceps." Dr. Dewees is a fellow of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, having been unanimously elected to membership in this organization during its last meeting in September at St. Louis, Mo. In July, 1892, he was specially favored with an invitation and personal urging to prepare a paper and to read the same before the International Periodical Congress of Gynecology and

Obstetrics at Brussels in the following September, which he accepted and is now engaged in preparing said paper, and expects to join the American delegation within a few weeks to go abroad. The title of his paper for this occasion is "A Much Neglected Essential Factor in Gynecology—External Support." Dr. Dewees was the originator of the Golden Belt Medical Society of Kansas, which was organized in 1888, and was honored by his fellows who elected him unanimously its third president in 1891. He received the high honor of vice-president of the First Pan-American Medical Congress for Kansas, at the meeting of the committee on permanent organization at Detroit, Mich., in June, 1892. His mode of "Managing the Perineum During Parturition," presented in 1889 after years of patient trial, and his "Axis-Traction Obstetrical Forceps," presented before the American Medical Association at Detroit, June 7, 1892, are worthy of special mention, since the leading minds in the profession, not only in America, but in England, Germany and France, have commented very favorably on them.

DEWEES, William Potts, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Pottsgrove, Pa., May 5, 1768, and died May 18, 1841. His parents were of Scottish origin. As his family were not in affluent circumstances, in his youth he had to contend with difficulties in obtaining an education, and to make amends for the want of extensive means of intellectual training and industry and perseverance in the use of such as were within his reach. He determined early to study medicine, and was for this purpose placed by his father in the establishment of Dr. Phyle, a practicing apothecary. Under the superintendence of this gentleman he acquired a knowledge of pharmacy and its collateral sciences. He subsequently entered the office of Dr. William Smith, and during his continuance in this position and residence in Philadelphia attended lectures in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1789 at the age of twenty-one years, he took the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. The early professional life of Dr. Dewees was spent in the country, at Abington, a settlement to the north of Philadelphia. The appearance of the yellow fever in 1793 having thinned the ranks of the profession in Philadelphia, Dr. Dewees was induced to remove thither in December of that year. He entered upon his new field of duty with the confidence, and, it may be stated, under the patronage of Dr. Rush. His associates and competitors for medical practice at the time were Drs. Physick and James, who had just returned from their sojourn abroad. It was at a period of need in the important branch of obstetrics that Dr. Dewees located himself as a practitioner among the citizens of that city. Its condition was not flattering, as Dr. Hodge informs us that "at that period the science was hardly known in America." The physicians who occasionally engaged in its practice had received no instruction, with the exception of a few, who, having visited Europe, brought home a general knowledge of the subject, but who, from the prejudices existing against the employment of male practitioners, had few opportunities and fewer inducements to perfect their knowledge. Hence, midwifery existed almost universally as an art (the aged and imbecile nurse was preferred to the physician), except only so far as it had been taught

by Dr. Shippen and as a mere appendage to the chair of anatomy and surgery, from which it received necessarily but little attention, it was comparatively ignored as a branch of scientific education in the medical school with which Dr. Dewees afterward became so prominently connected. Medical men, therefore, who desired to become proficient in this branch of the profession were under the necessity of visiting Europe, or of relying upon their own resources. To supply the demand for skillful and intelligent assistance in the conduct of labor, Dr. Dewees, with James Church and others directed their attention to this branch, and by rendering themselves especially masters of it, were enabled to communicate their knowledge and experience to others. No one could realize more fully than Dr. Dewees the want of more extensive and efficient instruction on the subject of practical midwifery, and to use the words of the late Prof. Hodge "we find that he had the high honor of first attending a full course of lectures on obstetrics in America. In a small office he collected a few pupils, and in a familiar manner indoctrinated them with principles of this science, toiling year after year in opposition to the prejudices not only of the community but even of the profession, who could not perceive that so much effort was necessary for facilitating the natural process of parturition." In 1806 Dr. Dewees received the degree of doctor of medicine from the University of Pennsylvania. His thesis on this occasion was on "The Means of Moderating or Relieving Pain during Parturition." This essay was afterwards expanded and published as a book, which added to the reputation of the author. When, in 1810, it was determined to erect midwifery to an independent position in the university, Dr. Dewees became a candidate for the chair. The struggle, we are told, was a warm one, and the claims of opposing candidates and the influence of their respective friends rendered the event doubtful. "The strong claims of Dr. Dewees, his talents, his industry, his attainments, his dexterity, boldness, decision and judgment as a practitioner, his great success in the practice of his art; his popularity, supported by the strongest testimonials from many of the distinguished men in the profession, including Drs. Rush and Physick, were met by analogous claims of Drs. James and Chapman." The contest at this time resulted in the selection of Dr. James. In 1812, Dr. Dewees, under the apprehension of a pulmonary affection, retired from the profession and became a farmer. This change did not result to his pecuniary advantage, and he returned to Philadelphia in 1817. In 1825 he was elected to the position of adjunct professor of obstetrics. He had then passed the meridian of life. He was fifty-seven years of age, but his constitution was firm, and his energy untiring. In this secondary post he remained until 1834, when he was elected to the professorship. Dr. Dewees was a voluminous writer; but his best book is his first, his "Compendious System of Midwifery." Although not the first original treatise upon the subject in this country, it attracted the attention of European writers to American authorship. This work was published in 1826, and three editions were issued within the next two years. It deviated from the principles of the English authorities, and while resting upon those of Baudelocque, who was the exponent

of the French school of obstetrics, presented so much of original thought and observation as to bestow a high reputation upon the author. "To an American therefore, the appearance of Dr. Dewees' work on midwifery is an important epoch in the history of our science as being the first regular attempt to think for ourselves on Tokology, and to contribute to the onward progress of this important division of medical science." It was written at the time when his personal influence was unbounded and wielded a sway over the opinions of his contemporaries and pupils which directed their practice and controlled their actions long after his death, and for this reason he may truly be regarded as the father of American obstetrics. He also wrote a "Treatise on the Physical and Medical Treatment of Children," a "Treatise on the Diseases of Females," and one on "Practice of Medicine," all of which were standard in their day, and of which many editions were issued. In November, 1835, the health of Dr. Dewees, which had been much impaired by age and laborious occupation, completely failed from paralysis, and after his second course of lectures had commenced, he was forced to resign and was succeeded in his chair of obstetrics by Prof. Hugh L. Hodge. After spending a winter in Cuba and a summer in the North, he settled in Mobile, but returned to Philadelphia a year before his death.

DICKSON, Samuel Henry, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Charleston, S. C., September 15, 1798, and died in the former city March 31, 1872. His father, who was of Scottish descent, emigrated from Ireland before the Revolution and fought in that contest under General Lincoln. Young Dickson was graduated at Yale in 1814, and after studying medicine in Charleston and at the University of Pennsylvania, received his diploma from the latter institution in 1819. He soon established a large practice in Charleston and in 1823 delivered a course of lectures on physiology and pathology in that city before about thirty medical students. He was active in founding a medical college in Charleston, and on its organization in 1824 became professor of the institutes and practice of medicine. He resigned his chair in 1832, but in the following year, on the reorganization of the institution as the Medical College of South Carolina, was re-elected. He was professor of the practice of medicine in the University of New York from 1847 to 1850, but in the latter year resumed his chair in Charleston. From 1858 until his death he held the same chair in Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. The University of New York gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1853. Dr. Dickson wrote not only on professional but literary and current topics, and added a graceful style to thoroughness of learning. He published "Dengue, Its History, Pathology and Treatment," 1826; "Manual of Pathology," "Practices of Medicine," "Essays on Pathology and Therapeutics," 1845; "Essays on Life, Sleep, and Pain," 1852; "Elements of Medicine," 1855; and "Studies in Pathology and Therapeutics," 1867. He not only made extensive contributions to medical but to general literature, and published many occasional essays and addresses, including an address before Yale Phi Beta Kappa Society in 1843. On the "Pursuit of Happiness," and a pamphlet on slavery asserting the essential inferiority of the negro race, 1845. Much of his talent ap-

pears to have been inherited by his daughter, Jennie A. Dickson, who has also contributed largely in prose and verse to current literature.

DORSEY, John Syng, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city December 23, 1783, and died there November 12, 1818. He was educated at the Friends Academy, and at the early age of fifteen years commenced the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. Physick, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1802. The trustees, upon application to them, having dispensed with the rule which prohibited the conferring of the degree of M. D. on any one who had not attained the age of twenty-one years, granted him on account of his industry and proficiency, the honors of the doctorate at the age of nineteen. His thesis was upon "The Powers of the Gastric Juice as a Solvent for Urinary Calculi." It was published in the series of Theses edited by Dr. Caldwell. A few weeks after this the yellow fever broke out in Philadelphia and committed such ravages that a hospital was opened and the young graduate received the appointment of resident physician. He combatted the idea of contagion and strengthened his theory regarding the disease by courting infection in the most reckless manner. The next year, 1803, he visited France and England, attended the lectures of Humphrey Davy, the distinguished chemist, and afterwards visited the medical schools of Paris, returning to Philadelphia after an absence of about a year. In 1807 he was chosen adjunct to his uncle in the chair of surgery, University of Pennsylvania, and in that position continued until the decease of Dr. Barton, in 1815, when he was elected to the professorship of *materia medica*. In this position he remained until the spring of 1818, when, by the death of Dr. Wistar, the chair of anatomy was left without an occupant. For this position he was well adapted by education and experience, and was elected to it with universal approbation. While performing the duties of the chair of *materia medica*, Dr. Dorsey published a syllabus of his lectures, but previous to this he had given to the public his "Elements of Surgery" which appeared in 1813. This work, which was adopted as a textbook in the University of Edinburgh, may be regarded as a faithful exponent of the surgery of the day, as it was taught by Dr. Physick, of whose opinions and mode of practice it was the record, and as it was practiced by the author himself, whose position as a surgeon of the Pennsylvania Hospital gave him opportunities for the acquisition of skill and experience. In that institution he tied the internal iliac artery the first time the operation was performed in this country. Dr. Dorsey was well versed in the literature of European surgery, and familiar with its conditions from personal observation. At the time he was elected to the chair of anatomy he was thirty-five years of age, and exhibited all the enthusiasm of a zealous, rightly inspired, ambitious candidate for reputation in the field of enterprise before him. The course was opened, and on November 2, 1818, he delivered his introductory lecture, which, from the portions published, was full of correct sentiments and elevated thought. It was the last delivered by him. In its preparation the seeds of disease were laid which soon terminated his mortal career. The subjoined extracts from this discourse will serve to show how beautifully the newly elected teacher por-

trayed the uses of anatomy before his young auditors and how he would have infused life and vigor into the dead subject as it lay before him on the table in the amphitheater had he been spared to enter fully upon his professional labors. "Placed in a world in which we find ourselves at the head of creation—a little lower than the angels"—but superior, very far superior to all other animated beings which surround us, it is in every respect proper that we should know ourselves, and what was intended by the poet to express the importance of an acquaintance with the mind of man is equally true with respect to his corporeal organs and functions. In every sense, 'the proper study of mankind is man.' Man is justly considered the most perfect animal. He possesses faculties and organs, many of which are peculiar to himself; some, however, he enjoys in common with the brutes, and in some the lower orders of animals surpass him. He can neither soar with the eagle, nor follow the finny tribes through the depths of the ocean. His smell is less acute than that of the greyhound, his sight less piercing than the hawk's. In strength he is surpassed by the elephant, in fleetness by the reindeer. The reasons are obvious—his mental powers render these endowments useless and place them all at his command. He has dominion 'over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth.' All are made tributary to his wants and even his caprices. Should it be demanded,

'Why has not man a microscopic eye?'

The answer is a good one—

'For this plain reason—man is not a fly.'

"The various organs which compose the human structure can not be comprehended unless they are very distinctly seen; and for the purpose of exposing them to view, various artifices have been contrived, by which different kinds of organization are rendered obvious. For this purpose the anatomist has recourse to dead bodies, the different parts of which are in succession exhibited and explained. In this species of intercourse with the dead, much violence is done to our natural feelings. An instinctive horror of death seems recognized by the whole human race. It was the curse pronounced on sin; it is a state to which we are all doomed; a state full of mystery, and one which ushers us into new modes of existence, of which we can now have no distinct conceptions—

'Through what variety of untried being,
Through what new scenes and changes
must we pass?'

These are considerations which render it impossible for living man to approach with indifference the confines of the tomb. There are other points of view from which the task appears loathsome and disgusting. To seek for knowledge 'mid skulls and coffins, epitaphs and worms;' to behold the changes which the fair frame of beauty is destined to suffer; the ruddy glow of health changed to the dim hue of putrefaction—

'Whilst surfeited upon the damask cheek,
The high-fed worm, in lazy volumes rolled,
Riots unscared;'

To contemplate the lifeless carcase when deserted by the soul and reduced to 'a clay clod lump,' is surely enough to excite sensations of disgust and horror; and yet, gentlemen, these

are the objects to which the anatomist invites you; with them you must learn to be familiar. The anatomist has no field for display of fancy; with him every subject is detailed as plain matter of fact. No oratorical displays of rhetoric or eloquence can aid him to enliven your attention; his eloquence is of the hand; his rhetoric of the scalpel! But when years shall have rolled away and when your memory shall be tasked to recall the vestiges of scholastic learning, when your teacher's tongue shall be silent and his hand motionless, then the impressions derived through the medium of your senses will be found fresh and vivid, long after the collections of impassioned oratory shall have faded from your minds. And now, gentlemen, I beg leave for a moment to call your attention from the subject, to those who have taught it. The professorship to which I have been elected in this school was originally founded by the exertions of Dr. William Shippen, a gentleman in whom were combined, in a remarkable degree, the varied talents necessary to form a teacher. His descriptive powers and fascinating eloquence riveted the attention of his pupils, and impressed with indelible force the lessons he inculcated. His successor (Dr. Caspar Wistar) is fresh in the recollection of most of those whom I have the honor to address. With devotion to his arduous duties, he founded for himself a character of such unsullied excellence that envy itself would in vain attempt to tarnish its lustre. Learned, accomplished and amiable, he was master of his subject, and master of his pupils. Their feelings and their intellects acknowledged his sway; these he enlightened by the purest rays of science, and those he captivated by the unaffected benevolence of his heart. He was not one of those described by a late writer, 'professors enjoying the admiration of their young pupils, assuming a decided and dictatorial character, affecting to have gone to the bottom of everything and to have overcome every difficulty, either by the natural powers of their own minds, or by severity of study and perseverance in the pursuit of knowledge.' No! he was modest, and whenever doubts and difficulties existed, he acknowledged them, and 'if truth lay beyond his reach, he confessed his ignorance with a decent and becoming sense of the imperfections of human nature.' Were I to attempt a sketch of his method of teaching, I should say that its striking feature was extreme solicitude to force upon each of his pupils a knowledge of his subject and an utter disregard to every meretricious method of enhancing his own reputation by obtrusive displays of his learning or accomplishments. Happy had it been for you, gentlemen, happy for the University of Pennsylvania, and happy for the interests of science if his life had been prolonged till some successor, worthy of such a station, had been raised to take his place. The present incumbent is well aware that much strength must be necessary to flex the bow of Ulysses; yet he ventures without affectation of diffidence to attempt it, and not without a hope that at a future day he shall have achieved by diligence some better claims to his present distinction. All he can even promise is his honest, zealous and unremitting effort to discharge those duties, heretofore performed by men whose memories are embalmed in the heart of every votary to medical science and whose glory, no longer in its zenith, still

casts some lingering beams around the horizon, once illuminated by their noontide splendor." The personal popularity of Dorsey was very great. "The warmth of his manner, his kind and genial disposition, his enthusiasm, the charm which he threw around his subject, his well-known honesty and the uncommon interest which he evinced in the instruction of his pupils, all conspired to render him the idol of his classes, both public and private. After his death his private students, of whom he always had a large number, united in a subscription to defray the expenses of a portrait, painted by Thomas Sully, and engraved by Goodman & Pigot, as a memorial of their beloved preceptor. The likeness, which is said to have been a very correct one, represents Dorsey with a large white cravat and ruffled shirt, with a black coat, the collar of which was of enormous dimensions, strikingly in contrast with the narrow cervical apology worn at the present day. In person Dorsey was eminently handsome. He was of medium height, with a decided tendency, a few years before his death, to corpulency. His features were broad and intellectual, his nose prominent, his lips large, and his chin well rounded off. The eyes were blue and sparkling with intelligence, the forehead was ample, and the hair, which was somewhat brownish, fell negligently in a large cue over his collar, in accordance with the fashion of the times. The impediment in his speech, contracted in early life, if, indeed, it was not congenital, was, as has been already seen, perfectly overcome long before he died. His mind was evidently of a high order and well stored with varied knowledge. His conversational powers were remarkable. No one approached him without being fascinated; and, on convivial occasions, he was the life and soul of the company. He had a decided taste for music, which he cultivated with much ardor in early life, and for which he always cherished a warm regard. It was said that he could perform well on several instruments. He also evinced a marked partiality for poetry, but it is not known that he has left anything, except some fugitive pieces, of special merit or interest, in this department of literature, for the cultivation of which the arduous duties of a practitioner's life seldom afford any leisure. As a draughtsman he possessed unusual talent, and could he have indulged his tastes and inclination, it is more than probable that he would have attained to distinguished eminence as a painter and an engraver." It has been stated that he alone supplied the plates for his work on surgery; and several landscapes, still in the possession of his descendants, attest the power of his brush. With a mind so versatile, so susceptible to the beauties of nature, it was not surprising that he should have been passionately fond of music, poetry, and the fine arts. Rich in knowledge, eminently self-possessed and fertile in resources, aided by a retentive memory and a fluent elocution, there were few men among Dorsey's contemporaries who could successfully cope with him in debate or in the systematic discussion of a professional topic. His displays before the Philadelphia Medical Society, comprising many of the master-spirits of the day, were generally highly creditable and effective efforts. "As a debater," says Dr. Chapman, in his eulogy delivered before the medical class, in 1819—a gentleman who knew him

well and intimately, and who loved him as a brother—"he never had a superior among us. The style of his speaking was peculiar and distinctive. Destitute of rhetorical pretensions, it had the character of warm and elevated conversation, and while it was sufficiently strong to cope with the most powerful, it was intelligible by its simplicity to the meanest capacity. Equally adroit in attack or defense, the resources he exhibited in these contests, and especially when pressed by the weight of an adversary, were surprising, and often drew forth strong expressions of admiration and applause. It has been objected to his speaking that, though always ingenious and forcible, it was occasionally loose and desultory. But this defect was visible only in those *ex tempore* effusions, which escaped from him without premeditation or reflection, and proceeded in great measure from the fecundity of his genius, and the copiousness of his matter. Teeming with ideas, and exuberant in facts, he could not always preserve his arrangement, nor the chain of his reasoning, perspicuous and consecutive." As a surgeon, considered in the more lofty sense of that term, his ability shone forth with peculiar luster. Eminently conservative in his practice, he never hesitated to employ the knife, when he found he could no longer rely upon his therapeutic resources, and it was upon such occasions that he evinced the highest talent in the art of the operator. Endowed with a firm and vigorous mind, thoroughly acquainted with relative anatomy, and early habituated to the sight of blood, he went about his task with an unflinching eye, and a hand that never trembled, however trying the occasion, or unexpected the emergency. In short, he was a brilliant operator, and an honest, conscientious surgeon and medical practitioner, doing nothing merely for the sake of doing it, but always for a definite object. With the exception of Physick and of Post, the one the leading surgical authority at that time in Philadelphia, and the other in New York, he had no rival as an operator in the country. Mott was then just merging into reputation, full of the promise that was within him, but it was not until after his young, ardent, and accomplished contemporary had been gathered to his fathers, that it reached its culminating point. His immortal operation upon the innominate artery, which convulsed the surgical world, was performed only a few months before Dorsey's death. As has been stated the last illness of Dorsey was sudden and violent. On the evening of the same day that he delivered before his class, in the presence of his colleagues and the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, an introductory to his course of lectures on anatomy abounding as already seen in passages of extraordinary beauty and eloquence, uttered with unwonted fervency, and while the praises which it elicited from his auditors were still resounding from their lips, he was struck down by that disease which was destined to consign him to an untimely grave. The attack was one of typhus fever, and such was its violence that in ten days from its commencement it closed his existence, leaving us only his enviable name and his inestimable example. This sad event created much excitement throughout his city as well as throughout the whole American medical profession. It was regarded as a public calamity, that one so young, so

promising, and so full of talent and ambition, should be cut off in the vigor of his manhood and in the midst of his usefulness. Philadelphia had lost one of her most valued and popular practitioners; and the long train of mourners, as they carried the mortal remains to their last resting place, attested their appreciation of his worth in heart felt sobs and sighs, such as the good and virtuous alone merit and receive when called away from the scenes of their earthly labors. One of his biographers states that Dorsey's mind was early imbued with religious feelings which no doubt exercised a most salutary influence upon his career as a man, a practitioner, a teacher, and a citizen, and that shortly before he expired, he observed: "I hope to live and to remain with my family, but my desire to be with Christ is far greater." Referring to the death of the subject of this memoir the late Prof. S. D. Gross in his American Medical Biography has said that at the time of its occurrence he was universally regarded as one of the most able, talented and promising members of the medical profession that America had yet produced. The event was so much the more deplored because of his many excellent social qualities and his remarkable personal popularity, as well as of his rapidly increasing fame and usefulness, to say nothing of the fact that he had just been elevated to one of the most honorable positions in the school in which fifteen years previously he had received his medical degree. Had he been spared to the age ordinarily allotted to the more favored portion of the race, he would, doubtless, have earned an undying fame as a great surgeon; for he unquestionably possessed all the attributes of a superior mind, blended with the accomplishments of a varied, if not a profound scholarship, and he was, next to Physick, the very man to whom above all others, the public everywhere looked as best qualified by nature, education and opportunity, to illustrate the character of the art and science of surgery, in the first third of the nineteenth century in the United States.

DOUGLAS, George, of Oxford, N. Y., was born at Franklin, Delaware county, that State, May 7, 1823. His father was a lawyer, who practiced in the State courts and also the United States supreme court. The paternal ancestors of the subject of this sketch, were direct descendants of the celebrated William Douglas of Scotland, the progenitor of the "Good Sir James of Douglas," who perished in Spain in 1330, while on a journey to the Holy Land with the heart of Robert Bruce. His family coat of arms is that of the Earls of Angus. His academic education was acquired at the Delaware Literary Institute, New York, his medical studies in the Geneva Medical College and at the University of New York, where he graduated M. D. in 1845. He commenced the practice of his profession at Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y., in 1846, doing, in the commencement, what was then considered remarkable feats in surgery, and entered at once upon a large and lucrative practice. During the late Civil War he was appointed surgeon of the examining board of the nineteenth district, State of New York. In 1858 the doctor was united in marriage to Ada E. Frink, of Onondaga county, N. Y. After her death, which occurred in but little more than four years, he married, in 1866, Jane A. Mygatt, daughter of the distinguished financier, Will-

iam Mygatt, of Oxford. He has but one child living, Ellen Douglas. In 1877 he retired from the active labors and responsibilities of his profession, and has since spent much of his time in travel, having twice traveled through most of the European countries, visiting its hospitals, and all of the States and Territories, together with all the principal cities of this country and of Canada. He is a member of the New York State Medical Association, and for twenty-two years of the American Medical Association, an honorary member of the California State Medical Society, also member of the Ninth International Medical Congress at Washington, D. C., and was a delegate from the National Medical Association to the World's Medical Congress at Berlin, Germany, 1890. A paper descriptive of this Congress was read before the members of the New York State Medical Association, 1891, favorably commented upon, and published in the



George Douglas.

Transactions of that year. He is a member of the Rocky Mountain Medical Association, and in 1892 was elected president of this organization. Dr. Douglas was also a delegate from the American Medical Association to the Eleventh World's Medical Congress, which met September 24, 1893, at Rome, Italy.

DOUGLAS, John H., of New York City, was born in Waterford, N. Y., in 1824, and died in Washington, D. C., October 2, 1892. He graduated M. D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1847. He was a resident of New York during the greater part of his professional life, engaged in a specialty of diseases of the throat and lungs. He was General Grant's physician during the last painful illness of that eminent American. Dr. Douglas was unremitting in his services, and found it expedient, after the death of the General, to go to Mexico on a recruiting excursion. He went to Cuba and Florida also, but he seems not to have

been benefited by the southern climate influences. His health was still further broken in 1890 by a cerebral hemorrhage, and a second stroke was experienced by him in Washington, about a fortnight before his death. An unpleasant discrepancy, some of the discussion of which was worked over in the newspapers, arose between the survivors of the General and Dr. Douglas regarding the latter's fees. This was arranged, if not placated, by the payment of about \$12,000 for services covering the greater part of ten months. Some of these services were exclusive, the class of all others concerning which there is the greatest room for disagreements and subsequent litigation. The last four years of Dr. Douglas' life were spent in retirement, chiefly in the vicinity of New York and in Washington. Without doubt, under some forms of government, having more of gratitude than republics, Dr. Douglas would have been, in his latter days, in the receipt of a comfortable pension, as the constant care of his patient broke down his constitution, and in addition to his two strokes of paralysis, he is said to have for some time suffered from the same kind of cancer that caused the death of General Grant.

DOUGLAS, Orlando Benajah, of New York City, one of seven children and the eldest son of Amos and Almira (Balcom) Douglas, was born September 12, 1836, in Cornwall, Vermont. His great grandfather, James Douglas, removed from Connecticut in 1784, and was one of the first settlers in Cornwall. He descended from the New London family of Dea. Wm. Douglas, born in Scotland, 1610, and removed to Boston, Mass., in 1640. Dr. Douglas received his early education in the common schools, and later in the Vermont Literary and Scientific Institute, at Brandon, the birth-place of a distinguished relative, Stephen A. Douglas. In 1854, he taught school in Orwell, and subsequently in adjoining towns. He is a Baptist, and was active in the work of the Young Men's Christian associations, Sunday-schools, and temperance. In the fall of 1858, after his mother's death, he went to Brunswick, Mo., where an uncle resided, and began the study of medicine, which he pursued nearly three years and until the great Civil War began. Though living in town with, and a friend of General Sterling Price, he could not accept the doctrine of "States Rights," and, with five friends, enlisted in the 18th Regiment Missouri Volunteers for the United States service. He was offered a captaincy, which he declined, feeling that his military education did not warrant its acceptance, but later received a commission as lieutenant, was appointed adjutant, and subsequently acting assistant adjutant-general. His regiment was on duty in north-west Missouri, at Island No. 10, Pittsburgh Landing, Corinth, and finally went with Sherman through Georgia to the sea. Dr. Douglas was twice wounded in the service, suffered illness from exposure, and was honorably discharged in February, 1863, but was afterward in government service a year and a half, at Concord, Mass. He began practice in New York City, in the spring of 1877, having graduated from the University Medical College. In October, he was appointed assistant surgeon to Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, throat department, where he has since labored unremittingly. In 1885, he was made surgeon and director of that hospital; and has been an ac-

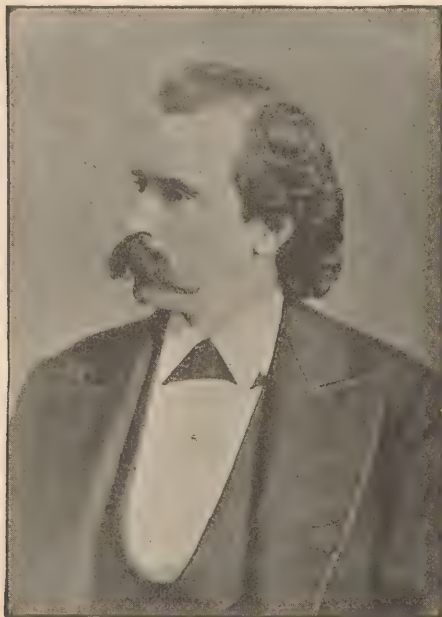
tive promoter of the wonderful improvements made in treating catarrhal affections. The system he adopted for classifying and treating patients is unique and most excellent. In 1878, he did the work mostly alone, but his clinics in this hospital now require fourteen trained assistants. He had two years' service in the out-door department of De Milt Dispensary, and for ten years had a good obstetrical and general practice. This he relinquished, and has devoted his time wholly to diseases of the nose, throat and ear. In 1888, he was elected Professor of Diseases of the Nose and Throat in the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, which he still holds. From 1879 to 1887, he was treasurer of the Medical Society of the City and County of New York, and in 1890 was elected its president. He has been secretary of the Therapeutical Society of New York;



O. B. Douglas.

chairman of the section on rhinology and laryngology in the New York Academy of Medicine; treasurer of the academy since 1889; secretary of its committee on admissions; director of the New York Physician's Mutual Aid Association ten years; member of the State Medical Society of New York; honorary member of the Vermont Medical Society. He has visited nearly every capital and principal city of Europe, and studied their hospitals and clinical methods. Dr. Douglas is surgeon of Reno Post, Grand Army of the Republic; companion of the First Class of the Loyal Legion of the United States; member of the Masonic Fraternity; Fellow of the American Geographical Society, and of other associations. It is truthfully said of him that he never sought position, asked for promotion, or solicited votes to elect him to any office. He has one son, Edwin Rust Douglas, born in 1872.

DOYLE, Gregory, of Syracuse, N. Y., was born at Killena, County Wexford, Ireland, March 28, 1840. His parents came to this country when he was but a year old. His early education was received at St. James's Academy, Binghamton, N. Y. After pursuing a thorough classical course at Niagara University he took up the study of medicine and surgery at Bellevue and University Medical Colleges, New York, from the latter of which he graduated in 1865. During his studies and for a long time after graduation he was a valued assistant to the eminent surgeon, Lewis A. Sayre, of New York. The many advantages enjoyed by this fortunate association rapidly developed his natural adaptability for surgical work. After leaving New York City he practiced for a short time in Binghamton and



Gregory Doyle

Albany, and finally settled permanently in Syracuse, N. Y., where he now enjoys an extensive surgical practice. He has contributed numerous articles on orthopedic surgery and other subjects to various journals. On November 16, 1880, he read a paper before the New York Central Medical Association, in which he recommended the dressing of Colle's fracture and fractures of the leg with plaster of paris splints, made in sections that could be easily changed or removed without pain or injury to the limb. The paper was soon after published in the *International Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, at that time published in New York. An English surgeon published an article on the same subject about two years subsequently as something new in dressings. Dr. Doyle invented the Spiral Spring Rotator for the automatic eversion or

inversion of talipes and illustrated its use before the American Medical Association at New York in 1880. Many other orthopedic appliances owe their origin to him. He is a permanent member of the American Medical Association, the Central New York Medical Association and the Onondaga Medical Society, also ex-president of the Syracuse City Medical Society. He was appointed president of the United States examining board for pensions at Syracuse, N. Y., which position he held during Cleveland's administration. He was official surgeon of the Buffalo, New York and West Shore Railroad from its inception until about a year ago, when he was obliged to relinquish it as the work interfered too much with his private practice. The House of Providence and St. Vincent's Asylum appointed him many years ago their surgeon, in which capacity he has tendered his services gratuitously ever since. Dr. Doyle has made two extensive trips through Europe and has improved the opportunity by visiting several noted foreign institutions of learning. For years he has confined himself almost entirely to surgery, and believes in the doctrine that it is often very good surgery to know when not to operate as well as when to operate, and for that reason he has had gratifying success in his profession. Dr. Doyle was married in 1868 to Urania Morel, the accomplished daughter of Justin Morel, a leading merchant of St. Louis, Missouri.

DRAKE, Daniel, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Plainfield, N. J., October 20, 1785, and died November 6, 1852. His father moved to Kentucky when the subject of this sketch was about two years of age, and established his residence at Mayslick, a new settlement, consisting of a small colony of New Jersey people with a few stragglers from Virginia and Maryland, whose occupation was clearing the forest and cultivating the soil. Referring to this event and the subject of this memoir, the late Dr. S. D. Gross in his *American Medical Biography* says: The log cabin of that day, the residence of the Drake family, constituted an interesting feature of the landscape. As the name implies, it was built of logs, generally unhewn, with a puncheon floor below, and a clapboard floor above, a small square window without glass, a chimney of "cats and clay," and a coarse roof. It consisted generally of one apartment, which served as a sitting room, dormitory, and kitchen. The ancestors of Dr. Drake, although poor and illiterate, possessed the great merit of industry, temperance, and piety. Both his grandfathers lived in the very midst of the battle scenes of the Revolution; one of them, Shotwell, was a member of the Society of Friends, and was, of course, a non-combatant, while the other, who had no such scruples, was frequently engaged in the partisan warfare of his native State. The father of Dr. Drake died in Cincinnati in 1832, the mother in 1831, both at an advanced age. The first fifteen years of young Drake were spent at Mayslick, in the performance of such labors as the exigencies of his family demanded. In the winter months, generally from November until March, he was sent to school, distant about two miles from his father's cabin, while during the remainder of the year he worked upon the farm, attending to the cattle, tilling the soil, and clearing the forest, an occupation in which he

always took great delight. This kind of life, rude as it was, and uncongenial as it must, in the main, have been to his taste, was not without its advantages. It eminently fitted him for the observation of nature, so necessary to a physician. Nothing escaped his eye. Nature was spread out before him in all her diversified forms, and he loved to contemplate her in the majestic forest, in the mighty stream, now placid and now foaming with anger, in the green fields, in the flowers which adorn the valley and the hill, in the clouds, in the lightning and thunder, in the snow and the frost, in the tempest and the hurricane. It had another effect. While it had the disadvantage of preventing him from pursuing a steady course of literary culture, and fitting him for the early practice of medicine, it excited in him habits of industry and attention to business, teaching him patience and self-reliance, and giving him an insight into many matters, to which the city trained youth is a stranger. Finally, the physical labor which he underwent there served to impart health and vigor to his constitution, and thereby contributed to produce that power of endurance which he possessed in a degree superior to that of almost any other man of his time. But the settlement of Mayslick was not without its charms and enjoyments. To the young and imaginative mind of Drake, every little spot in the landscape was invested with peculiar beauty and interest. What to an ordinary observer was barren and unattractive, was to him a source of never failing gratification. In the spring and summer, the surface of the earth was carpeted with the richest verdure, and embellished with myriads of wild flowers, which, while they rendered the air redolent with fragrance, delighted the eye by their innumerable variety. The trees, those mighty denizens of the forest, were clothed in their most majestic garb, adding beauty and grandeur to the scene, enlivened by the music of birds, which thronged the woods, and constituted, along with the merry and frolicsome squirrel, the familiar companions of the early settler. The scholastic advantages of young Drake, during his residence here were, as already hinted, very limited. The teachers of the place were itinerants, of the most ordinary description, whose function it was to teach spelling, reading, writing, and ciphering, as far as the rule of three, beyond which few of them were able to go. The fashion in those days was for the whole school to learn and say their lessons aloud; a practice commended by Dr. Drake in after life, as a good exercise of the voice, and as a means of improving the lungs and disciplining the mind for study in the midst of noise and confusion. His first teacher was a man from the eastern shore of Maryland, an ample exponent of the state of society in that then benighted region. The school-house in which he was educated was fifteen by twenty feet in its dimensions, and one story high, with a wooden chimney, a puncheon floor, and a door with a latch and string. In the winter, light was admitted through oiled paper, by long openings between the logs. Glass was not to be obtained. The ordinary fee for tuition was fifteen shillings a quarter. During his sojourn under his father's roof, he was a close observer of the people around him, residents as well as emigrants, the latter of whom were in the habit of passing in great numbers through the settlement.

He studied their manners and habits, observed their prejudices, noticed and compared their opinions, and thus acquired important knowledge of human nature. Books and book-learning alone do not serve to make up a man's education; he must mingle with the world, and endeavor to derive from its intercourse those lessons of wisdom and practical tact which are to regulate his conduct and beautify his life. Thus it will be seen that his *Alma Mater* was the forest; his teacher, nature; his classmates, birds, and squirrels, and wild flowers. Until the commencement of his sixteenth year, when he left home to study medicine, he had never been beyond the confines of the settlement at Mayslick, and it was not until his twentieth year, when he went to Philadelphia to attend lectures, that he saw a large city. The "Queen of the West," as Cincinnati has since been styled, was then a mere hamlet, with hardly a few thousand inhabitants. Kentucky, at that early day, had but one university, and, although it was hardly fifty miles off, his father was too poor to send him thither. Young Drake was early destined for the medical profession; and in the autumn of 1800, at the close of his fifteenth year, he was sent to Cincinnati, to Dr. Goforth, as a private pupil. The arrangement was that he should live in his preceptor's family, and that he should remain with him four years, at the end of which he was to be transmuted into a doctor. It was also agreed, between the parties, that he should be sent to school two quarters, that he might learn the Latin language, which, up to that time, he had wholly neglected. For his services and board, the preceptor was to receive four hundred dollars, a tolerably large sum, considering the limited means of his father. During his pupilage, he performed, with alacrity and fidelity, all the various duties, which, at that early period of the West usually devolved on medical students. His business was not only to study his preceptor's books, but to compound his prescriptions, to attend to the shop or office, and, as he advanced in knowledge, to assist in practice. The first task assigned him was to read Quincy's Dispensary and grind quicksilver into mercurial ointment; the latter of which, as he quaintly remarks, he found, from previous practice on a Kentucky hand-mill, much the easier of the two. Subsequently, and by degrees, he studied Cheselden on the Bones and Innes on the Muscles, Boerhaave and Van Swieten's Commentaries, Chaptal's Chemistry, Cullen's Materia Medica, and Haller's Physiology. These works constituted, at that time, the text-books of medical students, and the custom of many was to commit to memory the greater portion of their contents. At the close of his studies he formed a partnership with his preceptor; and, in the autumn of 1805, attended his first course of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania under Rush, Wistar, Barton, Physick, and Woodhouse. Returning to the West at the termination of the session, he practiced medicine for a year in Mason county, Ky., near his former home; and then finally settled in Cincinnati. In 1807, he married Harriet Sisson, a granddaughter of Col. Jared Mansfield, surveyor-general of the Northwestern Territory, and afterwards a distinguished Professor in the Military Academy at West Point. This lady possessed elegant manners, unusual personal beauty, and a vigorous understanding.

The union was a most congenial and appreciative one; their attachment, founded upon mutual esteem and good deeds, ripened with their years, and by degrees assumed almost a romantic character. In her counsel and sympathy Dr. Drake found support and consolation in his pecuniary embarrassments and in many of the other trials of his varied and checkered life. He attended his second course of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania in 1815, and was graduated at the end of the session with the compliment, from a member of the faculty, of being a young man of great professional promise! In May, 1816, he returned to Cincinnati and immediately recommenced an active and profitable practice. But this was by no means his only employment. His mind was evidently occupied with various ambitious plans,—professional, commercial, and literary,—all of which were successfully developed in his after-life, and influenced his character and fortune in various ways. A little over a year after he received his medical degree he was appointed to the Professorship of *Materia Medica* in the Medical Department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, and in the following autumn entered upon the discharge of the duties of his chair. In 1819 Dr. Drake founded, at Cincinnati, the Medical College of Ohio, and immediately afterwards organized a faculty, he himself taking the chair of medicine. A course of lectures was delivered to a small class of students, but misunderstandings soon sprung up, and Dr. Drake was expelled from the school by two of his colleagues, he himself being the presiding officer on the occasion. Foiled in his attempt to build up a medical institution at home he was induced, in the autumn of 1823, to re-enter Transylvania University as an incumbent of the chair which he had held six years before. He discharged the duties of this department with rare ability for two years; when he was transferred to the Professorship of Medicine, which he occupied until 1827. Dr. Drake was called, in 1830, to the Professorship of Medicine in the Jefferson College of Philadelphia, then in its infancy, struggling like a young giant for a place among the medical schools of the country. Among his colleagues were two gentlemen whose reputation, then in a gravescent state, became finally, like his own, co-extensive with the American Union. These men were the late Dr. George McClellan and the late Dr. John Eberle; the one an ingenious and adroit surgeon, and the other an able and accomplished physician. Both were excellent teachers of their respective departments, and both, but especially the latter, erudite and successful authors. It is no disparagement to these gentlemen to declare that the backwoodsman not only acquitted himself with great credit, but that, long before the close of the session, he was the most popular professor in the institution. Why Dr. Drake did not remain in Philadelphia is not now known; but the probability is, that he was induced to leave because he found the school not sufficiently remunerative, and because his heart was constantly yearning after his western home. Be this as it may, he resigned his chair early in the spring, and returned to Cincinnati. In the summer of 1835, Dr. Drake conceived the project of organizing the medical department of the Cincinnati College. He had, a short time before, been invited to the chair of Medicine in the Medical

College of Ohio, which he had founded sixteen years previously; but believing that it would be impracticable, in the then existing state of things, to place the institution in a flourishing condition, he deemed it his duty to decline the offer, and to enter at once upon the business of establishing a new school. The first course of lectures was delivered the ensuing winter, to a class of sixty-six pupils. The Faculty consisted of seven members, with Dr. Drake as Professor of Medicine. His colleagues were, Dr. L. C. Rives, the late able and popular Professor of Obstetrics in the Medical College of Ohio; Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell, subsequently of the University of Missouri; the late Dr. John P. Harrison, formerly of Louisville, and, after the downfall of the Cincinnati College, a Professor in the Medical College of Ohio; the late Dr. James B. Rogers, afterwards Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania; and the late Dr. Horatio G. Jameson, a distinguished surgeon of Baltimore, and at one time a professor in the Washington College of that city. To Dr. S. D. Gross was assigned the chair of Pathological Anatomy, at that period the only one of the kind in the United States. At the close of the session Dr. Jameson resigned, and was succeeded by Dr. Willard Parker, afterwards the justly distinguished Professor of Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the City of New York. During the four years the school was in existence it educated nearly four hundred pupils; the last class being nearly double that in the rival institution—an evidence at once of its popularity, and of the ability and enterprise of its faculty. The school had cost each of the original projectors about four thousand dollars, nearly the entire amount of the emoluments of their respective chairs, during its brief but brilliant career. Dr. Drake did not long continue idle. The Faculty of the Cincinnati College had hardly been disbanded, when he received an invitation from the trustees of the University of Louisville to the chair of Clinical Medicine and Pathological Anatomy. This chair, created with special reference to him, was not only novel in its character in this country, but it labored under the additional disadvantage of being an "eighth chair;" a circumstance at that time without a precedent in the United States. The anomaly was still further increased by the establishment of an aggregate ticket of one hundred and twenty dollars. It was a bold experiment; but the result showed that those who made it had not acted in the matter unwisely. The new incumbent acquitted himself with great ability; the new chair soon became popular, and the rapid increase of the school fully attested the wisdom and the policy of the new measure, which secured to its faculty a man of such enlarged experience and reputation as a teacher. Dr. Drake remained in the occupancy of this chair until the spring of 1844, when, on the retirement of Dr. Cooke, he was transferred to the chair of medicine. He continued to labor in this department with his accustomed zeal and eloquence until the close of the session of 1849; when he sent his resignation to the board of trustees. The winter before he vacated his chair he lectured to four hundred and six pupils, the largest class, up to that time, ever assembled within the walls of any medical institution in the valley of the Mississippi. The prosperity of the University

indeed could hardly have been greater when he left it, although the number of students was somewhat less than the preceding session, and the utmost harmony prevailed in the faculty. Notwithstanding these circumstances, he deemed it his duty to retire. The reason which he assigned for this step was, that he should, in another year, reach the period of life when, by an act of the board of trustees, a professor became superannuated, and he thought it his duty to anticipate this law, notwithstanding the framers of it had, when they learned his intentions, abrogated it in his favor. Soon after his retirement from Louisville, Dr. Drake was invited to the chair of Medicine in the Medical College of Ohio, an appointment which, after some hesitation, he accepted, but which he filled only for one session. In the autumn of 1850, Dr. Drake was recalled to Louisville to the chair which he had vacated eighteen months before. He remained in the school for two sessions, and then finally left it, once more to re-enter the Medical College of Ohio, now reorganized with an abler faculty, and under brighter auspices. It was here, just at the opening of the session, full of hope and expectation about the class and the prospects of the institution, that the hand of death was laid upon him, and that his varied but brilliant career was arrested. The immediate cause of his death was arachnitis, brought on by over-exertion of the brain, by the labor and excitement consequent upon the opening of the session of the Medical College of Ohio. His illness was of short duration; and he departed in the full vigor of his intellectual faculties, having, only a week before his final seizure, lectured and written with his accustomed energy and ability. Having spoken of Dr. Drake as a founder of medical schools and of his connection with various medical faculties, we may, in the next place contemplate him as a philanthropist, a patriot, and a medical author. The subject of public education and morals was always near his heart. He took an active part in the establishment and support of the Western Literary Institute and College of Professional Teachers at Cincinnati, attended many of its meetings, often served upon its committees, and delivered several addresses, replete with wisdom and sound learning. Among these was a very elaborate "Discourse on the Philosophy of Family, School, and College Discipline," one of the best and most able of his many occasional productions. He cherished with a deep and abiding interest all institutions for the diffusion of knowledge, and for the promotion of virtue and piety, as well as all charitable establishments, especially hospitals, lunatic asylums, and schools for the education of the blind and the deaf and dumb. In 1821 he procured the establishment, at Cincinnati, of the Commercial Hospital of Ohio, of which, at the time of his death, he was one of the physicians. The grant was accompanied by an endowment, which has afforded the institution great facilities, and enabled it to diffuse its blessings widely among the poor sick of the city and township of Cincinnati, as well as among the boatmen of the Southwestern waters. Connected with the Hospital was a Poor-house and an Asylum for the Insane; the latter of which, however, proving inadequate to the objects intended, Dr. Drake used every possible exertion, by repeated appeals

to his brethren, and finally to the legislature, to have this portion of the establishment removed, and placed under a separate board. The result was the present noble Institution for the Insane at Columbus, the capital of Ohio. In January, 1834, he made an appeal to the legislature of his adopted State in behalf of the establishment of an institution for the education of the blind, and, early in the following year, he read an able report before the Medical Convention of Ohio, at their meeting at Columbus, on the necessity for hospitals in the valleys of the Mississippi and the Lakes, for the accommodation and relief of those engaged in the commerce of the Southwest, as well as of travelers. Copies of this report were transmitted to the general assembly of Ohio and to the President of the United States, to Congress, and to the Heads of Departments. How far these labors were instrumental in promoting the object in question is not known, but it is certain that Congress soon afterwards authorized the establishment of these institutions, and that they now greet the eye and cheer the spirits of the boatman at numerous points of the Southwest. In 1827 Dr. Drake established the Cincinnati Eye Infirmary. It was modeled after similar institutions in New York and Philadelphia, had a regular board of visitors, and was intended for the reception and accommodation of all classes of ophthalmic patients, the poor as well as the rich, but particularly the former. It was the first attempt of the kind in the Southwest, and, for a time, was remarkably successful. The indigent sick from the city and neighborhood flocked to it daily for advice and treatment, and it speedily attracted persons from abroad. The consequence was that Dr. Drake soon became a distinguished oculist, and acquired no little skill as an ophthalmic surgeon. To the influence of Dr. Drake was due, in an eminent degree, the establishment of the Kentucky School for the Instruction of the Blind, at Louisville. Dr. Drake had always, from an early period of his life, evinced a deep interest in the cause of temperance, unfortunately now so much on the decline. During his residence at Mayslick, the rallying point for many years of the people of the neighborhood on election, parade, and gala days, as well as during court-time, he often had occasion, when yet a mere boy, to witness the deplorable and disgusting effects of the inordinate use of intoxicating drinks, and subsequently, after he had become a student and practitioner of medicine, he could not fail to observe that it was a frequent cause of disease and death, both moral and physical. He saw that it was the source of incalculable mischief, and that it lay at the foundation of nearly all the crimes that degrade and debase society, and reduce man to the level and condition of the animals by which he is surrounded. He saw at work an enemy, which, like "the pestilence that walketh by noonday," silently but effectually destroys the peace and happiness of the domestic circle, which raises the arm of the parent against the child and of the child against the parent, and which fills our infirmaries, poor-houses, and penitentiaries with inmates. In a word, he saw that intemperance was sitting, like a mighty incubus, upon the bosom of society, tainting its very breath, and in some instances, threatening the annihilation of entire families. To such scenes, so well calcu-

lated to rouse his young and philanthropic mind, Dr. Drake could not long remain an idle and unconcerned spectator. He felt that there was a necessity for reform, and like a true Christian and patriot as he was, he vigorously engaged in the work, determined, as far as his time and means would admit, to do his part in arresting an evil fraught with such momentous consequences to the peace and happiness of his fellow creatures. Address followed address, and for a time the pages of his medical journal, the sure and steady medium of communication between him and his professional brethren, were literally teeming with articles upon the subject, dwelling with eloquent emphasis upon the malign and destructive effects of ardent spirits upon the human subject, considered in his moral, physiological, intellectual, and legal relations. In December, 1841, Dr. Drake organized in the University of Louisville, then the medical institute of that city, a Physiological Temperance Society, for the benefit of the members of the medical class, of whom it was exclusively composed. Its object was to investigate the subject of alcoholic drinks, in their effects upon the system, and, incidentally, the abuse of other stimulants and narcotics. The society soon became popular with the pupils; for, in less than a month after its establishment, it had upwards of one hundred members, embracing nearly two-fifths of the entire class. Its meetings were held semi-monthly throughout the session of the school, and its exercises, in which the distinguished and philanthropic founder, who was also its president, always took an active part, consisted in the reading of reports and the delivery of addresses on the nature and composition of the different kinds of liquor and of their effects upon the system in its healthy and diseased condition. The association continued in active operation until the spring of 1849, when, in consequence of Dr. Drake's retirement from the university, it was abandoned. Dr. Drake was a voluminous writer. His contributions to medical journals, in the form of original essays, reviews and bibliographical notices, his temperance lectures and public addresses, would, if collected, form several large octavo volumes. His first attempt at medical or scientific authorship was in 1810, five years after he attended his first course of lectures in Philadelphia, and five years before he became a graduate. It was comprised in a small pamphlet on the "Topography, Climate and Diseases of Cincinnati," where he then resided. Although designed exclusively for his professional and scientific friends, the work soon attracted the attention of travelers in quest of information concerning the West, and thus suggested to him the idea of a treatise, constructed on a similar but much more extended scale. The result was his "Picture of Cincinnati," which soon acquired for him not only an American but a European reputation. In 1827, Dr. Drake projected the *Western Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences*, the first number of which even under the most propitious circumstances, appeared in April of that year. It is no easy matter, to maintain a public journal of medicine. The difficulties were much greater at that time than at present. Then the West had few writers, and an editor was often compelled, from the paucity of material, to rely mainly upon his own efforts for filling up the pages of

his periodical. Many of the contributions that were sent to the *Western Journal of Medical and Physical Sciences* displayed the most miserable scholarship, and the consequence was that not a few of them had to be entirely rewritten before they could be committed to the hands of the compositor. Copying, transposing, abridging, inverting, retroverting, decomposing and recomposing were a part of the labor and drudgery to which Dr. Drake had to submit in the progress of his enterprise. The interest which Dr. Drake always felt for his profession induced him, in 1829, to begin the publication in the *Western Journal of Medical and Physical Sciences*, of a series of "Essays on Medical Education and the Medical Profession in the United States." The papers appeared in successive numbers of the periodical in question, and were finally, in 1832, collected into a small octavo volume of upwards of one hundred closely printed pages. They are written with the author's wonted vigor of style and display throughout, great sound sense, a discriminating judgment and a profound acquaintance with the topics of which they treat. In 1832 Dr. Drake published "A Practical Treatise on the History, Prevention and Treatment of Epidemic Cholera," which was then desolating Cincinnati and the Western States. The work, forming a duodecimo volume of nearly two hundred pages, was designed both for professional and general use, and comprised an excellent and graphic account of that formidable malady. In 1842, Dr. Drake published in the sixth volume of the *Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery* a paper on the "Northern Lakes as a Summer-Resort for Invalids of the South," which, at the time, attracted much attention from the medical and public press. The article, which had been previously read as an introductory address to his course of lectures in the University of Louisville, was designed to illustrate the advantages offered in the hot season by our northern lakes as a residence to the people of the South, and was founded mainly upon his own observations made the preceding summer in a professional tour of two months. It abounds in beautiful and graphic delineations of the wild and romantic scenery of these great inland seas, of the towns and villages which stud and embellish their banks, of the nature of the climate, the productions of the surrounding country, the battle scenes of the late war with Great Britain, and the character and mode of life of the inhabitants, themselves a subject of study for the painter, the poet and the philosopher. There are few tracts of the same size in the English language on the subject of travel which contain so vivid, gorgeous and life-like an account of the countries to which they relate. Nothing seems to have escaped the observation of the author. At one time his mind is dazzled and almost bewildered by a vast, dark and impenetrable forest; at another, by the silvery and unruined surface of a broad and unfathomable lake, reflecting the variegated and fantastic tints of the sky, or bearing upon its bosom the mighty steamboat and the canoe of the adventurous Indian, the Canadian trapper, or the holy and self-denying missionary; now, by some lofty and majestic cliff, rearing its head into the clouds, and serving as a monument for the works of God; and anon, by the bewitching beauties of the setting sun as his rays sport

upon the heavens above, or paint, in all the gorgeous colors of the rainbow, his image upon the waters below. The latest of the mine of productions of Dr. Drake's pen was a small volume of "Discourses" delivered, by appointment, before the Cincinnati Medical Library Association in 1852. It is comprised in a small duodecimo volume, and is divided into two parts, the first of which treats of the early medical times in Cincinnati, and the other of medical journals and libraries. Few medical men, indeed, few men of any profession, will rise from the perusal of this unpretending little volume without feeling that they have been both interested and instructed. The first part, giving an account of the pioneer physicians of the "Queen of the West," and of the prominent men and scenery of that early period, possesses all the charm and interest of a romance, in which the author, while he exhumes his predecessors and contemporaries and places them in life-like colors before the eyes of his readers, forms a conspicuous feature. But the most splendid exhibition of his genius is in his work on the "Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America," an enduring monument of his industry, his research and his ability. Upon this production, which, unfortunately, he did not live to complete, he spent many of the best and riper years of his life. As early as 1822, in an appeal to the physicians of the Southwest, he announced his intention of preparing it and solicited their co-operation. His object, as stated in his circular, was to furnish a series of essays upon the principal diseases of this region of America, derived from his own observation and from that of his friends, and forming, when completed, a national work. Various circumstances conspired to delay the appearance of the work. The author's time in the winter season was much occupied in teaching and in matters growing out of his official relations. Medical schools were obliged to be erected and fostered. Besides, he was the editor of a medical journal, to the pages of which he was often the chief contributor, and he was also frequently compelled to deliver public addresses, which consumed much of his leisure. His facility as a public speaker was too well known in the community to permit him to remain unoccupied. The objects concerning which he was called upon to address his fellow-citizens were often of a benevolent character, and he had too much good nature to resist them, however much they might encroach upon his more legitimate pursuits and the great aim of his life. In 1837, fifteen years after the publication of his circular, he found, for the first time, sufficient leisure to enter vigorously upon the collection of materials for his long contemplated work. In the summer of this year, accompanied by his two daughters, he visited a portion of the South for that purpose, during a tour of about three months. In 1843 he made a second tour, embracing Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama and the Gulf of Mexico, and subsequently he explored the interior of Kentucky, Tennessee, the two Carolinas, Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, the great lakes and Canada. Wherever he went his fame preceded him and he was kindly received by his professional brethren, many of whom vied with each other to show him attention and

hospitality. It was during his absence upon these missions, which he performed with the zeal of an apostle of science, that he wrote those numerous and interesting traveling editorials, as he styled them, for the *Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery*. These epistles, which form so conspicuous a feature of that periodical during the time referred to, were usually descriptive of the manners, habits and diseases of the people among whom he wandered, of the climate, scenery and productions of the country, and, in short, of whatever seemed at the moment to strike his fancy or interest his mind. The materials thus collected were gradually digested and arranged and finally presented to the profession in the summer of 1850, under the elaborate title of "A Systematic Treatise, Historical, Etiological and Practical, on the Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America, As They Appear In the Caucasian, African, Indian and Esquimaux Varieties of Its Population." The work is illustrated by numerous charts and maps and was published at Cincinnati under the author's immediate supervision. A second volume, the composition of which was in an advanced state at the time of his decease, was afterwards issued under the joint care of Dr. Hanbury Smith, of Ohio, and Dr. F. G. Smith, of Philadelphia, and is entirely devoted to subjects on practical medicine. The two together constitute a monument of the genius and industry of their author, as durable as the mountains and the valleys, whose medical history they are designed to portray and illustrate. The toil and labor expended upon their production afford a happy exemplification of what may be accomplished by the well-directed and persistent efforts of a single individual, unaided by wealth and unsupported by the patronage of his profession. To his other accomplishments he added that of a poet. Several of his pieces, composed during the hours of relaxation from his professional pursuits, possess much beauty and sweetness. They generally partook either of the humorous or of the solemn and pathetic. Dr. Drake was a man not of one, but of many characteristics. His very look, manner, step and gesture were characteristic; they were the outward signs of the peculiar nature within. His conversation, his voice and modes of expression were characteristic—all tending to stamp him, in the estimation and judgment of the beholder, as an extraordinary personage. "His mind was quick, grasping, far-seeing; he acquired knowledge with great facility, sometimes almost intuitively, and readily perceived the relations and bearings of things. Imbued with the true spirit of the Baconian philosophy, he delighted in tracing effects to their causes, and in unravelling the mysteries of science and knowledge. He was a keen observer, not only of professional matters, with which his daily studies brought him into more immediate contact, but of society and the world at large. Added to all this, he had a retentive memory, extraordinary powers of analysis, profound ratiocination, and great originality, with industry and perseverance seldom combined in the same individual. He possessed, in short, all the attributes of a great and commanding intellect, capable of vast exploits, and the accomplishment of great designs. His executive powers were extraordinary. Nowhere did this intensity exhibit itself in a more striking manner, or

in a greater degree, than in the lecture-room. It was here, surrounded by his pupils, that he displayed it with peculiar force and emphasis. As he spoke to them, from day to day, respecting the great truths of medical doctrine and medical science, he produced an effect upon his young disciples, such as few teachers are capable of creating. His words dropped hot and burning from his lips, as the lava falls from the burning crater, enkindling the fire of enthusiasm in his pupils, and carrying them away in total forgetfulness of everything, save the all-absorbing topic under discussion. They will never forget the ardor and animation which he infused in his discourses, however dry or uninviting the subject; how he enchained their attention, and how, by his skill and address, he lightened the tedium of the class-room. No teacher ever knew better how to enliven his auditors; at one time with glowing bursts of eloquence, at another with the sallies of wit, now with a startling pun, and anon with the recital of an apt and amusing anecdote; eliciting, on the one hand, their admiration for his varied intellectual riches, and, on the other, their respect and veneration for his extraordinary abilities as an expounder of the great and fundamental principles of medical science." "Of all the medical teachers whom I have ever heard," writes Gross, "he was the most forcible and eloquent. His voice was remarkably clear and distinct, and so powerful that, when the windows of his lecture-room were open, it could be heard at a great distance. He sometimes read his discourse, but generally he ascended the rostrum without note or scrip. His fluency and facility of language gave him great advantage as a public debater. To his ability as a profound reasoner, he added subtlety of argument, quickness at repartee, and an impassioned tone and style, which rarely failed to carry off the palm in any contest in which he was engaged. Dr. Drake always manifested extraordinary interest in the moral training of medical pupils. Sensible of the temptations which constantly beset their path and allure them from their duty, he took special pains, at the opening of every session of the different schools with which he was, from time to time, connected, to point out to them their proper position, and to warn them of their danger. As a means of promoting this object, as well as of advancing the respectability of the profession, he delivered, while a professor in the Cincinnati College, for several winters, a series of Sunday morning discourses to the students of that institution, on medical ethics, the *morale* of the profession, and the virtues and vices of medical men, embracing their duties to their patients, to the community, and towards each other. These addresses were usually attended by large numbers of the citizens of Cincinnati, and they exerted a wide and happy influence upon the youths for whom they were more especially prepared. He had a decided taste for the society of the young men of his profession, and always evinced a deep interest in their prosperity. The instances were not few in which he labored to advance the welfare of young men, some of whom have since risen to deserved distinction." His own standard of medical knowledge was of the most elevated nature. No one understood better than he the importance of a thorough education, and of a

well-disciplined mind. His own early deficiencies, ever present and ever recurring, had made an impression upon him, which nothing could efface. His occupation as a teacher of medicine had brought him, for years, in daily contact with men and youths, who were not only destitute of preliminary education, but absolutely, from the want of opportunity and mental capacity, utterly incapable of acquiring any. This state of things, so prevalent and deplorable, he often lamented to his friends and colleagues, while he never failed, on all proper occasions, to assail it in his writings and prelections. The difficulty under which a teacher labors in impairing instruction to such pupils, and preparing them for the successful exercise of their high and responsible duties, as practitioners, can be more easily imagined than described. His daily experience in the lecture-room showed Dr. Drake how much of the good seed that is there sown falls upon barren soil, or how, instead of producing good fruit, it yields nothing but tares and thorns. Such was his feeling upon this subject that he often expressed himself as being almost ready to abandon teaching forever. Like many others, he perceived the remedy, but was unable, from the want of co-operation, to apply it. Poor as he was, he would a thousand times rather have lectured to a hundred intelligent and well-prepared young men, than to five hundred ignorant and ill-prepared. His object was not the acquisition of gain, but the desire to be useful and profitable to those whom it was his duty to instruct in the great principles of the healing art. Of quackery, in all its forms and phases, he was an uncompromising enemy. He loved his profession and the cause of truth too well to witness, without deep solicitude, its impudent and unhallowed assaults upon the purity and dignity of medicine considered as a humane, noble, and scientific pursuit. Hence, he permitted no suitable opportunity to pass without rebuking it, and holding up its advocates to the scorn and contempt of the public. In common with many of his brethren, he deprecated its unblushing effrontery, and regretted the countenance and support which it derives from a thoughtless clergy and an unscrupulous and unprincipled press. He saw that it was an evil of great magnitude, threatening the very existence of our profession; and, as a journalist, he deemed it his duty to bring the subject frequently and prominently before his readers, intreating their aid and co-operation in suppressing it. He was the founder of no new sect in medicine. For such an enterprise he had no ambition, even if he had been satisfied, as he never was, of its necessity. He found the profession, when he entered it, at the dawn of the present century, steadily advancing in its lofty and dignified career, refreshed, and, in some degree, renovated, by his immediate predecessors, and his chief desire was to engraft himself upon it as an honest, conscientious, and successful cultivator. How well he performed the part which, in the order of Providence, he was destined to play, in this respect, the medical world is fully apprised. No man was more sensible than he of the imperfections and uncertainties of the healing art, and no one, in this country, in the nineteenth century, has labored more ardently and zealously for its improvement. For the systems of the schools no physician and

teacher ever entertained a more thorough and inimitable contempt. He was an Eclectic in the broadest and fullest sense of the term. His genius was of too lofty and pervasive an order to be trammelled by any authority, however great, respectable, or influential. It was Nature and her works which he delighted to study and to contemplate. Not that he regarded with indifference whatever was good and valuable in the productions of others, but simply because he preferred to drink at the fountain rather than at the turbid stream. Like Hippocrates and Sydenham, he was a true observer of Nature, and, we may add, a correct interpreter of her phenomena and her laws; his ambition was to be her follower during life, and at his death to leave a record, a true and faithful transcript, of the results of his investigations for the benefit of his brethren. In his intercourse with his professional friends his conduct was a model. His code of ethics was of the purest and loftiest character. He was not only courteous and dignified, but highly considerate of the rights of others. His habits of punctuality were established early in life, and were never departed from. He made it a rule never to make a professional brother wait for him at a consultation. The examination of his cases was conducted with great care and attention; indeed, he seemed occasionally to be over-minute and even tedious, spending a longer time over his patients than the exigencies appeared to require. His early habits of caution never forsook him at the bedside of the sick. In his intercourse with his patients his conduct was regulated by the nicest sense of honor. No one understood better how to deport himself in their presence, or how to preserve inviolate their secrets. Hippocrates, who exacted an oath from his pupils never to reveal anything that was confided to them by their employers, never more scrupulously observed the sanctity of the sick-chamber. Kind and gentle in his manners, he was as much the friend as the physician of his patients, not a few of whom made him their confidant and counselor. The advice which he delivered under such circumstances was often of great service to the interested party, by whom it was never forgotten, owing to the earnest and solemn tone in which it was imparted. In the bestowment of his time and labor, he made no distinction between the rich and the poor; the latch-string of his heart was accessible to all. "The importance of the malady and not the patient's rank or purse, was the measure of the attention which he paid the case." His practice in acute inflammatory diseases was bold and vigorous. The lancet was his favorite remedy; and he drew blood freely, and without stint, in every case in which the symptoms were at all urgent or threatening, provided the system was in a condition to bear its loss. Having attended, in early life, the lectures of Dr. Rush, the most eloquent and captivating teacher of medicine in his day, in this country, and a strenuous advocate of sanguineous depletion, he imbibed a strong prejudice in favor of this practice, which he retained to the latest period of his career. But it would be unjust to say that he employed the remedy without judgment or discrimination. If he bled freely he also knew when to bleed. No man had a better knowledge of the pulse and the powers of the heart. Although Dr. Drake had many warm, staunch, and ad-

miring friends, it would be untrue to say that he had no enemies. He had too ardent and positive a temperament, too much ambition, too much intellect, to be altogether exempt from this misfortune, if such, indeed, it may be called. The world's record abundantly confirms the conclusion, that no great, useful, or truly good man was ever wholly without enemies. Such an occurrence would be an anomaly in the history of human nature. It has been well observed, by one who was himself great, and who occupied, for many years, no small space of the public eye, that "slander is the tax which a great man pays for his greatness." The more conspicuous his position, the more likely will he be to have enemies to assail and misrepresent his character. It is only the passive, the weak, the idle, and the irresolute, who are permitted to pursue, unobserved and unmolested, "the even tenor of their way." To this class Drake did not belong. The life of Dr. Drake was surprisingly eventful. No man that our profession has yet produced has led so diversified a career. He was probably connected with more medical schools than any individual that ever lived. It is rare that physicians interest themselves in so many public and professional enterprises as he did. His mind was of unlimited application. His own profession, which he served so well and so faithfully, was incapable of restraining it; every now and then it overleaped its boundaries and wandered off into other spheres. His career was thus in striking contrast to that of medical men generally, whose pursuits furnish few incidents of public interest or importance. His mission to his profession and to his age was a bright and happy one. But his life was not only eventful; it was also eminently laborious. No medical man ever worked harder, or more diligently and faithfully. His industry was untiring, his perseverance unceasing. He had genius it is true, and genius of a high order; but without industry and perseverance it would have availed him little in the accomplishment of the great aims and objects of his life. His habits of industry, formed in early boyhood, before, perhaps, he ever dreamed of the destiny that was awaiting him, forsook him only with his existence. His life, in this respect, affords an example which addresses itself to the student of every profession and pursuit in life, which the young man should imitate and the old man not forget. The great defect in his character was restlessness, growing, apparently, out of his ardent and impulsive temperament, which never permitted him to pursue any subject very long without becoming tired of it, or panting for a change. His mind required diversity of occupation, just as the stomach, to be healthful, requires diversity of food. Hence, while engaged in the composition of his great work, he could not resist the temptations that presented themselves to divert him from his labors. His delight was to appear before the public to deliver a temperance address, to preside at a public meeting, or to make a speech on the subject of internal improvement, or the Bible or missionary cause. For a similar reason he stepped out of his way to write letters on slavery, and discourses before the Cincinnati Medical Library Association. No man in our land could have done these things better, few, indeed, so well; but useful as they are, it is to be regretted that he undertook them, be-

cause they occupied much of his time that might, and in the opinion of his friends, ought to have been devoted to the composition and completion of his great work, the ultimate aim and object of his ambition. It was the same restless feeling that caused his frequent resignations in medical institutions. Had his disposition been more calm and patient, he would have been satisfied to identify himself with one school, and to labor zealously for its permanency and renown. In moving about so frequently, he induced people to believe that he was a quarrelsome man, who could not agree with his colleagues, and whose ruling passion was to be a kind of autocrat in every medical faculty with which he was connected. But while his own conduct gave coloring to such an idea, nothing could have been more untrue. Dr. Drake always cherished a profound respect for Christianity, but it was not until 1840 that he made a public profession of his religious views. He then united himself with the Episcopal Church, of which he remained ever afterwards a devout member. The personal appearance of Dr. Drake was striking and commanding. No one could approach him, or be in his presence, without feeling that he was in contact with a man of superior intellect and acquirement. His features, remarkably regular, were indicative of manly beauty, and were lighted up and improved by blue eyes of wonderful power and penetration. When excited by anger or emotion of any kind, they literally twinkled in their sockets, and he looked as if he could pierce the very soul of his opponent. His countenance was sometimes staid and solemn, but generally, especially when he was in the presence of his friends, radiant and beaming. His forehead, though not expansive, was high, well-fashioned, and strongly denotive of intellect. The mouth was of moderate size, the lips of medium thickness, and the chin rounded off and well proportioned. The nose was prominent but not too large. The frosts of sixty-seven winters had slightly silvered his temples, but had made no other inroad upon his hair. He was nearly six feet high, rather slender and well formed. His power of endurance, both mental and physical, was extraordinary. He seemed literally incapable of fatigue. His step was rapid and elastic and he often took long walks, sufficient to tire men much younger, and apparently much stronger, than himself. He was an early riser, and was not unfrequently seen walking before breakfast with his hat under his arm, as if inviting the morning breeze to fan his temple and cool his burning brain. His manners were simple and dignified. He was easy of access, and remarkably social in his habits and feelings. His dress and style of living were plain and unostentatious. His house was the abode of a warm, but simple hospitality. For many years no citizen of Cincinnati entertained so many strangers and persons of distinction. He was a man of extraordinary refinement. This feeling was deeply engrafted in his constitution, and always displayed itself in a marked degree in the presence of the female sex. Although his parents were uncultivated persons and hardly ever mingled in the more refined society, they cherished a high and pure idea of the duty of good breeding. The principle of politeness was deeply rooted in both, and they never failed to practice it in their family and

in their intercourse with the world. To those who are engaged in scientific, literary, and educational pursuits, or in the practice of medicine, it will not be uninteresting to know that Dr. Drake was poor, and until the last eight years of his life, pecuniarily embarrassed. Referring to this subject the late Dr. Gross, his friend and colleague, has said, that it was not until after his connection with the University of Louisville that he began to lay up anything from his earnings. His medical journal only brought him into debt. The first volume of his great work sold slowly, and had not yielded him one dollar at the time of his death. Since that period, his son-in-law received, as his literary executor, two hundred and fifty dollars as the balance to the author's credit up to that time. This sum is not more than one-tenth of what he paid for the maps alone contained in the work, and engraved at his own expense. Nothing, in fact, that Dr. Drake ever undertook was pecuniarily profitable. Money-making was not his ambition. His aims were always so lofty, and so far removed from self, that he never thought of money except so far as it was necessary to their accomplishment.

DRAPER, John William, of New York City, was born at St. Helen's, near Liverpool, May 5, 1811, and died January 4, 1882. He received his education for the most part from private instructors. At eleven years of age he was sent to one of the public schools of the Wesleyan Methodists, of which denomination his father was a minister. He remained there, however, only two years, and was then returned to private instruction. When the University of London was opened, he was sent there to study chemistry under Dr. Turner, at that time the most celebrated of English chemists. At the instance of several of his American relatives, he came to America and completed his medical education at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1836 with so much distinction that his inaugural thesis received the unusual compliment of being published by the faculty of that university. Shortly afterwards he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in Hampden Sydney College, Virginia, and in 1839 received an appointment to the same professorship in the University of New York, with which institution he was connected until 1881. His earliest scientific publications were on the chemical action of light, a subject at that time almost completely neglected. Eventually he published in American and foreign journals, or read before scientific societies, nearly forty memoirs in relation to it. Some of the more important facts stated in these papers must be mentioned: Of all the chemical actions of light, by far the most important is that of the decomposition of carbonic acid by the leaves of plants, under the influence of sunshine. On this the whole vegetable world depends for its growth, and the whole animal world directly, or indirectly, for its food. The decomposition in question is essentially a deoxidation, and up to about 1840 it was generally supposed to be due to the violet rays of the spectrum, which in accordance with the views held at that time, were regarded as producing deoxidizing actions, and were consequently known as deoxidizing rays. But this was altogether an assumption unsupported by experimental proof. Prof. Draper saw that there was but one method for the absolute so-

lution of the problem, and that was by causing the decomposition to take place in the spectrum itself. In this delicate and beautiful experiment he succeeded, and found that the decomposition was brought about by the yellow rays, at a maximum by those in the vicinity of the Fraunhofer fixed line D, and that the violet rays might be considered as altogether inoperative. The memoir containing this result was first read before the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, and immediately republished in London, Paris, and Berlin. It excited general interest among chemists. Even up to the present time it has furnished to the German experimenters the basis of a very interesting discussion in photochemistry. In 1842 Dr. Draper discovered that not only might the Fraunhofer fixed lines in the spectrum be photographed, but that there exists a vast number of others beyond the violet, which up to that time had been unknown. He also found three great lines less refrangible than the red, in a region altogether invisible to the eye. Of these new lines, which more than doubled in number those of Fraunhofer, he published engravings. He also invented an instrument for measuring the chemical force of light—the chlor-hydrogen photometer. This was subsequently extensively used by Bunsen and Roscoe in their photochemical researches. In their paper, read before the Royal Society in 1856, they say: "With this instrument Draper succeeded in establishing experimentally some of the most important relations of the chemical action of light." Most of the papers he had written up to 1844 were in that year collected and published together, in a book bearing the title of a treatise on "The Forces Producing the Organization of Plants." In this there are a great many experiments on capillary attraction, the flow of sap, endosmosis, the influence of yellow light on plants, etc. His memoir "On the Production of Light by Heat," published in 1847, was an important contribution to spectrum analysis; among other things it gave the means for determining the solid or gaseous condition of the sun, the stars, and the nebulae. In this paper he established experimentally that all solid substances, and probably liquids, become incandescent at the same temperature; that the thermometric point at which such substances are red-hot is about 977° Fahr.; that the spectrum of an incandescent solid is continuous, it contains neither bright nor dark fixed lines; that from common temperatures up to 977° Fahr. the rays emitted by a solid are invisible, but at that temperature they impress the eye with the sensation of red; that the heat of the incandescing body being made continuously to rise, other rays are added, increasing in refrangibility as the temperature ascends; and that, while the addition of rays so much more refrangible as the temperature is higher is taking place, there is an augmentation in the intensity of those already existing. This memoir was published in both American and European journals. An analysis of it was read in Italian before the Royal Academy at Naples, July, 1847, by Melloni, which was also translated into French and English. But thirteen years subsequently, M. Kirchhoff published, in a very celebrated memoir, considered by many as the origin of spectrum analysis, and of which an English translation may be found in the *Lon-*

don and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine, July, 1860, the same facts under the guise of mathematical deductions, with so meager a reference to what Draper had done that he secured the entire credit of these discoveries. In an historical sketch of spectrum analysis subsequently published, Kirchhoff avoided all mention of his American predecessor. Dr. Draper was the first person who succeeded in taking portraits of the human face by photography. This was in 1839. He published a minute account of the process at a time when in Europe it was regarded as altogether impracticable. He also was the first to take photographs of the moon, and presented specimens of them to the New York Lyceum of Natural History, in 1840. In 1841 the University of New York established its medical college, Dr. Draper being appointed professor of chemistry in it. A very great change in medical studies and teaching was at that time impending. The application of chemistry to physiology was about to be made by Liebig and his school. In these new views Dr. Draper completely coincided, and therefore soon afterward physiology was added to his chair. He now resumed his early chemico-physiological researches, and eventually, in 1856, he published the result of them in "A Treatise on Human Physiology, Statical and Dynamical." This work at once became a standard textbook in American colleges. It has passed through a great many editions, and was translated into several foreign languages. The Russian edition is used in the higher schools of that country. In this work appeared an explanation of the selecting action of membranes; electrical theory of capillary attraction; cause of the coagulation of the blood; theory of the circulation of the blood; explanation of the flow of sap in plants; endosmosis of gases through thin films; measure of the force of endosmosis; respiration of fishes; action of organic muscle-fiber of the lungs; allotropism of living systems; new facts respecting the action of the skin; functions of nerve-vesicles and their electrical analogues; function of the sympathetic nerve; explanation of the action of certain parts of the auditory apparatus, particularly the cochlea and semicircular canals; new facts respecting the theory of vision and theory of muscular contraction. The special object of the book was to apply physical theories in the explanation of physiological facts, to the exclusion of the so-called vital principle of the old physicians. His "Physiology" was soon followed by a work of which the intention was to show that societies of men advance under the government of law. This was entitled "A History of the Intellectual Development of Europe." Few philosophical works have attained so quickly to celebrity. Many editions of it have been published in this country, and it has been translated into almost every European language. Dr. Draper has published a few mathematical papers, the most important being an investigation of the electrical conducting power of wires. This was undertaken at the request of Professor Morse, at the time he was inventing his telegraph. The use made by Morse of this investigation is related by him in *Silliman's American Journal of Science and Arts*, December, 1843. The paper shows that an electrical current may be transmitted through a wire, no matter what the length may be, and that, generally, the

conducting effect of wires may be represented by a logarithmic curve. Among electrical memoirs there is one on the tidal motions exhibited by liquid conductors, and one on the electro-motive power of heat, explaining the construction of some new and improved forms of thermo-electric batteries. An abstract of this improvement is given in the *Encyclopedia Britannica* (Art. Voltaic Electricity). He was the first person to obtain photographs of the diffraction spectrum given by a grating, and to show the singular advantages which that spectrum possesses over the prismatic investigations on radiations. In a memoir on the production of light by chemical action (1848), he gave the spectrum analysis of many different flames, and devised the arrangement of charts of their fixed lines in the manner now universally adopted. A memoir on phosphorescence contains the experimental determination of many important facts in relation to that property. Among purely chemical topics he has furnished a method for the qualitative determination of urea by nitrous acid. In 1864, at the request of the New York Historical Society, Dr. Draper gave four lectures before that body, which were subsequently published under the title of "Thoughts on the Civil Policy of America." They were respectively on the influence of climate upon man; on the effects of emigration; on the political force of ideas, and on the natural course of national development. They contain discussions of several interesting points, which since that time have largely occupied public attention, such as the internal emigration from the Atlantic States to the west, the Asiatic emigration to the Pacific States, the political effects of polygamy in Utah, the tendency of democratic institutions to centralization, a comparison of the European with the American method of government. From 1860 to 1870 Dr. Draper did but little in scientific research, devoting himself mostly to historical works. During this time he published his "History of the American Civil War," in three volumes. His opportunities for giving accuracy to the work were very great. It has been largely republished in Europe. Of some of his works translations have been made in French, Spanish, German, Russian, Italian, Polish and Servian, while portions of them have been reproduced in Arabic; of some of these translations there have been several editions. In the summer of 1870 Dr. Draper suffered a severe bereavement in the loss of his wife. Of Brazilian birth, she was connected with an ancient and noble Portuguese family. After the death of his wife, Dr. Draper spent the following winter in Europe, chiefly in Rome. Since his return he has published two short memoirs; one on the "Distribution of Heat in the Spectrum," showing that the predominance of heat in the less refrangible regions is due to the action of the prism and would not be observed in a normal spectrum, such as is formed by a grating, and that all the rays of light have intrinsically equal heating power. The second is an investigator of the distribution of chemical force in the spectrum. Also, a book entitled "History of the Conflict of Religion and Science," which is now circulating all over Europe. It has been placed in the *Index Expurgatorius* by the Papal government.

DRYSDALE, Thomas Murray, of Philadel-

phia, Pa., sixth son of William Drysdale, was born in Philadelphia, August 31, 1831. "His ancestors were Scotch Covenanters, his uncle, Rev. Alexander Duff, being the distinguished missionary of the Scotch Presbyterian Church. He received his preliminary education at the schools of the Rev. Joseph P. Engles and the Rev. Samuel Crawford, under whose tuition he was prepared for the University of Pennsylvania. Failing health, however, prevented the completion of his studies, and he was sent by his physician, Dr. James Rush, to the country, where he remained until his health was re-established. Early in life he had determined to devote himself to the study of medicine, and, encouraged by an improved state of health, he accepted a position in a drug store in order to become familiar with the science of pharmacy. Soon after he entered upon a course of medical instruction in the office of Dr. Washinton L. Atlee, who, at that time, occupied the chair of chemistry in the Pennsylvania Medical College. In connection with the office instruction under this distinguished surgeon, he attended lectures at the college, and became the assistant of his preceptor in his laboratory, of which he had full charge during the last two years of his college life. He graduated in 1852, making the subject of his thesis, 'Liebig's Theory of Animal Heat,' which he supported and proved by a carefully-conducted series of experiments made upon himself with nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous articles of food. After graduating, his health again failing, he made a pedestrian tour of his native State in company with a professional friend. This proved of great service, and he returned invigorated. In 1853, Dr. Drysdale became associated with Dr. A. Owen Stille and Dr. W. Kent Gilbert in the examination of students; subsequently he united with Dr. Wm. Gobrecht, formerly Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College of Ohio, and Dr. J. Aitken Meigs, afterward Professor of Physiology in the Jefferson Medical College, and engaged in the examination of students connected not only with the Pennsylvania Medical College, but with other similar institutions. In 1885, he was elected to fill the Chair of Chemistry in the Wagner Institute of Science, made vacant by the resignation of Professor Rand. Here he attracted large audiences, but was compelled to resign the position and devote himself exclusively to the duties of a rapidly-increasing practice, in which he made surgery and gynecology his specialties. In 1861, he performed successfully his first operation of ovariectomy, an operation which, at that time, was regarded with disfavor by the medical profession. In 1862, he delivered a course of lectures on the microscope, at the Franklin Institute, which reflected much credit on his abilities as a lecturer and microscopist. The study of the microscope had early claimed his careful attention, and notwithstanding the variety of professional duties which crowded upon him, he continued to pursue microscopical investigations, especially of the fluids of dropsies, adding important facts to the knowledge of the profession upon subtle points in discussion among physicians." He was one of the founders of the American Gynecological Society, June 3, 1876; was elected a member of the British Medical Association in 1877; has been a member of the American Medical Association since 1873; of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society since 1864;

of the Philadelphia County Medical Society since 1853; became a member of the Pathological Society in 1877; of the Obstetrical Society in 1877, and was a delegate to the International Medical Congress in 1876. He has been corresponding secretary of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society for several years; was vice-president of the Philadelphia County Medical Society in 1875, and president of the same in 1876. His contributions to medical literature comprise the following: "An Account of Three Surgical Cases," 1856; "Case of Rupture of the Common Duct of the Liver: Formation of a Cyst Containing Bile," 1861; "Drop-sical Fluids of the Abdomen: Their Physical Properties, Chemical Analysis, Microscopic Appearance, and Diagnostic Value, Based on the Examination of Several Hundred Specimens," forms Chapter XXIV. of Dr. W. L. Atlee's work on the "Diagnosis of Ovarian Tumors." A paper "On the Granular Cell found in Ovarian Fluid," read before the American Medical Association, and published in their proceedings for 1873; "The Address in Surgery (Tracheotomy in Diphtheria and Pseudo-Membranous Croup)" delivered before the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and published in their proceedings for 1874: "Address Delivered Before the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania," May, 1876, and published in their proceedings; "On the Use of Chlorate of Potassa in Diphtheria and Pseudo-Membranous Croup," 1877. Dr. Drysdale married Mary L. Atlee, second daughter of his preceptor, in October, 1857. His son, Dr. Wm. A. Drysdale, is associated with him in practice.

DU BOIS, Henry Augustus, of New Haven, Conn., died January 13, 1884. He was born August 9, 1808, in New York City, at what is now known as the corner of First avenue and First street, but which was then the country residence of his father, Cornelius Du Bois. "He was the sixth lineal descendant of Jacques Du Bois, a French Huguenot, who took refuge in Holland, and in 1675 came over with the Dutch settlers, to Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y., bringing with him his infant son, Pierre Du Bois, born in Leyden, and who afterwards became the founder of the first Reformed Dutch Church in Poughkeepsie, and, also of the one still existing in Fishkill, N. Y. On his mother's side he is the sixth in descent from John Ogden, who was born in North Hampton, England, in 1610, and represented South Hampton, Conn., in 1659, and during the Dutch rule was virtually the governor of the English portion of the province, and who afterwards settled in New Jersey, and built the first house in Elizabethtown. (See Hatfield's History of New Jersey.) In 1817, Henry Augustus Du Bois entered the French Military Academy of Louis Blancet, a royalist refugee of the first French Revolution. In 1822, he left the academy, and in 1823 entered Columbia College of New York. August 7, 1827, he was graduated A. B. of Columbia College; October 23, 1830, he was graduated M. D. of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York, and the same year was appointed house physician to the New York Hospital; October, 1831, he went to Europe to complete his medical studies. In Paris, he entered the clinical courses of Louis, Andral, Chomel, and Broussais, in medicine; and of Dupuytren, Lisfranc, Roux, Velpeau, and of Amussat, in surgery. He was an intimate friend of Louis, and his

private pupil in auscultation. He was the private pupil of Amussat in practical surgery, and of Mde. La Chapelle in obstetrics. He was also the private pupil of the celebrated Elie de Beaumont, with whom he made many geological excursions. In 1831, shortly after his arrival in Paris, he was made a member of the Polish committee, which met weekly at the house of its president, General Lafayette, or at the house of J. Fennimore Cooper, the object of the committee being to send money and men to aid Poland in her last brief but ineffectual struggle for liberty. Dr. Du Bois had formed the design of joining the Polish army, but was dissuaded therefrom by the committee, who judged the attempt futile." April 9, 1834, he was elected, at Paris, a member of the Geological Society of France, and in the same year attended the funeral of General Lafayette. He was one of the few who availed themselves of the special honor accorded to Americans of following immediately next to the body, this being the post of danger as well as of honor, for it was well known that an attempt would be made by the "Red Republicans" to obtain possession of the body, in order to make it their rallying standard. The first attack was made in the Place Vendome, and the double line of cuirassiers were forced back upon the cortege, nearly crushing Dr. Du Bois and others who were nearest to the bier. While in Europe he made the acquaintance, and received tokens of regard and friendship, from Sir Astley Cooper, Mr. Liston, of Edinburgh, and from Rasori and Tomassini, the celebrated authors of the "contra-stimulant" theory of bygone days. November, 1834, Dr. Du Bois returned to New York, and in 1835 was appointed first on the list of physicians to the New York Dispensary. December 17, 1835, he was married to Catherine Helene Jay, third daughter of Peter A. Jay, Esq., of the New York bar, by whom he has had seven sons and one daughter. February 6, 1837, he was elected a member of the New York Lyceum of Natural History. In the fall of 1840, Dr. Du Bois, acting in obedience to medical advice, gave up the practice of medicine on account of his health, and removed to Ohio, where he had inherited a large tract of unimproved land, situated between the two branches of the Mahoning river. Upon this tract he laid out, and in a great measure built, the village of Newton Falls, which, in 1852, became a pleasant and flourishing town, well supplied with churches, schools, mills, and stores. While residing in Ohio he constantly refused to receive patients, his time being fully engrossed by more healthful and lucrative pursuits; but, from motives of humanity and love for his profession, he consented to act as consulting physician for some dozen "doctors" in the neighborhood, who frequently called upon him in urgent or obscure cases, and whose opinions and practice he took especial pains to modify and improve. One of the most skillful of them, a regular M. D., often declared publicly that all his most valuable medical knowledge he had obtained from Dr. Du Bois. In 1852 he returned to New York, in improved health, but he did not resume the practice of medicine. He accepted the position of president of the Virginia Cannel Coal Company, whose business he continued to manage for several years, as well as that of its successor, the Peytona Cannel Coal Company, of Kanawha, W. Va. October 14,

1854, he removed to New Haven, Conn., for the purpose of educating his numerous family of sons, one of whom is now professor of dynamical engineering in the Scientific Department of Yale College. July 28, 1864, he received from Yale College the degree of LL. D., signaling him as one "*qui de fide Christiana defendenda bene meritus sit*," for his reply to the seven English "essayists," which was republished in London, with high eulogy, by the Dean of Carlisle; and for his "critical examination" of the scientific infidelity of Darwin and Huxley. September 19, 1864, he was elected a member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Connecticut. October 20, 1869, he went to France, Italy and Malta, for the recovery of his health, seriously impaired by incessant labor and hardship in Kanawha, W. Va., during the previous four years, while managing the affairs of the Peytona Cannel Coal Company. He returned July 5, 1870, but was obliged to leave again, in 1872, with a portion of his family, and remained in Europe till September, 1874, when he returned to his residence in New Haven. Although Dr. Du Bois was prevented at first by ill health, and afterwards by other causes, from the continuous practice of medicine, he always maintained an intimate acquaintance with the profession. Immediately on his removal to New Haven, he was elected an honorary member of the medical association of that city, and regularly attended their weekly meetings for the purpose of conference and debate. Though he has published no contributions to the science of medicine, he may be said to have materially modified the opinions and practice of many of his professional brethren with whom he came in contact during his long and eventful career. When the scarlet fever, some fifty years ago, prevailed in New York as an epidemic, he took a stand directly opposite to the theory of the "books" and the current practice of the day. He considered the epidemic asthenic in its character, and unsuited to the severe antiphlogistic treatment which then prevailed. He maintained that the disease was a determinate one, and must run its regular course, and scouted the idea that it could be "jugulated" by active treatment. He treated his patients successfully, with topical applications—quinine and a supporting regimen—while the best physicians, in the best quarters of the city, lost three out of five of bad cases, by antiphlogistic treatment. His French medical experience had prepared him to look with disfavor on what was then called the antiphlogistic practice, which consisted chiefly in bleeding, purging, calomel, and tartar emetic. There was another point in which Dr. Du Bois differed from the majority of his medical brethren. It was, and perhaps still is, a latent belief among practitioners, that there is something life-giving and disease-killing in the action of potent remedies, and that, after the force of the disease has been broken, they should still be exhibited to sustain life and confirm convalescence. In opposition to this opinion, he maintained that all our most potent and valuable remedies were, *per se*, life-destroying, and that their only useful application consisted in working changes in the system incompatible with the more deleterious changes which disease was working, and therefore should be withdrawn at the very earliest opportunity. His rule was that, in all acute febrile diseases,

active treatment by potent remedies must be confined to the first seven to ten days from the attack. Dr. Du Bois contributed two sons to the defense of his country during the War of the Rebellion, the only two who were then of age.

DUDLEY, Benjamin Winslow, of Lexington, Ky., was born in Spottsylvania county, Va., April 12, 1785, and died January 20, 1870. He was the son of Ambrose Dudley, a distinguished Baptist minister and one of the early pioneers of Kentucky. "When but a year old he was brought by his father to Lexington, in which beautiful city the child became a man and lived, and wrought, and died at the advanced age of eighty-five years." In his address as president of the American Surgical Association, delivered at Washington City in 1890, Dr. D. W. Yandell, referring to the subject of this sketch, describes in the following brief but eloquent terms the surroundings which set their impress upon the character of the noted pioneer surgeons of his State. The picture is full of meaning, dignity, and simplicity. In this time "Canetuckee" was still a part of Virginia. The grounds on which as boys they played were held by their fathers under what is known as a "tomahawk claim." Beyond lay endless leagues of shadowy forest. "The Illinois" had not been admitted into the sisterhood of States. The vast domain west of the Mississippi river was unexplored. The city of St. Louis was but an out-post for traders. The name "Chicago" had not been coined. Fort Dearborn, occupied by two companies of United States troops, marked a roll in the prairie among the sloughs, where stands to-day the queen and mistress of the lakes. Cincinnati had no place on the map, but was known as Fort Washington. General Pakenham had not attempted the rape of New Orleans, and General Jackson, who was to drive him with his myrmidons fleeing to his ships, were unknown to fame. Wars with Indians were frequent, massacres by Indians were common. The prow of a steamboat had never cut the waters of a western river; railroads were unknown in the world. There were but two avenues by which Kentucky could be reached from the East. One was the waterway furnished by the Ohio river, the other was the "Wilderness Road," blazed by Daniel Boone. The former was covered in keel-boats, flat-boats and canoes, the latter was traveled on horseback or on foot. No wheel had broken it, or been broken by it. The first settlers followed the road after crossing the Alleghanies. They were a clear-eyed, a bold, an adventurous people. They wrested the land from the savage, made it secure by their arms, and by the toil of their hands fitted it for its present civilization. Among these, and of such as these, were our heroes in the bloody exploits of surgery reared. From such ancestors they drew that dauntless courage which was so often tried in their achievements—achievements the fame of which will not lapse with the lapse of time. Boone had opened the way to the wilderness around them. He "blazed" a path through its unbroken depths, along which the stream of civilization quickly flowed. They blazed a path through the unexplored regions of their art along which surgeons continue to tread. His name is written in the history of his adopted State and embalmed in the traditions of its people. Their names are written in the chronicles of their

beloved calling and upon the hearts of myriads of sufferers whom their beneficent labors have relieved. They may or may not have felt that their work was durable. But durable it is, and it hands down to posterity a *monumentum ere perennius*, the absolute worth of which passes computation. No present or future modification of this work can rob its authors of that glory which crowns the head of the original workman. Like their kinsmen in genius, these toilers devised measures and dealt with issues in advance of their time. Like them they enjoyed but scant recompense for labors the far-reaching significance of which they did not comprehend. Let us who are reaping in the harvest which they sowed forget not how much we are beholden to these immortal husbandmen. And as we contemplate the shining record of their deeds, let it counsel us to "bend ourselves to a better future." Not that we may hope to rival their sublime achievements, but that each in his walk, however humble it may be, may strive to enlarge the sphere of his usefulness by making surgery the better for his having practiced it. Dr. Dudley studied medicine in Lexington with Frederick Ridgley, a very cultivated physician and popular man, who had won distinction in the medical staff of the Continental Army. Young Dudley attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was granted his medical degree in 1806, just two weeks before he was twenty-one years old. The subject of his graduating thesis was the "Medical Typography of Lexington." He returned home, opened an office, and offered his services to the public. The public gave him little business. "He was," says Dr. Yandell, "deficient either in the knowledge or in the self-trust necessary to professional success. McDowell was located in a village hard by—was applying himself mainly to surgery and was already in full practice. Dudley resolved to still better qualify himself for the work he was ambitious to do. He longed to go into the hospitals and follow the great teachers of Europe, but lacked the means. To get these he made a venture in trade. He purchased a flat-boat, loaded it with produce, headed it for New Orleans, and floated down the Kentucky, the Ohio, and the Mississippi rivers to the desired port. He invested the proceeds of his cargo in flour. This he billed to Gibraltar, which he reached some time in 1810; there, and at Lisbon, he disposed of it at a large advance." The opportunities he had sought were now near at hand. He hastened through Spain to Paris. While there he studied under Paul A. Dubois, and heard Baron Larrey recite his wonderful military experience. He made the acquaintance of Caulaincourt, "the Emperor's trusted minister." Through him he was present with Talma and John Howard Payne, in the Chamber of Deputies, when Napoleon entered the building at the close of his disastrous Russian campaign. He saw the Emperor mount the tribune. He heard him begin his report with these portentous words: "The Grand Army of the Empire has been annihilated." Remaining in Paris nearly three years, he crossed the Channel to observe surgery as practiced in London. While there he listened to Abernethy, as he dwelt with all his wonted enthusiasm on his peculiar doctrine. He heard him reason it; he saw him act it, dramatize it, and came away

believing him to be "the highest authority on all points relating to surgery, as at once the observant student of nature, the profound thinker, and the sound medical philosopher." He always referred to him as the greatest of surgeons. He saw Sir Astley Cooper operate, and habitually designated him as the most skilled and graceful man in his work he had ever known. He returned again to Lexington in the summer of 1814, "in manners a Frenchman, but in medical doctrine and practice thoroughly English." The public was quick to detect that he had improved his time while away. "His profession had become the engrossing object of his thought, and he applied himself to it with undeviating fidelity. He made himself its slave." One who knew him well, wrote of him: "He had no holidays. He sought no recreation; no sports interested him. His thoughts, he had been heard to say, were always on his cases, and not on the objects and amusements around him." He found Lexington in the midst of an epidemic of typhoid pneumonia, the same that had prevailed in the older States. This singularly fatal disease was followed by a bilious fever, characterized, like the plague, by a tendency to local affections. Abscesses, formed among the muscles of the body, legs and arms, and were so intractable that limbs were sometimes amputated to get rid of the evil. Recalling the use he had made of the bandage in the treatment of ulcers of the leg, Dudley applied this device to the burrowing abscesses he saw so frequently in the subjects of the fever. The true position and exceeding value of the roller bandage were not so generally recognized then as now. Dr. Dudley was no doubt himself surprised at the success which followed the practice. This success probably led him to urge that wide application of the bandage with which his name came in time to be so generally associated. The tide of practice now set fully toward him. He had come home a thorough anatomist. With opportunity he exhibited surpassing skill in the use of the knife. His reputation soon became national. No medical school had at that time been founded west of the Alleghanies. The need of such an institution was felt on every hand. Transylvania University, already of established reputation, was in operation. It only required a school of medicine to make it complete in its several departments. The trustees met in 1817, and added this to its organization. Dr. Dudley was made its head, and appointed to fill the chairs of anatomy and surgery. A small class of students assembled in the autumn. At the commencement exercises held the following spring, W. L. Sutton was admitted to the doctorate—the first physician given that distinction by an institution in the West. Troubles arose in the Faculty. Resignations were sent in and accepted. Dr. Richardson, one of the corps, challenged Dr. Dudley. A meeting followed. Richardson left the field with a pistol wound in his thigh, which made him halt in his gait the rest of his life. The year following a second organization was effected, which included the two belligerent teachers. "The history of the Medical Department of Transylvania University, its rise, its success, its decline, its disappearance from the list of medical colleges—would practically cover Dr. Dudley's career and would form a most interesting chapter in the development of medical teaching in the southwest. But it

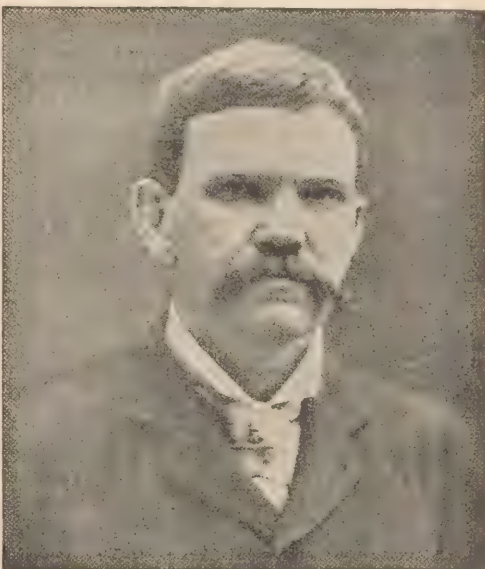
must suffice to say that Dr. Dudley created the medical department of the institution and directed its policy. Its students regarded him from the beginning as the foremost man in the faculty. That he had colleagues whose mental endowments were superior to his he himself at all times freely admitted. He is said to have laid no claim to either oratorical power or professional erudition. He was not a logician, he was not brilliant, and his deliverances were spiced with neither humor nor wit." A yet, says one of his biographers, in ability to enchain the student's attention, to impress them with the value of his instructions and his questions as a teacher, he bore off the palm from all the gifted men who, at various periods, taught by his side. A friend and once a colleague described his manner while lecturing as singularly imposing and impressive. "He was magisterial, oracular, conveying the idea always that the mind of the speaker was troubled with no doubt. His deportment before his classes was such as further to enhance his standing. He was always, in the presence of his students, not the model teacher only, but the dignified, urbane gentleman; conciliating regard by his gentleness, but repelling any approach to familiarity; and never for the sake of raising a laugh or eliciting a little momentary applause descending to coarseness in expression or thought. So that to his pupils he was always and everywhere great. As an operator they thought he had distanced competition. As a teacher they thought he gave them not what was in the books, but what the writers of the books had never understood. They were persuaded that there was much they must learn from his lips or learn not at all." His hold upon the public was as great as that upon his classes. "Patients came to him from afar because it was believed that he did better what others could do than any one else, and that he did much which no one else in reach could do." During the larger part of Dr. Dudley's life few physicians in any part of America devoted themselves exclusively to surgery. The most eminent surgeons were general practitioners—all-round men. In this class Dr. Dudley was equal to the best. In one respect, at least, he took advance ground—he condemned blood-letting. He was often heard to declare that every bleeding shortened the subject's life by a year. Admiring Abernethy more than any one of his teachers, his opinions were naturally colored by the views of this eccentric Englishman. Like him he believed in the constitutional origin of local diseases, but his practice varied somewhat from that of his master. Like him he gave his patients "blue pill" at night, but omitted the "black draught" in the morning. He thought an emetic better, and secured it by "tartarized antimony." Between the puke and the purge his patients were fed on stale bread, skim milk and water gruel. And this heroic practice he pursued day after day for weeks and months together in spinal curves, hip curves, tuberculosis, urethral stricture and other diseases. But referring to this method of treatment, Dr. Yandell, in his address, has said that as a physician Dudley was equal to the best of his day. "Negatively, if not positively, he improved upon the barbaric treatment of diseases then in universal favor. He wholly discarded one of the most effective means by which the doc-

tors succeeded in shortening the life of man. This was just before those biological dawnings which were soon to break into the full light of physiological medicine and the rational system of therapeutics based thereupon. And it is not improbable that as a watcher in that night of therapeutical darkness, where the doings of the best strike us with horror, his prophetic eye caught some glimpses of the coming day which in old age it was given him to see. Though engaged chiefly with the great things of surgery, he deserves a place in the list of therapeutic reformers. Much of the renown acquired for Kentucky by her surgeons was in the treatment of calculous diseases. This State is believed to have furnished almost as many cases of stone as all the rest of the Union. Dr. Dudley stands the confessed leader of American lithotomists, heading the list with two hundred and twenty-five cases, losing only six patients, and had occasion to repeat the operation in but one instance. His success was so great that in England he was declared to be "the lithotomist of the nineteenth century. Of his cases of vesical calculi he presents an unbroken series of one hundred consecutive successful operations. In one case, when his patient was on the table, he discovered that his accustomed operation was impracticable from deformity of the pelvis, and while his assistants were taking their positions resolved to make the external incision transverse, which was executed before any one else present had remarked the difficulty." Through this incision he removed a stone three and a half inches in the long diameter, two and a half inches in the short, by eleven inches in circumference. The patient recovered. Dr. Dudley performed the lateral operation exclusively and almost always with the gorget, a surgical devise now becoming obsolete. He preferred the instrument invented by Mr. Cline of London. In an article contributed to the *Pennsylvania Journal of Medicine* by Dr. Dudley in 1828, he thus wrote of the trephine. "The experience which time and circumstances have afforded me in injuries of the head induced me to depart from the commonly received principles by which surgeons are governed in the use of the trephine. In skillful hands the operation, beyond the atmosphere of large cities, is neither dangerous in its consequences nor difficult in the execution." In this remark, says his biographer, Dr. Dudley bore early testimony to the efficacy of aseptic surgery. "He urged the trephine in the treatment of epilepsy and applied it in six cases—in four of which the disease was cured. The result in the two remaining cases is unknown, because the patients were lost sight of. Dr. Dudley believed himself to be the first surgeon who ever attempted to treat *fungus cerebri* by gentle and sustained pressure made with dry sponge aided by the roller. Of the first cases in which he used it he wrote. "By imbibing the secretions of the part the pressure on the protruded brain regularly and insensibly increased until the sponge became completely saturated. On removing it the decisive influence and efficacy of the agent remained no longer a matter of doubt." He noted the difficulty experienced in removing the sponge because of its being extensively penetrated by blood-vessels springing from the surface of the brain. This inconvenience he afterward obviated by putting a thin piece of muslin be-

tween the fungus and the sponge. He saw in this property of the sponge what no doubt others had seen before, the phenomenon of sponge-grafting, but like them he failed to utilize it in practice. (See Yandell's address, "Pioneer Surgery in Kentucky.") "Dr. Dudley was not a student of books. He had no taste for literature. He wrote but little, and that only for the *Transylvania Journal of Medicine*, edited by two of his colleagues, Professors Cooke and Short. His first article did not appear until 1828, fourteen years after he had begun practice. It was on injuries of the head. It abounded in original views, and did much to shape surgical thought at the time. To-day it may be consulted with profit. His second paper was on hydrocele; in this he advocated the operation by incision and removal of the sac. He read so little that he fell into the error of believing that he was the originator of the procedure. There are writers in our own day who would be able to hold their own against him in this particular. A paper on the bandage, another on fractures, and one on the nature and treatment of calculous diseases, embrace all his contributions to medical literature." He believed that Asiatic cholera was a "water borne" disease and during the first great epidemic in this country (1832), he and his family drank cistern instead of well water and were the only ones in Lexington to escape the malady. Dr. Dudley was a man of affairs. His practice was always large and paid him well. He amassed a handsome fortune. His opinions were often sought in courts of justice on professional points where his dignity, self-possession, and dry wit (which he seems to have suppressed at the lecturer's desk) commanded the respect of judge, juror, and advocate, while it made him the terror of the pettifogger. Dr. Dudley had also a proper sense of the value of his professional services. It is said that he was called on one occasion to a town near Lexington, to attend a patient in labor, who was the wife of a man made rich by marriage. The husband was too wise to engage a "night rider," and too purse proud to call the village doctor. At that time most of the one hundred dollar notes in circulation in Kentucky were issued by the Northern Bank, at Lexington. On the reverse side of the bill was the letter C in Roman capital. This letter was so round in figure that it looked like a "bull's-eye," and in local slang was so called. The visit being over, and the doctor ready to leave, the young father handed him one of these notes. Eyeing it for a moment, Dr. Dudley said: "Another 'bull's-eye,' Mr. X., if you please." In person Dr. Dudley was of medium size. "His features were refined, the forehead wide and high, the nose large and somewhat thick, the lips thin, the eyes bluish-gray. His hair was thin, light, and of a sandy tint. He was a graceful man. His voice was pleasing; his manners courtly; his bearing gracious." He married a daughter of Major Peyton Short in 1821. He delivered his last lecture in 1850, and the last entry on his ledger bears the date of April 28, 1853.

DUDLEY, Emelius Clark, of Chicago, Ill., was born in Westfield, Mass., May 29, 1850. His direct ancestor, a brother of Governor Thomas Dudley, landed in Boston, in 1638, and afterward settled in the famous old village of Guilford, Conn., the cradle of so many noted

New England families. His father's father and his mother's grandfather fought in the Revolutionary War, and at a later period of our history, his great uncle held the important position of postmaster-general. The following extracts, relating to the life history and professional achievements of the subject of this sketch are derived from a recent number of the *New York Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics*: "Dr. Dudley's father was a farmer in the summer, and in the winter taught the district-school. Those who have some knowledge of New England life and character will appreciate what the union of school and farm meant. New England farms were not the most productive, and they required close attention to make their cultivation a success. The village life seventy-five years ago, resembled that in Merry England, without the interference of a superior and governing class,



E. C. Dudley

and the school-teacher in both countries was a man representing the culture of the people. On the "old sod" he dealt with an intelligence which had been repressed by its surroundings. In New England the people were infected with a bustling industry, which was forever endeavoring to find methods for accomplishing more work in a given time. Idleness was regarded as a crime. The district teacher had no easy task to keep his shoulders above the tide of knowledge coming from every source open to their eager search. Most of them became bent, from too studious a life, and dyspeptic, from a diet suited to the out-of-door life of their companions. But when the book-worm is joined to the tiller of the soil, strength and knowledge go hand in hand. Could we suggest a better parentage for one who had to carve his career to fame and fortune in the bustling Queen City? The subject of this sketch attended the public schools in Westfield until

thirteen, and from this age until eighteen he was in the service of an apothecary. This gave him a practical knowledge of pharmacy, which has always proved serviceable. In September, 1868, at the age of eighteen, he began the study of Latin, Greek, algebra, and geometry, with a tutor, and eight months later passed the entrance examinations for the Freshman class of the Academical Department of Dartmouth College. He graduated from this institution in 1873, with the degree of A. B. While a student at college he taught school four terms, and at the end of each term returned to Dartmouth, made up lost studies, and continued with his class. During his collegiate career he relied almost entirely on his own efforts for support." In the summer of 1872 he was attached to the United States Coast Survey with Professor Quimby, who was engaged in triangulations between the New Hampshire sea coast and Lake Champlain. He attended medical lectures at Yale in 1873-4, and coached the boys preparing for the Freshman class in Latin, Greek and mathematics. He took his medical degree at Long Island College Hospital in 1875, and was valedictorian of his class. After serving for a short period as interne at the West Pennsylvania Hospital, in Pittsburg, and at the Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, he entered on his service at the Woman's Hospital, in New York, and remained there eighteen months, completing the term in 1878. From this time he has been practicing in Chicago. In 1882 the Northwestern University Medical School (Chicago Medical College) invited Dr. Dudley to accept the position of Professor of Gynecology, and he stills holds this position. In 1885 he was elected, by Dartmouth students, a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. Among the various positions he has held or holds may be mentioned that of Gynecologist to St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago; Member of the New York County Medical Society; Chicago Gynecological Society; American Medical Association; American Academy of Medicine; American Gynecological Society; British Gynecological Society; Woman's Hospital Alumni Association, and was president of the organization in 1892, and has a membership in various State and other local societies. He founded and was editor of the *Chicago Medical Review*. The following is a list of his papers: "Puerperal Laceration of the Cervix Uteri and the Operation of Trachelorrhaphy as a Means of Cure," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, March, 1879; "Displacements of the Uterus," *Pepper's System of Medicine*; "Pressure Forceps Versus the Ligature and the Suture in Vaginal Hysterectomy," *Gynecological Transactions*, 1888; "A Plastic Operation Designed to Straighten the Anteverted Uterus," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 1891, and numerous other contributions to medical literature, relating chiefly to diseases of women. The character of his work has arrested attention abroad as well as at home. His reputation, both in America and Europe, is that of a plastic surgeon and of a specialist in diseases of women. His practice is, we believe, among the largest of Chicago, and he has a very large consulting practice in the surrounding States. Dr. Dudley's marked characteristics are said to be his strength of purpose, untiring energy and decided originality.

DUFFIELD, Samuel Pearce, of Detroit,

Mich., was born at Carlisle, Pa., December 24, 1833. He is a son of the Rev. George Duffield, D. D., and a great, great grandson, of George Duffield, who emigrated from Ireland to the colony of Pennsylvania, settling first in Lancaster county about the year 1730. His great grandfather, George Duffield, born in Lancaster county in 1732, and ordained a minister of the gospel in 1761, served as a fighting chaplain in the American Army through the darkest hours of the Revolution, a reward for his head having been offered by the English. His paternal ancestry ascends to the Huguenot family, noticed in the books of heraldry under the name of Du Fielde, from the French *Du Ville*, and which accompanied William the Conqueror to England. His mother, Isabella Graham Bethune, of New York, was a sister of the distinguished Dr. Bethune, of that city, and granddaughter of Isabella Graham, the celebrated Christian philanthropist. He began his studies at the University of Michigan, and continued them at the University of Pennsylvania, when his eyes failing, he went abroad, and in 1856 and 1857 was under Von Graefe's treatment, and attended his clinics in Berlin, after which he went to Munich, where he studied under Liebig, and in accordance with Liebig's recommendation, graduated before the faculty of Giessen as doctor of philosophy and medicine. Returning to Detroit in 1858, he entered upon his practice as a physician there, still keeping up prominently, however, his chemical investigations. His specialty embraces chemistry, toxicology, and obstetrics. He has been called as an expert in several important trials, among them the celebrated Vanderpool case in Michigan, tried three times and in which he appeared as the chemist for the people. He is a member of the Detroit Academy of Medicine; of the State Medical Society; the American Pharmaceutical Society; the Northwestern Medical; the American Medical and the American Public Health Associations. His medical writings comprise papers on "Well Water as the Cause of Malarial Dysentery," "Ventilation of Sewers," "Contamination of Drinking Water," "Analysis of Alcoholic Liquors," "Pure Brandy," "Analysis of Malt by Polarization," "Aconite Poisoning," and "Small-Pox Epidemic in Dearborn Township." He delivered the opening address at the founding of the Detroit Medical College in 1868; read a paper at the Detroit meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association on "The Relation of Hypodermic Injections to Toxicology," which was published in the Transactions of the association, and in 1876 delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association of Detroit a lecture entitled "The Religion of Christ vs. the Religion of the Scientists." He was employed at one time by the city controller to settle a discrepancy between the Detroit Gas Works and the city gas inspector, which he did to the satisfaction of both parties. He was also employed by some capitalists of Boston to examine into the truth of the tin pool on the North shore of Lake Superior, which he exposed as a fraud, exposing in like manner the Batchewanny iron mine. In 1877 he was called to be Professor of Chemistry and Chemical Director, vice Professor Douglass, at the University of Michigan, but owing to the fact that matters were not in a satisfactory condition in the University, and because the tender of the professorship was

made for only one year, refused to leave his active duties as a practitioner of medicine. Dr. Duffield is now health officer of the city of Detroit.

DUHRING, Louis A., of Philadelphia, was born in that city, December 23, 1845. His father, Henry Duhring, came to this country, in 1818, from Mecklenburg, Germany, and became one among the most successful merchants in Philadelphia. His mother was a native of St. Gall, Switzerland. He pursued his studies at the University of Pennsylvania, graduated from the medical department in 1867, and was shortly after elected one of the resident physicians to the Philadelphia Hospital. In this position he remained fifteen months, during which time he commenced the study of cutaneous diseases, a branch of medicine for which he already showed marked aptitude and taste. On the expiration of his term as resident physician, he sailed for Europe, and spent two years in acquiring a thorough knowledge of dermatology in the hospitals of Paris, London and Vienna, the greater part of his time being passed in the latter city, under the tuition of the celebrated Hebra. While abroad, he wrote several papers on affections of the skin for the medical journals, all of which gave evidence of careful study and practical ability. He returned home, and, in the latter part of 1870, founded and opened the Philadelphia dispensary for skin diseases, a branch of medicine heretofore sadly neglected in the United States. About this time he also became one of the editors of the *Photographic Review of Medicine and Surgery*. In the spring of 1871 he was elected clinical lecturer upon diseases of the skin in the University of Pennsylvania, and four years later he was elected professor of diseases of the skin in the hospital attached to that institution. He now holds the same position in the university. He is a permanent member of the American Medical Association; vice-president of the American Dermatological Association; a member of the Philadelphia College of Physicians; of the Pathological Society, and a corresponding member of the New York Dermatological Society; member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and was a delegate to the International Medical Congress in 1876. He is the author of "A Practical Treatise upon Skin Diseases," which has been translated into French, Italian and Russian; "Atlas of Skin Diseases;" also, "Epitome of Skin Diseases," and has contributed freely to the leading medical periodicals of America. His practice is confined entirely to diseases of the skin.

DUNCAN, Burwell A., of West Point, Miss., was born in Greenville, S. C., March 24, 1835. He is the son of the late Hon. Perry E. Duncan and Mary A. Duncan, who were among the most prominent citizens of that city and connected with the most prominent families of that State and Georgia. While Dr. Duncan was quite young his parents moved to their farm, near Greenville, and his education was begun in a common country school of that period. But he subsequently attended the academy in Greenville, and then entered Furman University, of that city, where he remained four years; then studied medicine with Drs. Turpin and Jones, and finally graduated from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, at Charleston, in 1857. In

1858 he moved to Mississippi, and soon afterwards married Miss Celestia A. Strong, a most excellent and accomplished young lady, the daughter of Gen. Elisha Strong, of Aberdeen. Coming into possession, through this marriage, of large landed property in one of the most fertile regions of Mississippi, Dr. Duncan, prior to the Civil War, devoted himself chiefly to his extensive farming interests, and felt his full share of the ruin which fell upon the large property holders of the South. At the close of the Civil War, finding his farming operations of but little profit under the new system of labor, he resumed the practice of his profession, in which he has been eminently successful. In addition to an active general practice, Dr. Duncan is surgeon of the Georgia Pacific Railroad and Examiner of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. He is also a member of the State and American Medical Associations and of the National As-



Burwell A. Duncan.

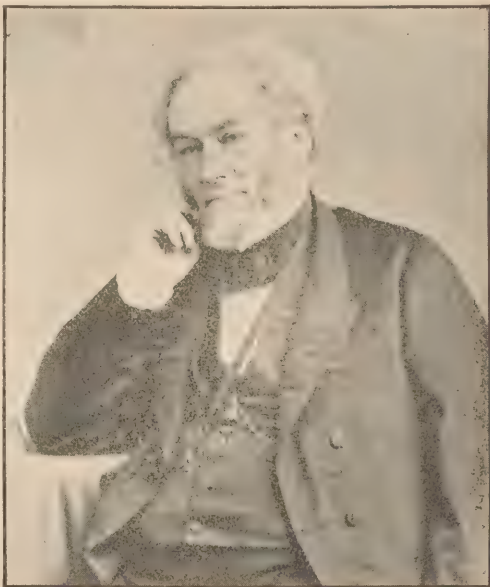
sociation of Railroad Surgeons, and Vice-President of the Pan-American Medical Congress from Mississippi. He has been for several years the chief health officer of his county. As a successful physician and surgeon, he has for several years contributed from time to time his experience in valuable articles to the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, *Transactions Mississippi Medical Association*, and recently also to the *Railway Age* and *Northwestern Railroad*. Among these contributions he has reported from his own experience, "Tumors of the Abdomen Successfully Removed;" "Fracture of Skull into Frontal Sinus;" "Severe Wound of the Abdomen, Involving Stomach and Liver;" "Pistol ball through Left Lung;" "Tetanus caused by Intestinal Irritation," and "Acute Rheumatism in Infancy." Dr. Duncan was the first surgeon in the United States to report rupture of the funis with mother in horizontal position, with normal length of cord (as in his case); has been reported in

only two cases—one by Spath (fetus macerated) and one by Dupuy. To these Budin (Paris) adds two cases. Dr. Duncan has twice represented Mississippi on the nominating committee in the American Medical Association, and also on the committee appointed by that association to draft suitable resolutions in defense of railway surgery, whose views were expressed in an article in the *Railway Age*, November 6, 1891. Dr. Duncan is a man of pleasing address and accomplished suavity of manners, and his kindness of heart and sympathetic nature have no doubt greatly aided his skill in the attainment of his professional success.

DUNGLISON, Richard James, of Philadelphia, was born November 13, 1834, in Baltimore, Maryland. He is the son of Dr. Robley Dunglison and Harriette Dunglison, natives of England. He pursued his academical course at the University of Pennsylvania, and his professional course at the Jefferson Medical College, taking in the former institution the degree of A. B. in 1852, and that of A. M. in 1855, and graduating from the latter in March, 1856. He settled in Philadelphia, where he has since resided. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of which he was assistant secretary, in 1876, and treasurer in 1877; of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, of which he was corresponding secretary in 1875; of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia. He has contributed papers to the *North American Medico-Chirurgical Review*, among which may be mentioned, "Observations on the Deaf and Dumb," 1858, and "Statistics of Insanity in the United States," 1860, both of which appeared also in pamphlet form, and "Reflections on Exanthematic Typhus," 1861; to the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, to the *Philadelphia Medical Times*, including a series of articles on "Public Medical Libraries of Philadelphia," 1872, published also as a pamphlet; and to the *New York Medical Record*, notably, "Letters on Medical Centennial Affairs," 1876, not to mention leading articles, letters, etc., to various medical journals. He edited Dunglison's "History of Medicine," 1872; Dunglison's "Medical Dictionary," 1874, and translated, from the French, Guersant's "Surgical Diseases of Children," 1873. In 1862, and the three following years, he was acting assistant surgeon in the United States army, on duty in various military hospitals at Philadelphia, and in 1864 and 1865 was executive officer of the Filbert street United States army hospital, Philadelphia. For kind and courteous treatment while serving in this capacity he is held in grateful remembrance by the editor of this work, who was associated with him for a short time as Medical Cadet United States Army. Dr. Dunglison was formerly physician to the Albion Society and Attendant Physician to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, as also to the Burd Orphan Asylum. He was assistant secretary of the International Medical Congress, as well as corresponding secretary of the Centennial Medical Commission, and is honorary local secretary of the New Sydenham Society of London; president of the Musical Fund Society of Philadelphia; also, treasurer of the American Medical Association; treasurer of the Association of Acting Assistant Surgeons

United States Army, and editor of *College and Clinical Record*.

DUNGLISON, Robley, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Keswick, England, January 4, 1798, and died April 1, 1869. He received the degree of M. D. in London in 1819, and from the University of Erlangen in 1823. He settled at the British metropolis and began the practice of his profession, and also edited the *London Medical Repository* and the *Medical Intelligencer*, but in 1824, at the invitation of Thomas Jefferson, he came to the United States, and from that year till 1833 was Professor of Medicine in the University of Virginia. He then accepted the Chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the University of Maryland, and in 1836 that of the Institutes of Medicine in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he remained for more than thirty years, during a large portion of which



Robley Dunglison.

time he was dean of the faculty; and the extraordinary success of this institution was largely due to the attractive course of lectures and to the remarkable tact and practical sagacity with which he administered its affairs. He was a close student of philology and general literature, and enjoyed a high reputation for benevolence, which was especially exercised in giving time and services to the Philadelphia Institution for the Blind. Much of his attention was directed in later years to this cause and he was very successful in promoting the printing of books in raised letters for the use of the blind. Dr. Dunglison was president of the Musical Fund Society of Philadelphia; vice-president of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind and of the American Philosophical Society, and a member of many other literary and scientific organizations. In 1825 he received the degree of LL. D. from Yale. He translated and edited a large number of foreign works including Magendie's

"Formulary," the *Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine* of Dr. Forbes, Tweedie and Conelly, and also edited many originally published in the United States. His published works, which have sold very largely, comprise "Commentaries on Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels in Children," 1824; "Introduction to the Study of Grecian and Roman Geography," 1829; "Human Physiology," 1832; "Dictionary of Medical Science and Literature," 1833; of which fifteen editions were issued in the following twenty-five years. "Elements of Hygiene," 1835; "General Therapeutics," 1836; "The Medical Student, or Aids to the Study of Medicine," 1837; "New Remedies," 1839; "The Practice of Medicine," 1842; and "Human Health," 1844. The latter work being a second edition to his former work entitled "Elements of Hygiene."

DUNLAP, Alexander, of Springfield, Ohio, was born in Brown county, that State, January 12, 1815. His father, a farmer, was one of the pioneers of Ohio, having moved with his parents to Kentucky in 1782, or thereabout, and thence removed in 1796 to the former State, six years before its admission as a State into the Union. His mother's family came from Shepherds-town, of which place its members were probably the founders. He passed the Freshman and Sophomore years of his college life at the University of Ohio, in Athens, and his Junior and Senior years at the Miami University, graduating in 1836. He began to study medicine under his brother at Greenfield, Highland county, and attended lectures at the old Cincinnati Medical College, where he graduated in 1839. He associated himself in practice with his brother in Greenfield until 1846, when he removed to Ripley, Brown county, where he was engaged until 1856. Later he moved to Springfield. In 1843 he came into collision with the fraternity by venturing to remove an ovarian tumor. Although this operation had been performed, in a few cases, as early as 1809, with some success, by Ephraim McDowell, of Kentucky, it had been denounced by the profession and characterized as unjustifiable butchery, and for more than thirty years had been abandoned as an element of medical and surgical art. In the various publications there was nothing but a brief notice of its failure, and the condemnation of the faculty. Clay, of England, had performed the operation in 1842, and Atlee, of Philadelphia, in the summer of 1843. Two months after Atlee's operation, he, not then having heard of the cases of these two practitioners, and following only the traditional report of McDowell's case, ventured, at the earnest solicitation of the patient, who was apprised of the risk, to undertake the operation. Surrounded by a few country physicians, he finally undertook the case, and removed successfully a tumor weighing forty-five pounds. A few weeks later the patient died, and the operation was denounced as altogether unwarrantable on the part of a "country surgeon," while the medical journals refused to report the case. The woman's death had, however, not been the direct result of the operation, and though frowned upon in many quarters, he persevered in his studies and practice until a brilliant success dissipated entirely the clouds of prejudice. To-day his reputation as an ovariologist is co-extensive with the circulation of medical literature, while his practice extends throughout the cen-

tral and western portion of the United States. Down to the present time he has performed one hundred and twelve operations. In seventy-five per cent. of his cases he has met with complete success—a higher estimate than may be awarded to any other American or European ovariologist, with but a single exception. He has outlived denunciation, and in 1868 received from the faculty of the State of Ohio the compliment of an election to the presidency of the Ohio Medical Society. He was twice elected one of the judicial council of the American Medical Association, from which he resigned in 1877 to accept the vice-presidency. He was elected a fellow of the American Gynecological Society in 1877. He has lately been appointed to a professorship in the Starling Medical College, of Columbus, O. In "Gross's System of Surgery," Vol. II, he is reported, under the heading "Lithotomy," as "having successfully removed a stone weighing twenty ounces," the largest ever removed from a living person. In the volume of Transactions of International Medical Congress, 1876, he is quoted on the subject of "Fibroid Tumors of the Uterus." In volume of Transactions of American Medical Association, 1876, he is quoted on the subject of "Ovariectomy." He was a member of the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia, in 1876. Among exceptional cases he has three times removed the under jaw, once ligated the common carotid artery, and once removed the clavicle. His son, Dr. Charles W. Dunlap, is now associated with him.

DUNMIRE, George Benson, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born near McVeytown, Mifflin county, Pa., May 2, 1837. His father, Gabriel Dunmire, now in his eighty-third year, has always been a resident of the county, holding positions of trust in church and State; he descended from German ancestry, who emigrated to America in its colonial days. His mother, Ann Dunmire, also a native of Mifflin county, Pa., recently deceased, was remarkable for her vigorous and active life, and was of Scotch-Irish extraction, whose ancestors came to this country before the Revolution. From these Christian parents' early instruction, followed by the public and private schools, and later at Williamsport, Pa., have been the sources of his preliminary education. After which he taught school, and continued the study of the languages, with Professor Miller, of Hollidaysburg, Pa. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Bower, of Newton, Hamilton county, Pa. August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the 125th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and took part in the following engagements, viz.: Antietam, South Mountain, and Chancellorsville. At the end of nine months he was mustered out at Harrisburg, but re-enlisted as a first-lieutenant, in July, 1863, for three months. Going to Philadelphia, he graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, in March, 1865. Subject of his thesis: "Gunshot Wounds." Re-entering the United States service, as contract surgeon, he was detailed to hospital duty at Chambersburg, Pa. At the close of the war, he began practice on North Seventh street, Philadelphia, afterward removing to Arch street, where he now resides. His start in life, as well as the success he enjoys, has been attained through his self-denying efforts and hard work. For six years he served as district physician to the Philadelphia Dispensary, his work running largely into the ob-



G. Benson Dunning.

stetrical, which has been most successful. During the year 1891, he combined visits to the hospitals in a pleasant tour to England and the different countries on the continent of Europe. In the cholera epidemic of August, 1866, in Phila., his success was about fifty per cent. of recoveries. He has made some researches on *Rhus Toxicodendron*, and on June 17, 1882 (in *Philadelphia Medical Times*), reported a case of proctitis and peritonitis, from rhus poisoning of the buttock. June, 1890, he reported some investigations on the per cent. of mortality resulting from rupture of the uterus, under the caption of, "The Deadly Spur (*secale cornutum*) in Labor." (See Transactions of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, June, 1890.) He is a member of the American Medical and State Medical Societies, to the latter he was elected treasurer, in June, 1890, which position he still holds. He is also a member of the Philadelphia County Medical, being vice-president in 1878, also member of the Pathological and Obstetrical Societies. He assisted in the organization of the Mutual Aid Association of the Philadelphia County Society, and has been its treasurer since 1882.

DUNNING, Lehman H., of Indianapolis, Ind., is a native of Michigan, and was born at Edwardsburgh, in that State, April 12, 1850. He is a son of Oscar M. Dunning, a substantial farmer. His ancestors were originally English, and settled in the State of New York. His grandfather, Dr. Isaac D. Dunning, was a leading practitioner at Aurora, Erie county, for thirty years, and emigrated to Michigan about 1836. The subject of this sketch was educated at the Edwardsburgh High School, studied medicine two years in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, and completed his course at Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he

graduated with honor in January, 1872, the Faculty making special mention of the thoroughness of his work, as shown by his examination. Dr. Dunning, after graduation, began practice at Troy, Michigan, where he was for a time District Superintendent of Instruction. He was appointed correspondent of the Michigan State Board of Health, and while performing the duties of that office acquired his first experience as a writer on medical subjects which has since proven valuable to himself and the profession. In 1878, feeling himself competent for a wider field, he moved to South Bend, Indiana, where he was soon called into a large and valuable practice. His contributions to medical literature, which had attracted much attention while still a resident of Troy, were continued at South Bend, and gained him a National reputation. A number of these which have appeared in medical journals, and more especially those on surgical diseases of the kidneys, and also on subjects relating to diseases of women, are of great value and did much in giving Dr. Dunning a wide reputation. He took several special courses in New York, and in 1889 made an extensive trip abroad, during which he pursued his studies in the hospitals of Vienna, London and Paris. On his return to this country, at the request of members of the Faculty of the Indiana Medical College, he moved to Indianapolis to accept the position of Adjunct Professor of Diseases of Women, and also to practice his profession with special reference to Gynecological and Abdominal Surgery. On



L. H. Dunning.

the death of Dr. T. B. Harvey, who had held the Chair of Diseases of Women for twenty years, Dr. Dunning was elected his successor, a position which he still fills with credit. He has taken high rank in the State as a teacher and clinical lecturer, and also as a safe and

successful operator in a large number of cases. He is also consulting gynecologist in the City Hospital and the City Dispensary. In May, 1892, he opened a private hospital for the treatment of diseases of women in a large and handsome residence upon North Alabama street. To meet an increased demand this building has since been remodeled and enlarged so that now in all its appointments it will compare favorably with the best private special hospitals of the land. Dr. Dunning is a member of the Marion County Medical Society, the Indianapolis Surgical Society, the Chicago Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association, and has been honored with invitations from about all of them to read papers before them, which he has complied with on numerous occasions. At the ninth session of the International Medical Congress, held in Washington in 1887, he also read a paper before that body which was most favorably received. During the administration of President Arthur, he was a member of the Board of Pension Examiners, at South Bend, and he still does a considerable share of work in State and other associations outside of his regular professional duties. Dr. Dunning was married December 9, 1875, to Miss Harriet Beauchamp, of Edwardsburgh, and has three children.

DUPREE, James William, of Baton Rouge, La., a native of Jackson, La., (of Huguenotic extraction) was born in 1841 and was educated at Centenary College. He received the degree of M. D. from the New Orleans School of Medicine in 1861. In November, 1862, he was appointed assistant surgeon in the provisional army of the Confederate States of America, and ordered to report for duty to General Bragg, and was assigned to duty in the Artillery Corps of the Army of Tennessee. After a short service in this capacity he was invited to appear before the Army Medical Examining Board at Macon, Miss.; passing a satisfactory examination, was made surgeon at the early age of twenty-one years, and until the close of the war, served as chief surgeon of the Artillery Corps in the Army of Tennessee. The war ending, he returned to the Parish of Point Coupee and took charge of the large estate of his mother. In 1867 he located in the city of Baton Rouge, engaging in the practice of his loved profession, where he has ever since remained, enjoying the confidence and esteem of his brother physicians, and of his numerous clientele. In 1879 he was elected vice-president of the Louisiana State Medical Society, and in the following year made president of this honorable body of educated physicians. He has ever taken great interest in State medicine, as evidenced by his labors as chairman of the committee of Health and Quarantine of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, of which body he was a member from the Parish of East Baton Rouge. He has been a member of the American Public Health Association since its organization; is a member of the American Medical Association; a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the National Guard of the United States, and secretary of his local Medical Society. At the New Orleans meeting of the American Medical Association in May, 1885, he was elected State member of its committee entrusted with the organization of the Ninth International Medical Congress and subsequently was ap-

pointed one of the vice-presidents of the Congress. In the midst of his busy professional life he has found time to contribute many valuable papers to medical literature, prominent among which may be mentioned the following: "Bovine Vaccination," "Gunshot Wounds of the Intestines," "Gunshots Wounds of the Stomach," "Tuberculosis, its Etiology and Prophylaxis," "Infant Mortality," "Disposal of Sewage," "Disinfection and Disinfectants." He has been medical officer of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College for a number of years, and in 1878 was elected Professor of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene to said institution, the duties of which he has ably and satisfactorily discharged at all times. In 1887 he was appointed by Governor Nichols Surgeon General of the National Guard of Louisiana, with the rank of brigadier-general, and in 1892 was re-



James W. Dupree

appointed by Governor Foster. As Health Officer of the city of Baton Rouge, during the fearful epidemic of yellow fever in 1878, his efforts were largely instrumental in the creating of the National Board of Health, as the following resolutions offered by him in the Board of Health, at that time, will attest: "Be it resolved, By the Board of Health of the city of Baton Rouge, State of Louisiana, that we hereby urgently solicit the immediate co-operation of all the Boards of Health throughout the entire country to unite with us in an earnest appeal to his Excellency, the President of the United States, to appoint a special commission to investigate the origin, dissemination, and all the phenomena of the prevailing pestilence (yellow fever) with reference to ascertaining the best mode of treatment and the means of preventing its recur-

rence. Resolved, That we hereby solemnly invoke his Excellency, the President of the United States to appoint without delay a special commission to consist of able medical men and skilled chemists to examine the causes, development, progress, and best mode of treatment of the disease now desolating our land; said commission to collate all authentic statistics, whether mortuary, meteorological, sanitary or therapeutical, with any and all information relevant to the end proposed; namely: The discovery of most efficient treatment and the most effective prophylactic agencies, if such be discoverable."

DURGIN, Samuel H., of Boston, Massachusetts, of American parentage, and Scotch-English ancestry, was born in Parsonsfield, Maine, July 26, 1839. He was educated in his native town, and at Pittsfield and New Hampton Academies, New Hampshire, and pursued his medical studies at the Dartmouth and Harvard Medical Schools, graduating M. D. from the latter in July, 1864, and established himself in Boston, where he has since remained engaged in an extensive and successful practice of general medicine. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the Boston Society for Medical Observation, and of the American Public Health Association. From 1867 to 1873 he held the position of Port Physician of Boston, and during the same years was Resident Physician at Deer Island institutions; he has also been a member and chairman of the Boston Board of Health for many years. During the war he was Assistant Surgeon to the First Massachusetts Cavalry, his services extending from July, 1864, to June, 1865. In November, 1875, he married Mary B., daughter of George F. Davis, Esq., of New Bedford, Massachusetts.

DUTCHER, Addison P., of Cleveland, Ohio, son of Josiah Dutcher—the latter a putative grandson of the Brown Dutcher immortalized by Irving—was born in Durham, Green county, New York, October 11, 1818, and died in the former city January 30, 1884. His early education was received at the well-known school of Benjamin Romain—a school whence Paulding, Irving and others scarcely less famous had been pupils. In 1834 he began his professional studies under Dr. John Shanks, of New York; later, entered the office of Dr. Edward H. Dixon, and in 1839—having duly attended lectures—graduated M. D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York City. After practicing in Cooksbury, in his native State, and New Brighton, Pennsylvania, he established himself in 1847, in Enon Valley, in the latter State, and was there resident for seventeen years. In 1864 he was tendered the chair of Principles and Practice of Medicine in the Charity Hospital Medical College, Cleveland. This position he accepted and held during two terms, and from 1866 until his death he had been in practice in Cleveland, occupying a leading place in his profession. He was a Fellow of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine, President in 1868; honorary member of the Beaver County (Pennsylvania) Medical Society, President in 1863, and ex-member of the Pennsylvania Medical Society. Dr. Dutcher was active in the movement for the abolition of slavery, and has taken a prominent part as speaker and writer in that for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors. His contributions to medical literature have been extensive, and while confined in the first

instance to professional periodicals, have been since (in part) issued in book form. The most important of these volumes is "Pulmonary Tuberculosis—its Pathology, Symptoms, Diagnosis, Causes, and Medical Management," 1876. Among his more noteworthy papers are "Epidemic Dysentery," "Incision of Uterine Neck." Sixteen of his lectures, delivered at the Charity Hospital, were also published by request. Among his publications outside of his profession may be mentioned "Selections from my Portfolio—Comprising Lectures and Essays on Popular and Scientific Subjects," 1858; and a series of articles under the title of "Sparks from the Forge of a Rough Thinker," 1880, and "Two Voyages to Europe," the latter being published after his death.

DWIGHT, Nathaniel, of Norwich, Connecticut, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, January 31, 1790, and died in Oswego, New York, June 11, 1831. He was a brother of Timothy Dwight, the illustrious president of Yale College. The subject of this sketch studied medicine in Hartford, Connecticut, and after practicing there became Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, and was stationed at Governor's Island, New York harbor. He afterward practiced in Westfield, Massachusetts, and New London and Wethersfield, Connecticut, but in 1812 entered the ministry and was settled in Westchester, Connecticut, until 1820. He then resumed the medical profession and established himself at Providence, Rhode Island, and subsequently at Norwich, Connecticut. Dr. Dwight was one of the first, if not the first physician in this country to propose the present system of asylums for the insane. As early as 1812, when demented persons were still confined in cellars and exhibited like wild beasts, he proposed in a communication to the Connecticut Medical Society the establishment of a "hospital for lunatics." He prepared a school geography, the first published in this country, and was the author of "The Great Question Answered," and a "Compendium History of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence," and made other contributions to general literature.

DWIGHT, Thomas, of Boston, Massachusetts, grandson of Jonathan Dwight, of Springfield, and son of Thomas Dwight, of Boston, was born in Boston, October 13, 1843. He was educated at Harvard University, and also in the medical department of that institution, and graduated in 1867, taking the first Boylston prize for an essay on "Intra-cranial Circulation." After studying abroad for two years he settled in Boston in general practice. He was Instructor in Comparative Anatomy in Harvard in 1872-73, and Lecturer and Professor of Anatomy at Bowdoin from 1872 to 1876. He was also Instructor in Histology at Harvard from 1874 to 1883, and in the latter year succeeded Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes as Professor of Anatomy. Dr. Dwight is a Roman Catholic, and the first of that faith to hold a Harvard professorship. In 1878 he won the prize of the Massachusetts Medical Society by an essay on the "Identification of the Human Skeleton." In 1880 he became president of the Catholic Union of Boston. He was editor of the *Boston Medical Journal* from 1873 to 1878. In 1884 he delivered a course of lectures at the Lowell Institute on the "Mechanism of Bone and Muscle." His ability as a lecturer is a marked characteristic of the family to

which he belongs. He is a member of the Boston Societies for Medical Improvement, for Medical Observation, of Medical Sciences, of Natural History, and numerous other medical and scientific organizations. He is the author of "Anatomy of the Head," 1876; of "The Structure and Action of Striated Muscular Fibre," in Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, 1873, and of a description of "Balanoptera Muscular (Razor-Back Whale)," in possession of that society (and which was mounted under his direction), and has published various papers of medical and scientific importance.

EADS, Benjamin Franklin, of Marshall, Texas, of English descent, was born March 9, 1833, in Caroline county, Virginia. He received his professional education at the University of Virginia, the University of Pennsylvania, and L'Ecole de Medicine, Paris, graduating from the University of Pennsylvania in 1856. He is a member of the State Medical Association of Texas, and of the Harrison County (Texas) Medical Association. He served in the Confederate Army as Medical Officer, and has since been Surgeon of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company at Marshall. Dr. Eads is one of the oldest and most accomplished physicians and surgeons in Texas.

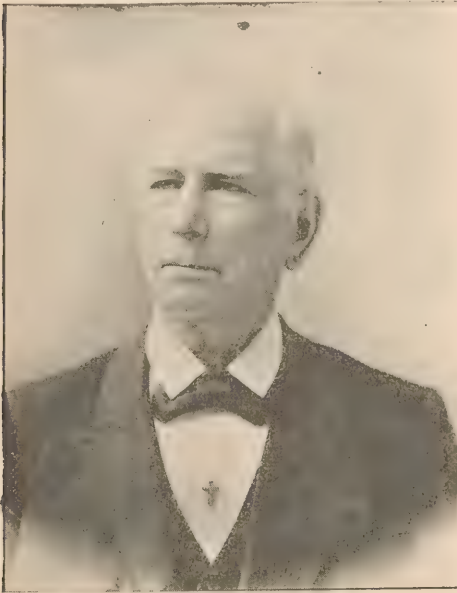
EARLE, Frank B., of Chicago, was born in Lake county, Illinois, October 22, 1860. He was graduated from the High-school in Waukegan, and studied medicine under the preceptorship of his brother, Charles Warrington Earle, of Chicago. After attending two courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Chicago, he attended a term at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., where he was graduated M. D., in 1885. Soon after this Dr. Earle was appointed attending physician in the West Side Free Dispensary, and Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which positions he resigned in 1890, in order to devote his entire time to the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, Chicago Pathological Society, and the Medico-Legal Society and the Practitioners' Club, of that city; and also of the Illinois State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association.

EARLE, Pliny, of Northampton, Mass., was born in Leicester, Mass., December 31, 1809, and died at his home May 18, 1892. He was a descendant of Ralph Earle, who with nineteen others, successfully petitioned King Charles, in 1638, for permission to form themselves into a body politic of the island of Rhode Island, and son of Pliny Earle, who made the clothing for the first cotton-carding machines moved by water power in America. He received his literary and classical education at Leicester Academy, Massachusetts, and at Friends' School, Providence, R. I., and pursued his medical studies in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he graduated M. D. in March, 1837. He first settled in Philadelphia, but shortly after became resident physician to the Friends' Asylum for the Insane at Frankford, Philadelphia county. In 1844 he was appointed superintendent of the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane in New York City; in February, 1853, visiting physician of the New York City Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island; and in 1864 superintendent of the State Lunatic Hos-

pital, at Northampton, Mass. In the winter of 1840-41, while at Friends' Asylum, he delivered before the patients a course of lectures upon natural philosophy, illustrated by experiments; the first known attempt to address an audience of the insane in any discourse other than religious. After graduating he paid a first visit to Europe, where he remained two years; one in the medical schools and hospitals of Paris, and the other in a tour of general observation, in which he visited various institutions for the insane, from England to Turkey. He again went to Europe in 1849, and visited thirty-four institutions for the insane in England, Belgium, France and Germany. In 1871 he went a third time, and visited forty-six similar institutions, from Ireland to Austria and Italy. He was one of the original members and founders of the American Medical Association, as well as of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane; the New York Academy of Medicine; and the New England Psychological Society, of which last he was the first president. He was elected a member of the Philadelphia Medical Society in 1837; of the New York Medical and Surgical Society in 1845; of the Massachusetts State Medical Society in 1868; of the American Philosophical Society in 1866; fellow of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1846; counselor of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1876; and corresponding member of the Medical Society of Athens, Greece, in 1839. He was also a member of the American Social Science Association. His contributions to medical literature have been voluminous. Among those which have been published in book or pamphlet form are: "A Visit to Thirteen Asylums for the Insane in Europe," 1841; "Blood-letting in Mental Disorders," 1854; "Institutions for the Insane in Prussia, Austria, and Germany," 1854; "Psychologic Medicine, its Importance as a Part of the Medical Curriculum," "The Psychopathic Hospital of the Future," 1867; "Prospective Provision for the Insane," 1868; and "The Curability of Insanity," 1877. Among his papers published in medical journals are: "Climate, Population and Diseases of Malta;" "Medical Institutions and Diseases at Athens and Constantinople;" "The Pulse of the Insane;" "The Inability to Distinguish Colors;" "Experiments to Discover the Psychological Effects of Conium Maculatum;" and "Paralysis Peculiar to the Insane." In 1863 he was appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Psychology in the Berkshire Medical Institute, Massachusetts. He was for several years a member of the Board of Health for Northampton. His medical life was devoted chiefly to the specialty of insanity, being a recognized authority in psychiatry for a half century, and lived to the advanced age of more than four score years to enjoy his well deserved professional reputation. Dr. Earle bequeathed \$60,000 to the city of Northampton as a fund, the interest of which is to be used toward maintaining the Forbes Library in that city.

EARLEY, Charles Richard, of Ridgway, Pa., was born in the town of Scio, Alleghany county, N. Y., May 1, 1823. In 1840 he began reading medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Randall Reed, of Philipsville, N. Y. The rules of the county medical society at that time required three full years' study in the

office and under the direction of a practicing physician and surgeon, when upon passing an examination by the society the student was permitted to enter upon the practice of his profession; having filled this requirement on March 3, 1845, young Earley entered into partnership with Dr. Brayton Babcock of Friendship, N. Y., for the period of one year, but, owing to the prevalence of considerable sickness including an epidemic of erysipelas and catarrhal fever, their association was extended until April 8, 1846. Soon after this date the subject of this sketch left home for a rest, as his health had become impaired from over work, and by advice went to the lumber region of Elk county, Pa., where he established himself and where he has continued in practice ever since, his first call being on the evening of his arrival in Ridgway, April 11, 1846. He is a graduate of the College of Medicine and Surgery of Cincinnati, 1860, and the Jefferson Medical Col-



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lege, Philadelphia, 1885. During the Civil War he was appointed assistant surgeon-general of Pennsylvania, rendering service in the hospitals of Philadelphia, and at other points in the State after the battle of Fair Oakes and at the battle of Gettysburg. He has served six terms as a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, being elected at different periods from 1862 to 1880. He has also served as Superintendent of the common schools of his adopted county, and has done efficient work in promoting the cause of education. It is fair to state that he did not allow these positions to materially interfere with the practice of his profession. Dr. Earley is a man of culture and has a decided taste for general literature. His library, of more than a thousand volumes, contains a rare collection of ancient works. Two volumes of the Sacred Scriptures, of the old and new testaments, in Latin, one an an-

cient manuscript written in the twelfth century on 569 leaves of vellum, the other printed and published in 1478, by Coburger, are valuable and sacred mementoes of antiquity. In the collection are some twenty-five works printed in the fifteenth century. His medical library begins with the writings of Hippocrates and followed by all the standard writers down to the present time. He was a member of Alleghany (N. Y.) Medical Society in 1844 and 1845. In 1871, he became a member of the Lycoming County (Pa.) Medical Society, and he is also an active member of the Pennsylvania Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, the Inter-State Medical Congress, the British Association, the Pan American Medical Congress and the West Branch Medical Society. He was a delegate to the International Medical Congress, at Washington, D. C., in 1887, and to Berlin in 1890. In 1849 he first treated cancer (constitutionally and locally) with such success that there was no return of the disease, and has since treated over one hundred cases with like results. The same year he treated snake-bite with olive oil, in accordance with "Gibson's Surgery," which proved a cure, and has been a never-failing remedy in an extensive practice where rattlesnakes and copperheads abound. In 1848, he used olive oil in his treatment for gall-stones with such perfect success that he has never resorted to any other remedy. His treatment of diphtheria, since 1860, has been unusually successful, and has been as much the result of investigating and correcting the bad hygienic environments of the patient as in the use of local and constitutional remedies. Dr. Earley has, at various times, delivered able addresses on educational affairs, and has also contributed important articles to medical journals, and has read papers of great professional interest, before the leading medical societies of this country. Of his papers on medical subjects, may be mentioned those entitled: "Anemia," "Scarlet Fever," "Bleeding in Pneumonia," "Diabetis," 1888; "Croup," 1890; and "Medical Progress," 1891. The last two papers being read at the Nashville and Washington Meetings of the American Medical Association. Dr. Earley is one of those connecting links binding the medical experience of the past with that of the present. His account of the changes in therapeutic measures during his long professional career is not without interest to those who enjoy the advantages of reformed methods of treatment, and it is but simple justice to credit him with having the skill and judgment requisite in the pioneers of our profession to secure this desired result. Referring to his excellent paper, entitled "Medical Progress," published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, in 1891, we find when he first entered upon his professional life that it was considered mal-practice to omit bleeding in pneumonia, pleurisy and inflammatory fevers, but his firmness in opposing the measure was rewarded by a more successful and extensive practice. He believes that many diseases, as yellow fever, scarlet fever, phthisis, pulmonalis and diphtheria, thought to be propagated by contagion, are also often developed from bad hygienic conditions, and may arise independent of the former influence. In his day Dr. Earley witnessed the rise and fall of many so-called systems of medicine, and

the sarcastic manner in which he exposes the fallacies and delusions of the "homeopathic," "vita pathic," "magnetic," "eclectic" and "botanic" disciples of the healing art is well worth the attention of every "regular" physician. The "humbugs" perpetrated under the shelter of the words "Christian Science" and "Faith Cure Doctors" have not escaped the keen thrusts of his caustic pen; while in the ranks of our own profession, the warning given against the adoption of many of the recent theories of Pasteur, Brown-Sequard, Koch and others should not go unheeded. His remarks concerning some of the evils of the present system of "specialism," the best methods of combating "quackery," and means to secure the dignity and elevation of modern Medicine and Surgery, particularly deserve the serious consideration of every honorable medical man. Dr. Earley is a man of affairs; has been a large stockholder in a national bank of his adopted town, and has also taken much interest in agricultural pursuits and the raising of stock and prevention and cure of the diseases which affect them. His advice is often sought, and he is frequently called upon to deliver discourses upon subjects of professional and public interest. As a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature he has delivered many addresses which have been printed and widely circulated. He is a man of generous impulses and of untiring energy, who has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession for nearly fifty years, and now, at the advanced age of three-score-and-ten, lives to enjoy the fruits of his well-earned reputation, while his interest in all that concerns his profession's welfare remains unflagging.

EARP, Samuel Ervingston, of Indianapolis, Ind., was born in Lebanon, Ill., December 19, 1858. He is of English descent, and a son of the Rev. Joseph Earp, of Illinois, a well known and popular minister of the M. E. Church. The education of the subject of this sketch was begun at the early age of five years in a private school in his native town. Later he attended High School at Alton, Ill., and from there took a two years' course of study at Shurtleff College; finally entering McKendric College, at Lebanon, from which institution he received the degree of Master of Science in 1879. During vacations in his college course he also read and studied medicine. After completing his academic education he entered the office of Dr. G. C. Smythe, of Greencastle, Ind., and remained with this distinguished medical preceptor two years. He then attended two sessions of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, Ind., and was graduated from that institution in 1882, as valedictorian of his class. In addition to this high honor he also, upon the same occasion, received the "Waters Gold Medal" as his prize for having passed the best competitive examination on disease of the chest, and a complete and valuable case of gynecological instruments for the best examination in the department of obstetrics and diseases of women and children. Dr. Earp did some creditable newspaper correspondence during his college course, and the good results of his practice in this line may be noted in his fluent and finished professional writing and other literary work in later years. After receiving his medical degree he began the

practice of his profession in Indianapolis, and has continued the same with marked success ever since. He is an active member of the Marion County Medical Society, and the Indiana State Medical Society. In 1882 he was elected Demonstrator of Chemistry in his *Alma Mater*; later, Professor of Chemistry, Toxicology and Clinical Medicine, and finally Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Medical Chemistry, which latter position he now holds. He has filled the position of editor of the department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics for the *Indiana Medical Journal* several years, and his writings have attracted unusual attention. He is consulting physician to the City Dispensary as well as to the City Hospital and clinical lecturer at St. Vincent's Hospital. He was chemist for the Indianapolis Board of Health in 1885 and 1886, and has served as a member, secretary, and executive officer of the board for several years, having been called to this position by the unanimous



Samuel E. Earp.

vote of the Common Council and Board of Aldermen. He is secretary of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, and has been dean of the Faculty, as well as one of the trustees of that institution. In 1891 he was elected by the Metropolitan Board Police Surgeon of Indianapolis, and served in that capacity until the new city charter was established, whereupon he was elected police and fire surgeon by the Commissioners of Public Safety. He is now filling the office with credit and general satisfaction. In the midst of his multifarious duties Dr. Earp has found time for valuable researches in medicine and has been given due credit for original work and discoveries in that direction by authors of medical works and editors of medical journals, and as physician, teacher and public officer, has won for himself a place much higher than usually falls to the fortune of the younger members of the profession. While his tireless energy and great aptitude to his life work are

traits of character that warrant the expectation of still greater achievements from him in the future.

EASTLAND, Orin, of Wichita Falls, Texas, is a native of that State, and was born July 31, 1857. He is a son of Hon. James Eastland, a lineal descendant of Thomas Eastland, who came to this country with William Penn at the founding of Philadelphia. His maternal ancestors are traced to Pierce Butler, of South Carolina, a prominent figure in Colonial days, and signer of the new constitution of the United States. The subject of this sketch studied medicine for three years under the preceptorship of Dr. G. W. Butler, of Palestine, Texas, prior to attending the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, in the years 1880, 1881 and 1882. In March, of the latter year, he graduated from this college, locating in Gonzales, Texas, from there moving to Wichita Falls, Texas, where he has since resided. He took a special course at the New York Polyclinic in 1887, and in 1890 made an extensive tour in Europe, comprising travel in England, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and France, an essential feature of which was to attend the meeting of the International Medical Congress at Berlin, as delegate from both the Texas State Medical Association and the American Medical Association, having become a member of the ninth International Medical Congress in Washington, D. C., in 1887. He has served for several years as United States Examining Surgeon, and president of the Board of Medical Examiners for the Thirtieth Judicial District of Texas. He was married in 1888 to Miss Emma Jalonick, of Galveston, Texas. Dr. Eastland has contributed from time to time literature on medical and surgical topics, to be found in the published transactions of the Texas State Medical Association, of which body he was vice-president in 1888 and 1889.

EASTMAN, Joseph, of Indianapolis, Ind., was born in Fulton county, N. Y., January 29, 1842. He is a son of Rilus Eastman and Catherine (Jipson) Eastman, and on his mother's side is of German descent. His early education was confined to winter schools and night study, and before reaching the age of eighteen he became a proficient blacksmith, having worked three years at that trade. On the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private soldier in the Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers, went to the front and took part in four battles. After the battle of Williamsburg he became a victim of typho-malarial fever, and was sent to Mt. Pleasant Hospital, Washington, D. C., where, after his recovery, he was placed on light duty, and later was discharged from his regiment and appointed hospital steward in the United States army. While thus engaged for three years he attended three courses of medical lectures at the University of Georgetown, where he was graduated M. D. in 1865. He then passed the army examination and was commissioned Assistant Surgeon United States Volunteers, and served in this capacity until mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., in May, 1866. Soon after this, Dr. Eastman located at Brownsburg, Ind., where he was engaged in general practice for seven years. In 1868 he married Mary Catherine, daughter of Thomas Barker, of Indianapolis, Ind. His medical education was supplemented by attending Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where

he was again graduated in 1871. At the request of Drs. Parvin and Walker, of Indianapolis, he then accepted the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in that city, where he next located in 1875. Soon after this he was appointed Consulting Surgeon to the City Hospital, a position he held for nine years, delivering lectures on clinical surgery to students during that time. He was the assistant of Dr. Parvin, the distinguished obstetrician and gynecologist, for eight years. In 1879 Dr. Eastman was one of the organizers of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indianapolis, and accepted the chair of anatomy and clinical surgery. After having taught anatomy in the two colleges for seven years, a special chair was established in the last named institution—that of diseases of women and abdominal surgery—which he has held ever since. For the past five years he has been president



Joseph Eastman

of this college. Since 1886, Dr. Eastman has limited his practice to diseases of women and abdominal surgery. His private sanitarium—the outgrowth of this work—has received patients from fourteen different States. During this period of practice Dr. Eastman has opened the abdominal cavity more than five hundred times. He is the only American surgeon who has ever operated for extra-uterine pregnancy by dissecting out the sack which contained the child, and saving the life of both the infant and the mother. (See Hirst's American Obstetrics, Volume 11, pages 269 and 270.) His operations are also referred to in other standard text books, and have been described and discussed in all the leading American and European medical and surgical journals. He has been a frequent contributor to surgical literature ever since 1868, and all his more important papers have been reports of his own work,

some of which have been copied into British journals, and translated and commented upon in Germany and France. Dr. Eastman has originated and perfected a number of instruments for use in abdominal surgery and diseases of women, which are most valuable contributions to this branch of our profession. As a delegate to the International Medical Congress, held in Berlin in 1890, he addressed the Section of Gynecology, demonstrating his method of removing fibroid tumors by the aid of his *hysterectomy staff*, which is now in use by the more advanced gynecologists in Berlin, Vienna and of the hospitals of other great cities. During his stay in Europe he visited the most noted German and Austrian hospitals, as well as those of London and Birmingham, and has among his correspondents a number of the most illustrious gynecologists throughout the world, including such as Dr. Lawson Tait, of Birmingham, Cullingsworth, of London, Briesky, of Vienna, and many others who value his opinions and give him credit for having done much excellent and original work, and for thus advancing the branches of surgery which they pursue in common. Those who have witnessed his capital operations are impressed with his coolness and self-confidence, and in meeting dangerous emergencies with his readiness and ability to do the right thing at the right time and in the right way. These traits, with his accurate anatomical knowledge, have given him a reputation for surgical skill that is second to that of no other American gynecologist. In 1891, as a recognition of his professional merit, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Wabash College. Dr. Eastman is at present (1893) Chairman of the Section of Diseases of Women, American Medical Association.

EBERLE, John, of Lexington, Ky., was born in Lancaster county, Pa., December 10, 1787, and died February 2, 1838. After receiving such private instruction as the best men of his vicinity could afford, he attended three courses of medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania in the days of Rush, who was a strenuous advocate for what he styled "a three course" study, young Eberle was granted his diploma. This occurred in 1809, and his thesis for the occasion was devoted to an investigation of "Animal Life." Like almost all young graduates in our profession, says his biographer and colleague, the late Prof. Thomas D. Mitchell, young Eberle no doubt fancied that to obtain a diploma was to be a veritable, money-making doctor *de facto*, and that he had certainly passed the Rubicon. To be sure, he went to work like others in similar circumstances, scarcely dreaming that he had an uphill task in advance that might test his firmness and perseverance not a little. Suffice it to say that the dull round of laborious and unproductive toil, "up hill and down dale," just to feel pulses, did not then exactly suit the proclivity of the young doctor's mind; and hence the fact, that he became editor, and perhaps the proprietor of a political paper, with special reference to a gubernatorial election, that greatly excited the people just at that time. This new relation involved our candidate for political fame in associations by no means calculated to elevate moral character, or even to retain it in *statu quo*. To be an editor then, at such a crisis, was to be identified with all sorts of office-hunters and unprincipled

demagogues, and run into all their excesses. Hence, it turned out, in a very brief space of time, that Eberle, not only lost all his practice as a physician, but was led off into other kinds of practice that threatened for a season to involve him in utter ruin. But roused by some true friends, or awakened by his own reflections to a sense of his imminent danger, he resolved to abandon the county of his birth and to eschew a political life altogether. "This was wise; for, most assuredly, he never perpetrated so great an error as that which drew him from the rounds of professional drudgery into the demagogue life of a thorough-going political editor. But where should he retire to resume professional labors? He had not only lost true friends by his past course, but his purse was sadly deficient; and to locate in a large city, where the expense of sustaining a family, even at that period, was very considerable, seemed to be a very hazardous undertaking. But necessity bows to no legal code it is said, and it so happened that our hero found himself, perhaps even to his own surprise, a denizen of the city of brotherly love. He had very few acquaintances there, perhaps none who could or would render him really valuable aid in such a crisis. He was young enough and had physical force sufficient to encounter the risks and delays incident to professional effort in a new place. Had he retained as much moral and mental energy, in his escape from political life, as the coming emergencies would require? That was the very question which, of all others, most deeply interested Eberle and his growing family just then. To look for patronage from others of his own vocation was hopeless, or nearly so, and he soon realized that if his bark went up stream at all, he must pull the oars, pull hard, and pull constantly. "My first professional acquaintance with Eberle, says Mitchell, was in the summer of 1819, when I resided at Norristown, Pa., and he on Race street, between Eighth and Ninth. He saw a patient who had been for some time under my care, affected with diabetes mellitus, and who, being on a visit to the city, met the Doctor casually and stated his case. This led to a consultation and laid the foundation of my favorable opinion of him as a practitioner. We conversed about some papers of mine that had appeared in the *New York Medical Repository*, then the only prominent medical journal in this country, and also touching some of his that had found a place in another periodical, and thus our literary and professional intercourse had its starting point. He expressed regret frequently that Philadelphia had no journal of its own, for at the period referred to, the *Medical and Physical Journal* of Barton had passed to the tomb of the Capulets, and the *Medical Museum* of Coxe went the way of all flesh. Besides these, there had been two or three ephemeral efforts to get up and maintain a periodical suited to the wants of the profession. This desire on the part of Eberle was the more laudable, since the University of Pennsylvania, located in Philadelphia, and then the medical school of the country, was in itself a reason why an able journal ought to be sustained on the spot. It is hardly necessary to say that, as a consequence of reflections such as these, the *American Medical Recorder* made its debut, under the editorship of John Eberle, M. D., as a quarterly, and was ably sustained by men who were willing to write

without pecuniary reward, and some of whom perhaps owe their after elevation to the efforts of their pen at that time. The first number appeared in the year 1818, and the popularity of the work constantly increased under the auspices of its projector. Many of the most valuable papers ever published in this country are to be found on its pages, and to this day are subjects of reference. It may be proper here to say that not one of the prominent publishers in the city could be induced to undertake the issue of the *Recorder*, even without offering a cent of compensation to the editor. At length the late James Webster, who subsequently became a pretty extensive book publisher, embarked in the enterprise. And, notwithstanding the fact that for years the *Recorder* was the only standard medical journal among us, Dr. Eberle repeatedly assured me that never did its clear avails enable the publisher to pay him five hundred dollars for one year's toil as editor. But for such a man as Webster in the management of the financial concerns, the editor would never have realized a dollar for his services. He made annual tours over the United States, calling on delinquent subscribers for payment of arrearages, and soliciting new names, not by proxy, as is now done, but in person. He narrated to me the particulars of one of his interviews with a subscriber who was indebted for four or five years' subscription, which are so full of interest to all publishers and editors of medical journals, that I venture to introduce the story here. The scene was located in Virginia, and the subscriber was a highly respectable Virginia physician, and possibly there are many now in all the States of the Union in pretty much the same position. After a very polite reception, the Doctor began to find fault with the *Recorder*. 'It has fallen off sadly,' said he, 'and I think I will cease to take it; you ought to have been paid, however, long ago, but the thing passed from my memory.' 'Well,' said Webster, 'I should like to know the particular numbers to which you refer, for we respect the judgment of our patrons, and are glad to take a hint when it may profit all concerned. Please let me see the objectionable articles.' The Doctor mounted a table to reach the lot of numbers piled on the upper shelf of a case, handing them down one by one with rather a bad grace, as the publisher thought. What must have been his surprise, we may conjecture only, to find that in scarcely an instance had the leaves been cut so as to permit a perusal. It is hardly needful to add that the subscriber exhibited tokens of mortification which words could not describe, and that he not only paid his dues, but continued his subscription to the periodical. It was quite soon after the first appearance of the *Recorder* that "Eberle's Therapeutics" came before the public, which was conceded to be, not only in this country, but in distant lands, the very best work on the subject ever issued from the American press. As evidence of the high estimate placed upon it, the work was translated into several foreign languages and has been quoted with marked approbation ever since. In truth, no American work on therapeutics has ever yet been published so full of originality and real excellence. The first edition appeared in 1822, and was executed in the very best style known to publishers at that period, but owing to his financial embarrassment he was compelled to sell it to the

publishers for two hundred and fifty dollars. Anterior to the publication of the work just noticed, Dr. Eberle had been a pretty regular attendant at the meetings of the Philadelphia Medical Society, in the business of which he took an active part. To those who have come on the stage of professional life since the palmy days when the Medical Society flourished, it may be proper to say, that the sessions of the Society were held in the same season with those of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, then the only school of medicine in Philadelphia. On Saturday, at half-past seven P. M., the hall of the Society, which for several years was in the basement of the Masonic edifice on Chestnut street, began to receive the usual visitors. These were made up of such men as Dorsey, Parrish, Chapman, Eberle, Colhoun, Cleaver, Rousseau, McClellan, Jackson, Hodge, Rhees, Mitchell, Bell, and Hartshorne, together with a crowd of medical students, anxious to hear the discussions of important questions in theoretical and practical medicine. Near the close of each winter, a committee selected for the purpose, reported a list of lecturers for the weekly meetings of the next session, with the topic of lecture annexed. This list was published in the medical journal of the city, so that all who desired to know who would probably lecture on a certain night might easily gain the information. So, also, at the close of each meeting, the name of the next lecturer and his theme was announced by the secretary, in addition to which a notice of like import was placed in a conspicuous spot in the university edifice. Those whose memory is sufficiently retentive, and who were often present on such occasions, will recollect that Dr. Eberle was not an unfrequent participator in the debates; and while it is conceded that he was neither a finished orator, nor what is usually understood by the term "eloquent," yet he spoke to the point, intelligibly and sometimes with great force. On one occasion he had an opponent, who shall be nameless, who was very fond of quoting the works of old authors quite profusely, without, however, making reference to chapter or page. The gentleman referred to, on one occasion, indulged in this proclivity to a larger extent than usual, and seemed to carry the audience with him, by what sounded like unanswerable argument. It so happened that Eberle, who was vastly more of a bookworm than his opponent, had read every author named in the discussion; and in reply he complimented the last speaker for his apparent familiarity with the ancient writers on medicine." "The authors quoted, or named, rather," said he, "have indeed proved themselves to be true medical philosophers; but it so happens that not one of them wrote on the special theme which my opponent has been professedly discussing. There is not an attempt made by any of them to argue the question now before us; and I pledge my veracity for this statement." Such were substantially the remarks then made; and in an instant the tables were turned, and the laurels were obviously won by Eberle. As it could not subserve the cause of truth or science to disguise the fact, it should be stated that during a portion of the period that has passed in review, there were two professional parties in the city, each vigorously contending for the mastery. There was but one medical school; yet such were the feelings engendered

from various causes, which need not be named, that a determination was deliberately formed, as early as 1822, that Philadelphia should have a second school of medicine; and this purpose had its rise with men who were educated in the parent school. Intimately related to this scheme were the regular courses of lectures given by Drs. Eberle and George McClellan, in the old Apollodorian gallery of Mr. Rembrandt Peale, in the rear of his residence on Walnut street, opposite Washington Square. These lectures were well attended, and the lecturing powers of the persons named were thus made familiar to the profession. Referring to the establishment of this new enterprise Dr. Mitchell writes: "Often had I conversed freely with Eberle and McClellan in the city, in respect of the contemplated school; and they understood me perfectly in the premises. Unexpectedly, both paid me a visit at my residence in Frankford, avowedly to press me more closely to the advocacy of the cause. The daily papers had already opened a pretty fierce discussion of the merits of the case; and it was desired by both the individuals named that my pen should come to their aid. This service was rendered with all the energy that I was able to carry into the contest, and like the productions of the opposite party, under a fictitious signature. It is needless to conceal the fact that all this zeal in the incipency of the enterprise was, more or less, prompted by an expectation of being a component part of the faculty at the outset. Nothing less than this, as part of the scheme of the gentlemen, could have been inferred from our interviews; and yet it is a matter of history that, in this respect at least, it was my lot to be disappointed. And when I call to mind the jars and contentions, the hard speeches and lawsuits that marred the prospects of the school for years after its organization, I feel quite satisfied that my connection was providentially deferred to a more convenient season. As will always be the case, diverse views were advocated in respect of the contemplated new school, especially touching its cognomen, location, and the corporate powers under which it should be conducted." As the ball was rolled on, it increased in magnitude and importance, and many influential friends gave in their adhesion to its interests. The press teemed with essays pro and con, while the legislature was invoked, by all the considerations that party zeal could adduce, to interfere so as to defeat the purpose of the adventurous aspirants who dared to call in question the vested rights of a century. But the labor was in vain. The spirit and genius of democratic institutions was triumphant; and under the wing of the literary establishment at Canonsburg, known as Jefferson College, the school No. 2 of that great city, found a local habitation and a name; and so long as the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia shall exist will the name of John Eberle be identified with its rise, and also, to some extent, with its progress. Within its walls he taught *materia medica*, and also the theory and practice of medicine, and both with marked ability. It was during the period of his connection with the Jefferson Medical College that Dr. Eberle issued his well known work on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, for which, as his fame was well established, he received a more liberal compensation than his

Therapeutics yielded. It was the only Philadelphia issue on practical medicine, in two octavo volumes that had ever appeared, professing to be original to a great extent, and not a mere reprint of a foreign work, with the addition of a few brief notes. Hence the demand for it was very extensive, so that it reached the fifth edition prior to his decease, and found a place in almost all the respectable libraries of the profession, in all sections of the country. Like his *Therapeutics*, this larger work became a text-book in various colleges, and had his life been prolonged, it would probably have been much enlarged, and in keeping with the progress of the science. In close connection with the work on the Practice of Medicine, appeared a small volume intended as a kind of *vade-mecum* for the student, and known by the title of "Eberle's Notes." It was a duodecimo, containing the skeleton of his course on theory and practice. It had a fair sale in this city, and was so much sought for in the West, in 1832, as to require the issue of a new edition. It so happened that the success of the new school was not equal to the anticipations of its founders, and especially did it disappoint the subject of this memoir. How much aid its annual revenue contributed to the support of his family we know not; yet a conjecture, not far from reality, might be made, from the fact that, as a sort of last effort to swell the number of matriculates, a Western teacher was engaged to give a course of lectures on theory and practice, in the session of 1830-31, for the sum of one thousand dollars. It is to be presumed that the existing faculty made the maximum offer of compensation in this instance, and even exceeded the actual resources of the school. It was an experiment. The fame of the teacher so engaged was a basis on which it was fondly hoped the reputation of the college would not only rest securely, but in virtue of which the seats would be filled to a larger extent than at any previous period. But the result was sheer disappointment, although the number of pupils was somewhat augmented. "Hope deferred," it is well said, "makes the heart sick;" and Dr. Eberle, chagrined at the lack of good fortune in his favorite enterprise, was ready for any reasonable proposition whose tendency might be to improve his pecuniary condition. His family expenses had been considerably increased by the education of his sons at Jefferson College, in Canonsburg, and by other outlays, incidental and unavoidable, and he was actually in debt at the period now passing in review. He was therefore quite willing to hear anything like a hopeful proposition for a change. Early in the session already named (1830-31), the scheme of a new medical school in Cincinnati was laid before him, decorated with all the tinsel and ornament that the high-wrought imagination of a very sanguine individual could append, and Eberle took hold of it at once, and was induced to accept a chair in the medical department of Miami University, purposefully intended as a rival, if not the annihilator of the Medical College of Ohio. This was consummated in December, 1830, Dr. Drake being then a temporary teacher at Jefferson, and dean of the faculty of the projected Ohio school. In the fall of 1831, Eberle reached Cincinnati and entered on the duties of his chair, not, however, in the school first named, for it so happened that an amalgamation of

schools took place, and the professors selected in Philadelphia found themselves in the old Cincinnati school, the Medical College of Ohio. "As a rival," writes Mitchell, his colleague, "we were positively assured that our matriculating list would be at least two hundred; but here too was disappointment, for, even under the far more promising arrangement effected by the union of the schools, the number of pupils, all told, was one hundred and fifty, the pay class scarcely exceeding one hundred and thirty." This deficit in expectation, raised but a few months before, soured the mind of Eberle not a little, and had a most unhappy effect on his deportment and general habits, from which he never after recovered. Truthfulness requires a bare reference to this matter, but details are not necessary, and so we pass the subject. It was during the new collegiate relation that the work on the Diseases of Children went to the press. For this, however, he received very little better compensation than that derived from his "Therapeutics." But the publication was an experiment, in which no book house had previously engaged in that city. The work was stereotyped, and had as good a sale as could have been anticipated; all the work of disorganization had been commenced in the college, and the influence of party spirit could not be favorable to their sale, even if it did not diminish it. As a necessary consequence of the movements against the school, its classes waned sadly, and Eberle was doomed again to vexation of spirit, with the concomitants that too often follow in its wake. During his connection with the Medical College of Ohio, the *Western Medical Gazette* was projected, the editors being Eberle, Staughton, and Mitchell. This periodical was sustained, as to its literary feature, almost exclusively by the pens of the editors, and reference to its pages will show how largely the subject of this memoir contributed to give it popularity and value. His articles on "Diagnosis" were especially prized, and no doubt caused numerous additions to the subscription list. So also in the Ohio Medical Lyceum, founded at the same period, Eberle put forth his best energies, in papers read and discussed, thus offering additional inducements to the medical pupil. But the mutations of medical schools had not yet ceased. Not only did the Medical College of Ohio rock to its center, so that its walls shook even to the foundation, but its rival, the school of Lexington, Kentucky, now trembled under the ruthless hand of revolution. A portion of its faculty sought a more quiet home in Louisville, to found an institution for the very purpose of blasting the hopes of the remaining props and friends of Transylvania. To insure the greatest amount of success, they detached from the Ohio school its Professor of Anatomy, who enjoyed a fair reputation in that department, electing at the same time Dr. Mitchell to the Chair of Chemistry, and urging his acceptance of the same with great zeal. Just at this juncture, the individual last alluded to was chosen to the Professorship of Chemistry in the school of Lexington, and after a lapse of a week, the chair of Theory and Practice was filled by the appointment of Dr. Eberle, with a guarantee of four thousand dollars per annum for three years. It is needless, perhaps, to say that he accepted the new post, and so vacated his place in the Medical College of Ohio. A

stranger would be very apt to conclude that, however disastrous and unsatisfactory had been his anterior connections, Dr. Eberle was now in the very position to meet all his reasonable wishes, and to render his family comfortable and happy. The annual stipend was regarded as ample, considered especially in connection with the low prices of all articles of living at the time, the cheapness of house rent, and ordinary requirements. Then, too, the anticipations for the school itself were encouraging. The Medical College of Ohio was broken to fragments, and a new school was operating in the same city against it. The Institute of Louisville, formed by the professors ejected from Transylvania, was a sheer experiment, whose success was, to say the least, quite doubtful in the judgment of many. And despite all its array of means, possessed and in prospect, the class of Transylvania for 1837-38, the year of Eberle's induction, numbered not over twenty less than the roll of the previous session. These were encouraging features beyond cavil, but unfortunately his health became impaired, and his death occurred within a few months after. As a public teacher no one could venture to affirm that Eberle was very interesting, exceedingly sprightly, nor even tolerably eloquent. In his palmy days he knew how to interest a class by throwing his whole soul into the subject. He had an important advantage over some teachers in this respect; he always made the hearer feel that he understood his subject in all its bearings. He was anything but a good reader, but could happily blend reading with extemporizing when he was in the right mood. To this course he resorted sometimes from necessity. "I called," says Mitchell, "to see him once on professional business an hour before the time of his regular lecture. His manuscript was before him, and he appeared to be in a brown study. Said he, 'I was up all night and got home but a few minutes ago, and here are just seven pages for an hour's lecture.' 'Well, how will you manage,' said I, 'to fill your hour?' To which he replied, 'I have a bad cold, and shall be obliged to cough and use my handkerchief frequently, and to swallow a mouthful of water as often as I can. With these expedients, joined to the use of as much loose talk as I can command, I shall be able to eke out the hour with seven pages. I have done it before, and can do it again.'" As a debater, he was just what I have elsewhere intimated when speaking of the Philadelphia Medical Society. His accurate knowledge of authorities fully compensated for the deficiencies of utterance and expression, which would otherwise have rendered his efforts less effective. Touching his qualities as writer and practitioner, my opinion has been abundantly expressed already, and to say more would be superfluous. As a man, one of his most prominent defects was a lack of decision. Hence it occurred, no doubt, that he was severely censured for the erratic course of the Jefferson College in its early history, when, in fact, the difficulty had its rise in the facility with which others could operate upon him to accomplish their purposes. I am the more disposed to this view of the case from a full personal knowledge of his demeanor in the troubles of the Medical College of Ohio from 1831 to 1835. It was impossible to approbate his course at that trying crisis, yet it was pal-

pable that he was less, by far, of an original actor in the scenes than a passive subject to be moulded by designing individuals. Herein consisted his grand defect, as one invested with administrative powers, and whose professional position might have influenced others under different circumstances, to have pursued a better course. The defect alluded to, rather than any fixed purpose to do wrong to others, was the basis of a large portion of the censure which was so freely dispensed to our departed colleague. "Faithless," continues Mitchell, the biographer previously quoted, "would we be to truth and the welfare of the young men of the medical profession, did we keep utter silence touching a failing of Eberle, that overshadowed his whole history, and brought him to a premature grave. For more than ten years anterior to his immigration to Ohio, he had acquired the deleterious habit of opium-eating. In moments of calm reflection he saw his danger and made a sort of effort to extricate himself from the sad dilemma in which habit had involved him. But his resolutions were mere ropes of sand, that held him to his purpose of reform a few days or weeks at most. From one stimulant and narcotic he flew for relief to another, till finally his entire nervous system was crushed irrecoverably, and he died, an old man, in the meridian of life. It was our purpose to have suppressed this sad item of the history of one, who, but for the error to which we have referred, might have filled a much more conspicuous niche than has been allotted to him. But it seems to us as though our task would not be discharged, if we kept the youthful aspirant for professional fame in ignorance of the sad mistake by which the subject of this memoir cast a somber hue across the pathway of life, despoiling the fairest prospects, not only in respect of himself, but of all who were dear to him.

EDENHARTER, George Frederick, of Indianapolis, Ind., was born in Piqua, O., June 13, 1857, and is of German descent. His preliminary education was received in the public schools of Dayton, O. He studied medicine with Dr. Frank Morrison, of Indianapolis, and was graduated in medicine at the Indiana Medical College of that city, in 1886, and successfully practiced his profession with his former preceptor, until 1890. He was physician to the Marion County Asylum, from 1886 to 1888, and physician to the Marion County Work-House from 1888 to 1889. He was also elected a member of the city council in 1884, and re-elected to the same position in 1886. In 1887, he was unanimously nominated candidate for mayor of the city, by the Democratic Convention, and such was his popularity that in the race for the office he led the ticket by a thousand votes, and was only defeated by a small plurality. At a joint convention of the common council and board of aldermen, held in 1890, and composed of twenty-one Democrats and fifteen Republicans, he received their unanimous vote for the position of Superintendent of the City Hospital for the term of two years. During this time the law was changed, vesting the power to select candidates for this office in the Board of Health, and at their meeting in December, 1892, was again elected to fill this position. Referring to the management of the Indianapolis City Hospital, the *Indiana Medical Journal* (December, 1892), says: "This institution was never in

better order than under the present superintendent. Dr. Geo. F. Edenharter is a master of the multitudinous details that make perfect a modern hospital. The surgery is a model for any institution of like character to copy. In it are a hundred devices showing the superintendent's thoughtful care and ingenuity. The operating-table, the serving-table, the sterilizing apparatus, the arrangement and supply of instruments, the dispensing of medicines, the pathological and clinical laboratory, the system of signals are all devices of the superintendent. Over and above all this, the patients are not neglected. The writer has asked scores of them, when presented at the clinic, how they liked the City Hospital. There is never any complaint. The hospital is becoming popular among the poor. They have no fear of it, and are ready to go there



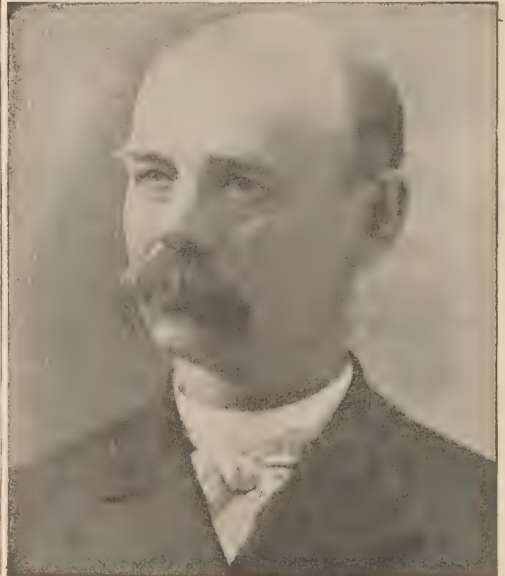
when sick. The relations existing between the superintendent and the internes and the training-school for nurses are of the most friendly and helpful kind." Dr. Edenharter is a man of fine professional accomplishments, and of excellent business capacity, and is in accord with the great philanthropic movements of the day. In the execution of his duties he is firm, but kind; the rules he has formulated are obeyed. Under his care this public charity is honestly, faithfully and economically managed, and is a credit to the profession and the city, and affords a welcome refuge for those entitled to its benefits. Since writing this sketch, a vacancy occurred in the superintendency of the Indiana Central Hospital for the Insane, occasioned by the death of the late Dr. C. E. Wright. This hospital contains about two thousand patients and employes,

and is the largest asylum of the "single-building" order in this country. In April, 1893, Dr. Edenharter was unanimously elected by the Board of Trustees as the Superintendent of this institution, a position which he still holds, and is filling with a marked degree of success and satisfaction.

EDES, Robert Thaxter, of Boston, Mass., was born at Eastport, Me., September 23, 1838. His family is of English descent. His literary education was received at Harvard College from which he was graduated in 1858. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Benjamin Cushing and received his medical degree from the Harvard Medical School in 1861. He entered the United States Navy at the beginning of the Civil War and served as assistant and past assistant surgeon, chiefly in the West Gulf or Mississippi Squadron until June, 1865. He then visited Europe and supplemented his medical education at Vienna, after which he located at Hingham, Mass., and practiced his profession until 1869, then settled in Boston, afterwards (1886) in Washington City, D. C., and finally established himself again at Boston. He was attending physician at the Boston City Hospital from 1872 to 1886. He has also been attending physician to the Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C. He was Professor of Materia Medica in Harvard University from 1871 to 1883, and Professor of Clinical Medicine in the same institution from 1883 to 1886. He is Resident Physician at Adams Nervine Asylum, Jamaica Plain, Mass. He is a member of numerous medical and scientific organizations. He is the author of "Nature and Time in the Cure of Diseases," 1870; and "Physiology and Pathology of the Sympathetic Nervous System," 1871; "The Massachusetts Medical Society Prize Essay," and the "O'Reilly Prize Essay" respectively. He is also the author of the "Therapeutic Handbook of the United States Pharmacopeia," 1883; and a text-book of "Therapeutics and Materia Medica," 1887. The articles on the Kidney and Apoplexy in Peppers' "System of Medicine," Volumes IV and V, were written by Dr. Edes, as well as "Cold Bathing in Typhoid Fever," in Publications of the Massachusetts Medical Society, 1875, and in Reports of the Boston City Hospital, and many other articles in the medical journals.

ELDER, Elijah S., of Indianapolis, Ind., was born in Dillsborough, Indiana, March 17, 1841. On his father's side he is a descendant of a member of Lord Baltimore's party, who settled in Maryland in 1634. His great-grandfather, Dele Elder, was a Continental soldier in the Revolutionary War. On his mother's side his earliest ancestor in America was one of the Kerrs, who came from England in Colonial times and were active patriots in the struggle for national independence. His father, Dr. Samuel Fletcher Elder, was a physician of distinction. His mother, Nancy Kerr Elder, was the daughter of David Kerr, Esq., who settled near Wilmington, Ind., in 1813. His parents removed to Mount Auburn, Ind., where the son was educated in the common and graded schools. At the age of eighteen he passed his examination for a teacher's certificate of the first-class, and then taught school in Shelby county for two years. During the next two years he was engaged in mercantile business at Mt. Auburn. He was appointed United States Provost Marshal for Shelby

county and Assistant Provost Marshal for the Sixth Congressional District, Indiana, in 1863, and held these positions until the close of the war. He studied medicine with his father, and in the fall of 1865 entered the Medical College of Ohio, from which he graduated in 1867, after attending two full terms. Dr. Elder began practice at Morristown, Ind., and remained there until 1875. He then attended lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which institution he received the degree of M. D., *Ad Eundem*, in 1876. In July of this year he went to Indianapolis, Ind., where he has ever since resided and devoted himself to his profession. Dr. Elder helped to organize the Shelby County (Ind.) Medical Society, of which he was vice-president. He became a member of the Rush County (Ind.) Medical Society in 1870, and was its vice-president in 1872, its president in 1873-74, and was afterward made an honorary member of the society. He became a member of the Indiana State



Elijah S. Elder.

Medical Society in 1867, and was elected secretary thereof in 1879, in which capacity he has served the society continuously from that date to the present time. Dr. Elder became a member of the American Medical Association in 1878, and still holds his membership in that body. He is a member of the Marion County (Ind.) Medical Society, in which he has held the offices of secretary, vice-president and president. He is president of the Mitchell District Medical Society, and is connected with several other medical and scientific organizations. In 1876 Dr. Elder was elected Lecturer on Diseases of Children in the Medical College of Indiana, and in 1888 was elected Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine in that institution, which chair he still fills. He has been dean of the college since 1890. He has also for many years been a member of the staffs of the Indianapolis City Hospital and the City Dispensary. In 1880 he was elected a member of the Indianapolis Board of Health, and was president of that body

until 1882, when he was made its secretary and executive officer, which position he held until 1885, when he resigned on account of his connection with the Indiana State Board of Health. He was elected secretary and executive officer of the Indiana State Board of Health in 1884, and held the position until 1886. During his connection with the board its work attained such a degree of efficiency as to gain the commendation of all parties. He was an active member of the American Public Health Association and other sanitary bodies during his official connections with the State and county boards, whose annual reports, issued under his direction, attest his great energy and recognized ability in the field of sanitary science. Since 1891 he has been president and general manager of the Indiana Medical Journal Publishing Company. Dr. Elder has always been an active and progressive member of his profession. He has furnished numerous papers and articles for the various societies with which he has been connected. Among these were papers on the following topics, which have been published in the transactions of the State Medical Society, in the reports of the State Board of Health and in the American Public Health Association's reports: "Morbo-Lacteo," "Immediate Placental Delivery in Natural Labor," "Placenta Previa," "Occult Hemorrhage and Malpresentation," "Pyrexia and Hyperpyrexia," "Typhoid Fever," "Sanitary Survey of the School Houses of Indiana," "Sanitary Supervision," "Small-pox," "Diphtheria" and "Erysipelas." He was married to Miss Kate Lewis, daughter of John Lewis, Esq., of Edinburgh, Ind., in 1867. Two children were born to them in 1868 (twins), both of whom died in infancy. Their married life has been remarkably pleasant and happy. Dr. Elder has devoted much time and study to the collateral sciences, especially Anthropology, Ethnology and Geology. His contributions on these subjects to various societies have been numerous and attracted favorable attention. He is a member of the Indiana Academy of Science. In 1890 De Pauw University conferred on him the degree of A. M. Dr. Elder has been an active and an official member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since his boyhood. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for twenty-five years, is a Knight Templar and a Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason. The Doctor enjoys travel, and has, in his annual summer vacations, visited nearly every part of the United States and Canada. He is a thorough sportsman, and relishes a few weeks of "roughing it" every year. His physical organization is unimpaired, and promises many more years of vigorous life.

ELLINWOOD, Charles Norman, of San Francisco Cal., was born at Cambridge, Vt., April 12, 1838, and is of English parentage. He was graduated at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1858, and supplemented his medical education and training in the School of Medicine, Paris, France. He first established a practice in Chicago, and in association with Dr. Powell, started the first Free Dispensary in that city, as well as the first clinic of Rush Medical College. During the Rebellion he served as surgeon of the Seventy-fourth Illinois Infantry. In 1867 he removed to California and has been engaged in active practice in San Francisco for the last twenty-

six years. In 1872 he became surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital service at that city, and is now surgeon of the city and county hospitals, and a member of the faculty of Cooper Medical College. Dr. Ellinwood is also a member of numerous medical and scientific organizations, medical director of the Home Benefit Life Association, and has contributed important articles on medical subjects to the leading journals of his profession.

EMMET, Thomas Addis, of New York, was born May 29, 1828, at the University of Virginia, where his father, Dr. John Patton Emmet, was then Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica. He is a grandson of the famed Thomas Addis Emmet, and a grand-nephew of Robert Emmet, whose genius and fate immortalized his name. He received his education at a preparatory school at the University of Virginia, and in a school at Flushing, Long Island, under the charge of the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, completing it by a partial course in the academical department of the University of Virginia, after which, in 1845-6, he entered the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1850, serving afterwards as resident physician in the Emigrant Refugee Hospital, Ward's Island, near the City of New York, for two years, before the expiration of which, however, he was appointed in 1852 one of the visiting physicians to the same institution, serving in this capacity for three years. In the fall of 1852 he commenced the practice of medicine in the City of New York, where he has since continued it. In 1855, shortly after the building was opened for a hospital, under the charge of the Woman's Hospital Association, he became attached to the institution as assistant surgeon to Dr. Sims. In 1862 he was appointed surgeon-in-chief. This institution was afterwards merged into that under the charter of the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York, and the present hospital was built and organized under his direction. He remained at its head until May, 1872, when it was thought advisable to place the hospital in charge of the Board of Surgeons, of which he was made a member, and on which he has since served as visiting surgeon. He was appointed in 1876 one of the consulting physicians to the Roosevelt Hospital of the City of New York. Since 1859 he has devoted his attention to the treatment of the diseases of females as a specialty. He is a permanent member of the New York State Medical Society; member of the New York County Medical Society; Medical and Surgical, and Gynecological Society, of New York, as well as the Academy of Medicine of that city, and has been president of the New York Obstetrical Society. His principal contributions to medical literature comprise the following productions: "Calcareous Deposition on the Surface of the Heart, with References as to the manner in which the Blood is Propelled from that Organ," 1855; "On Œdema Glottidis Resulting from Typhus Fever," 1856; "Silver Ligatures and Sutures," 1859; "A Radical Operation for Procidencia Uteri," "Treatment of Dysmenorrhœa and Sterility," 1865; "Reduction of Inverted Uteri by a New Method," "Accidental and Congenital Atresia of the Vagina, with a Mode of Operating for Successfully Establishing the Canal," 1866; "Inversion of the Uterus with a New Mode of Procedure to be Adopted as a Last Resort,"

"Vesico-Vaginal Fistulæ from Parturition and other Causes, with Cases of Recto-Vaginal Fistulæ," 1868; "Surgery of the Cervix," "Inversion of the Uterus," 1869; "A Case of Ovariectomy—the Pedicle Secured with Silver Wire by a New Method," 1870; "A Rare Form of Spina Bifida, Presenting Features in Common with an Ovarian Cyst," "Prolapsus Uteri, its Chief Causes and Treatment," 1871; "Chronic Cystitis in the Female, and a Mode of Treatment," 1872; "Laceration of the Perineum, involving Sphincter Ani, and Operation for Securing Union of the Muscle," 1873; "Philosophy of Uterine Diseases," "Laceration of the Cervix Uteri, as a Frequent and Unrecognized Cause of Disease," 1874; "Treatment and Removal of Fibroids from the Uterus by Traction," 1875; "Etymology of Uterine Flexures, with the Proper Mode of Treatment Indicated," 1876; "Proper Treatment for Lacerations of the Cervix Uteri," "Removal of Fibrous Tumors from the Uterus by Traction," 1877, and "Pelvic Inflammation," read before the American Gynecological Society, Baltimore, September, 1886, and "Certain Mooted Points in Gynecology," read before the British Medical Association the same year. But the work upon which his fame chiefly rests as an author, is his treatise entitled "Principles and Practice of Gynecology" (1879, third edition revised, 1884.) This work passed through three editions in London and has been translated into German, 1881, and French, 1887.



R. W. Erwin.

ERWIN, Robert W., of Bay City, Mich., was born May 24, 1842, at Laceyville, Ohio. When seventeen years old, after five months' attendance at an academy in Hagerstown, Ohio, he taught school. The following spring and summer he attended normal school at Hopedale, Ohio, succeeding which he taught school in winter and worked on his father's farm in summer.

At twenty-one years of age he was elected treasurer of Stock township, Harrison county, in his native State, and, in addition to his school work, was appointed a quasi-superintendent of all the schools in the township. He later enlisted in the 170th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as it entered the field, taking his place in the ranks. In February, 1865, he was enrolled as a student in the Ohio University, at Athens, graduating in 1868. His grade in the college won a free scholarship for the Senior Year. The study of medicine, previously begun, was continued at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, receiving the degree of M. D., February, 1870. During this time he occupied the chair of Geometry in Cooper Institute, New York. In April following graduation he was married to Julia E., daughter of Dr. E. G. Carpenter, Athens, O., and began practice in the same town. He was appointed United States examining surgeon in 1872; resigned and removed to Bay City, Mich., in December, 1873, where he has since continuously resided. In the earlier years of professional life he was a frequent contributor to current medical literature. With the exception of being for a time connected with the City Board of Health, he has not sought nor held any official position. He is a non-resident member of the Ohio State Medical Society, member of the American Academy of Medicine, Michigan State Medical Society, and others.

ETHERIDGE, James Henry, of Chicago, Ill., is a native of the Empire State, being born at Saint Johnsville, Montgomery county, March 20, 1844. His father, Dr. Francis B. Etheridge, was born in the town of Herkimer same State, and was a son of a Revolutionary soldier, and the descendant in the fourth generation of English parents. The mother of our subject, Fanny Easton, was a native of Connecticut and the sixth generation from England. Dr. Francis B. Etheridge was a practicing physician forty-seven years. He moved to Hastings, Minnesota, in 1860, and was a surgeon in a Minnesota regiment during the Civil War, dying in Hastings in 1871. The subject of our sketch, who is a prominent physician of Chicago, and a member of the faculty of Rush Medical College, received most of his education in his native State, and had some experience in teaching a winter school. He was prepared in mathematics and Latin to enter the Junior year in Harvard College, but the breaking out of the war and the absence of his father in his country's service disarranged the son's plans and he concluded to go no further in his classical studies, but turn his attention to medicine. He read four years with his father, attended three full winter courses at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and was graduated in March, 1869. In preparing for practice, he had taken careful and exhaustive courses, and on receiving his medical degree, stepped almost immediately into a fair business, in the thriving village of Evanston, near Chicago, where he remained between one and two years. At the end of that period he made a tour of Europe, walking the hospitals of some of the largest cities, spending several months in London alone. On returning, Dr. Etheridge settled in Chicago, July 31, 1871, and was elected to the chair of Therapeutics, Materia Medica and Jurisprudence in Rush Medical College. This chair he retained until



J. H. Etheridge.

1889, when he was elected Professor of Gynecology, the successor of the late Prof. Wm. H. Byford. In the year 1892, he was also elected to fill the chair of obstetrics, making his professorship in Rush Medical College that of Obstetrics and Gynecology, the position which he holds at present. Dr. Etheridge was elected president of the Chicago Medical Society in 1886, and president of the Chicago Gynecological Society in 1890. He is at present the Professor of Gynecology in the Chicago Polyclinic. He is Attending Gynecologist to the Polyclinic Hospital, to the Presbyterian Hospital, and is Consulting Gynecologist to the St. Joseph Hospital, Chicago. He is a constant contributor to the medical journals of the day, and is a member, not only of the Chicago city societies, but of the State, National, International and Pan-American medical associations. He is also a foundation and life member of the International Association of Obstetrics and Gynecology, whose first meeting was held in Brussels in September, 1892. Dr. Etheridge was married June, 1870, to Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of the late Herman G. Powers, of Evanston, Ill., and they have two children, both daughters.

EVE, Duncan, of Nashville, Tenn., was born May 1, 1853, in Augusta, Ga. He received his literary education at the Kentucky Military Institute and University of Nashville; his medical training was also at the University of Nashville and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City. He remained in New York City after his graduation in 1874, and served as "Interne" in both the Ninety-ninth Street and Bellevue Hospitals. Soon after returning home (Nashville, Tenn.) in 1876, he organized the Nashville Medical Col-

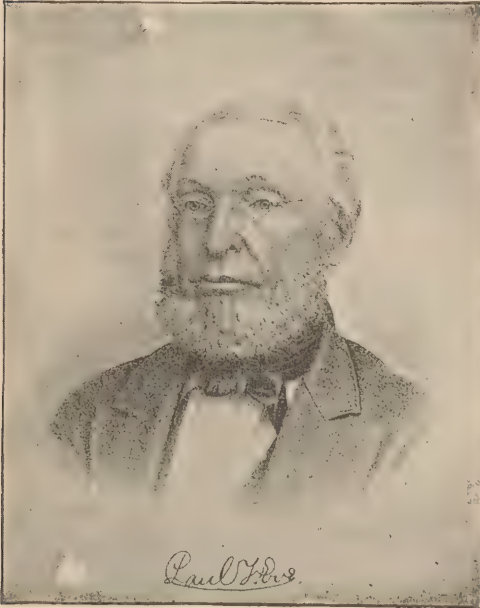
lege, now the Medical Department of the University of Tennessee. He drew off his distinguished father, the late Dr. Paul F. Eve, from the University of Nashville, and with him, Drs. W. K. Bowling, T. B. Buchanan, J. Berrian Lindsley, W. P. Jones and others, began an institution whose success has seldom been equaled, having had during the last year over 300 students. Dr. Duncan Eve has been the Dean and Professor of Surgery ever since the organization of the Medical Department of the University of Tennessee. In 1877 he accepted the Professorship of Microscopy in the Tennessee College of Pharmacy, a position he was compelled to resign in two years' time, having too many irons in the fire. Among the other positions of honor held by Dr. Eve may be mentioned the following: He was permanent secretary of the Tennessee State Medical Society for a number of years; vice-president of the Davidson County Medical Society, 1884; chairman of the surgical section of American Medical Association, in 1885; first vice-president of the American Medical Association, and presided at the Cincinnati meeting in 1889; and president of the Tennessee State Medical Society in 1890. He was also vice-president of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association. He is surgeon to all the railroads entering his city, and surgeon to the City, St. Margaret and Good Shepherd Hospitals. In 1888, to obtain better hospital advantages, Dr. Eve entered municipal affairs and was elected to the city council, and while serving as a member was president of the council, and afterwards mayor of the city. Dr. Eve devotes his time exclusively to surgery, and is doing one of the largest practices in the South or West.



Duncan Eve.

EVE, Paul Fitzsimmons, of Nashville, Tenn., was born near Augusta, Ga., June 27, 1806, and died in the former city, November 3, 1877. He

was a son of Captain Oswell Eve, and is of English-Irish descent. Having graduated A. B. and LL. D. from the University of Georgia, in 1826, he became an office student under the celebrated Dr. Charles D. Meigs; he at the same time entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated thence M. D. in the spring of 1828. After practicing medicine for a year in Georgia, he sailed for Europe, and until May, 1831, prosecuted his professional studies in London and Paris; in London, under Sir Astley Cooper, Abernethy and Johnson, and in Paris under Dupuytren, Larrey, Roux, Velpeau and others. In May, 1831, political events in Europe had reached a crisis. While in Paris he had witnessed the dethronement of Charles X., and had "participated professionally" in the revolution of July, and when the Russian advance was made upon Poland, he determined to offer his services to the latter country—"remember-



Paul F. Eve.

ing," as he himself says, "how the gallant Pulaski had fallen at the siege of Savannah, during our own Revolutionary War." After a short detention at Berlin, he was permitted, by means of letters from Lafayette, chairman of the Polish committee of Paris, but especially through the intervention of Dr. Carl Fred. von Graefe (himself a Pole), surgeon to the king—to proceed to Warsaw, and upon arriving in that city was at once assigned to hospital duty. For unremitting devotion to duty, he was promoted to be surgeon of the Fifteenth Infantry Regiment, and was made surgeon of ambulances in General Turno's division. At the instance of the chief of the Medical Bureau, he was decorated with the golden cross of honor. After the fall of Warsaw, September 8, 1831, he was for thirty days a prisoner within the Prussian lines, on the plea of cholera. He returned to Paris, and in November sailed from Havre for New York. He organized the

Medical College of Georgia, and from 1832 to 1849 was professor of surgery in that institution; in 1850, was called to succeed Professor Gross in the chair of Surgery in the University of Louisville, but after one course resigned this position, because of the illness (terminating in the death) of his wife. In 1851 he was made Professor of Surgery in the University of Nashville, then being organized, and during the ensuing ten years he discharged the functions of this office. In 1868 he was called to the chair of Surgery in the Missouri Medical College, but after two courses of lectures was compelled, by the severity of the climate, to resign his professorship, and returning to Nashville, was tendered the chair of Operative and Clinical Surgery in the university, holding this position until 1877, when he accepted the chair of Principles of Surgery and Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs in the newly-founded Nashville Medical College (now the Medical Department of the University of Tennessee). His position as a leading surgeon of the southwest, naturally made him the recipient of requests from various institutions to become a member of their several faculties, and in accepting the professorships already mentioned, he was compelled to decline calls from the Philadelphia Medical College, the New Orleans Medical College, the Memphis Medical College, the Ohio Medical College, in Columbus, and the University of the City of New York. During his forty-five years of professional life, he never missed the delivery of a single lecture. No surgeon in the South held a higher position or did a larger practice of surgery than Dr. Eve. He crossed the Atlantic fourteen times in the interest of his profession. So far as can be determined Dr. Eve was the first American surgeon to make successfully hysterectomy, the first to remove the crista-gally, and had remarkable success as a lithotomist; of 146 bi-lateral operations for stone in the bladder, only eleven terminated fatally. He trephined the lateral sinus of the brain, and by tracheotomy and with forceps successfully removed a nail from the left bronchus; introduced a simple canula needle for applying ligatures and sutures, and relieved extroversion of the female organs of generation. He was president of the Tennessee State Medical Society in 1871; president of the American Medical Association in 1857-58, and at the International Medical Congress held in Philadelphia in 1876, was distinguished as special representative of surgery. His professional publications have been numerous, embracing some six hundred articles. His most important works are "Remarkable Cases in Surgery," 1857; "One Hundred Cases of Lithotomy," Transactions American Medical Association, 1870; "What the South and West have Done for American Surgery," and the report of twenty amputations and thirteen resections at hip-joint (performed by Confederate surgeons), contributed to "The Medical History of the War." He was also for a time editor of the *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal*, and assistant editor of the *Nashville Medical and Surgical Journal*. In 1846 he was the first volunteer surgeon appointed to serve in the Mexican War. In 1859 he visited Europe; went direct to the seat of war, was at Magenta and Solferino, and contributed the results of his observations to the *Nashville Medical and Surgical Journal* for 1859. In November, 1861, he was

made surgeon-general of Tennessee; served also as surgeon to Johnson's Hospital, and as a member of the army medical examining board; on the fall of Nashville was made surgeon to the Gate City Hospital, of Atlanta, Ga.; was ordered to the field at Shiloh during the battle; subsequently served at Columbus, Miss., again at Atlanta, and finally at Augusta, Ga., being stationed at the latter city upon the termination of the war. He was at the time of his death preparing a text-book on surgery. He died aged 71, leaving two sons, Duncan and Paul F. Eve, Jr., to succeed him.

EVERTS, Orpheus, of College Hill, Hamilton county, O., was born in Union county, Ind., December 26, 1826. He is of English and Dutch lineage, and his father, Dr. Sylvanus Everts, was a distinguished physician of Rutland county, Vt. The medical studies of the subject of this sketch were pursued at Laporte, Ind., and at the Indiana Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1846. He subsequently received the honorary degree of M. D. from the University of Michigan in 1865, and from Rush Medical College in 1867. He practiced six years in St. Charles, Ill., and then removed to Indianapolis, Ind. He was Presidential Elector from Indiana in 1856; register of land office, Wisconsin, from 1857 to 1861. He was appointed surgeon of the Twentieth Indiana Infantry soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, and served four years in the field. He was on staff duty with brigade, division and corps, and, with the exception of Bull Run and Antietam, was present at all the battles of the Army of the Potomac. Dr. Everts is a member of numerous medical societies, including the American Medical Association. After the close of the war he devoted especial attention to psychiatry and diseases of the nervous system. He was appointed Superintendent of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane in 1868, and served in that capacity for many years. He is recognized as one of the most eminent neurologists of this country, and has been a frequent contributor of articles on other subjects to periodical literature. He is now superintendent of the Cincinnati Sanitarium, a widely known but private institution for the treatment of nervous diseases, insanity, inebriety and the chloral and morphine habits.

FAIRCHILD, David S., of Ames, Iowa, of English ancestry, some of whom were among the earliest settlers in Bridgeport and Fairfield, Conn., was born in Fairfield, Franklin county, Vt., September 16, 1846. He was educated at Barre, Vt.; studied medicine in the University of Michigan, from 1866 to 1868, and graduated from the Albany Medical College, December, 1868. He settled, first in High Forest, Minn., in 1869; removing to Ames, Iowa, in 1872, where he has been in continuous practice since. He assisted in organizing the Story County Medical Society, and was its first president. He is a member of various local medical organizations, of the State Medical Society, American Medical Association, and the National Association of Railway Surgeons. He was a member of the International Medical Congress in 1876. He was chairman of a committee appointed by the State Society to prepare a "History of Medicine in Iowa," in 1876, which was completed. He has prepared papers for various medical societies and medical journals. In 1877 he was appointed Phy-

sician to the Iowa Agricultural College, and in 1879 was elected Professor of Physiology and Comparative Anatomy in the same institution. In 1881 he was elected Professor of Histology and Pathology in the Iowa College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Des Moines. In 1885 he was transferred to the chair of Pathology and Diseases of the Nervous System, and in 1888, to the chair of Practice of Medicine and Pathology. He was appointed Division Surgeon for the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, in 1884. His practice is at present confined chiefly to consultations. In May, 1870, he married Wilhellmina C., daughter of Hon. W. K. Tattersall, of High Forest, Minn.

FERGUSON, Frank C., of Indianapolis, Ind., was born in Hendricks county, Ind., October 24, 1843. He is of Scotch descent, his great-grandfather on his father's side having emigrated from Scotland to Virginia anterior to the Revolution. His father, James Ferguson, was born near Stony Point, Va., and emigrated to Indiana when quite a young man, where he married Zelinda Darnell, who was born in Kentucky. In 1862, when eighteen years old, the subject of this sketch entered the Union Army, serving three years as a non-commissioned officer in Company C, Seventieth Indiana Volunteers. He participated, with his regiment, in the hard-fought battles of the Atlanta campaign, and marched with Sherman to the sea. At the close of the war he returned home and taught in the public schools four years, during which time he studied medicine. In 1870-71 he attended a full course of lectures in the Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati, O., and in the spring of 1871 he commenced the practice of medicine as an undergraduate at New Winchester, Ind. In 1872 he removed to Carbon, Clay county, that State, where he had a wide and varied professional experience among the coal miners of that region. In 1875 he removed to Brownsburg, in his native county, where he did an extensive and successful general practice. In 1881 he removed to Indianapolis, where he attended a full course of lectures and graduated at the Medical College of Indiana in March, 1882, and was valedictorian of his class. In September of the same year he issued the first number of the *Indiana Medical Journal*, which he conducted successfully for ten years. During the winter of 1888-89 he attended the New York Polyclinic and the clinics of the various hospitals of that city, devoting his studies exclusively to gynecology and abdominal surgery. In 1889 he visited London and Paris. Returning home, he was elected Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics and Clinical Midwifery in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Ferguson is a member of the American Medical Association, the Indiana State Medical Society, and the Marion County Medical Society. In 1872 he was married to Matilda, daughter of James A. Bowen, of Danville, Ind. Dr. Ferguson now has charge of a private sanitarium, and limits his practice to obstetrics, gynecology and abdominal surgery, in which field he has attained excellent success and is well and widely known, not only in the city of his residence, but throughout his State.

FITCH, Graham N., of Logansport, Ind., died there November 28, 1892, aged eighty-four years. He was born in LeRoy, New York, in 1808, and was one of the most notable men of

Indiana. His grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and his father in the War of 1812. The subject of this sketch was educated at Middlebury, and at Geneva College, completing his medical studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. He began the practice of his profession in his native town, in 1832. In July, 1834, he located in Logansport, Ind. Dr. Fitch was a member of the Indiana Legislature, in the sessions of 1836-37 and 1839-40. He three times served as presidential elector. In 1844 he was appointed to a Professorship in Rush Medical College at Chicago. From 1848 to 1852 he was a Representative to Congress from his district. From 1856 to 1861 he was United States Senator. While in Congress he saw the gathering sectional cloud, and pointedly warned the South of the fatal consequences to them of the war they seemed to desire. In the Presidential election of 1860, Senator Fitch advocated the election of John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, who was a candidate of the South. This action was misconstrued, and he was heralded as a rebel sympathizer. His action was explained by his adherence to Democracy and his unwillingness to support Stephen A. Douglas, the northern Democratic candidate, for personal reasons. There had been a difficulty between the two in the Senate, resulting in the sending of a challenge by Douglas to Fitch. The latter promptly accepted, but as his marksmanship was unerring, friends of Douglas interfered, and while the duel never came off, the feeling continued. Thus the support of Breckinridge and the misconception it led to. When the war broke out Senator Fitch organized the Forty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and assisted in filling two other regiments. With his regiment he was placed under General Buell's command at Louisville, Ky.; later he joined General Pope, and was immediately put in charge of a brigade. He participated in the sieges of Fort Thompson and Island No. 10. After the fall of these posts he was detailed, with his brigade, to lay siege to Fort Pillow, in conjunction with the navy under Commodore Davis. The day following the fall of Fort Pillow, Colonel Fitch captured and garrisoned Memphis. A few days afterward he moved up White River, Arkansas, and captured, by assault, the fortifications at St. Charles. At the last place he took prisoner the wounded commander of the Confederate batteries, the unfortunate Colonel Fry, of Cuban notoriety. Colonel Fitch had two sharp engagement with the Confederates in Arkansas, in both of which he was victorious. An injury received in that State, by the fall of his horse, while on a reconnoitering expedition, compelled him to leave the service before the expiration of the war. He was an ardent Democrat, but never hesitated to dissent from his party when, in his judgment, its course was not for the best interests of the country. Many years ago he retired from all active participation in politics. Dr. Fitch was a man of diversified talent, and capable of meeting promptly extraordinary emergencies; illustrative of this, one of his personal friends relates, that on one occasion at Logansport, in 1852, when the doctor was making a political speech during his race for Congress, a messenger called him from the stand to attend a man who was dangerously injured by the explosion of a steam boiler. Excusing

himself, he asked the audience to remain seated twenty minutes. At the end of the specified time the doctor returned, reporting that he had amputated the patient's leg, dressed the stump, and assuring the anxious people that the unfortunate victim was doing well, and would recover, calmly resumed the thread of his argument as unconcerned and as little disturbed as if nothing at all had happened. As a public officer he always fearlessly and faithfully performed every known duty. As a physician and surgeon few men have been more actively engaged, or met with greater success, and he continued to practice his profession for the good of humanity until his last illness. He was a member of the Medical Convention, which met in Philadelphia, in May, 1850, for the purpose of revising the United States Pharmacopeia, as a delegate from Rush Medical College, Illinois, and was appointed upon the Committee on Revision and Publication. He attended many of the meetings of the American Medical Association from an early date, among the last were those at Atlanta and Chicago. He occupied the chair of Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery in the Medical College of Indiana, for four years, and was Emeritus Professor at the time of his death.

FITCH, Thomas Davis, of Chicago, Ill., was born in Troy, Bradford county, Pa., July 14, 1829. He is a son of Lewis Haines Fitch, and a direct descendant of Governor Thomas Fitch, first Colonial Governor of Connecticut. His early education was received in his native town and in Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., to which State his father had removed in 1846. He studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Charles Badger, of Mishawaka, Ind., commencing in October, 1848; attended lectures at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, during the session of 1850-51; also private courses of lectures given by Drs. A. B. Palmer and N. S. Davis. In 1851 he married Harriet W. Skinner, of Laporte, Ind. He graduated from the Rush Medical College M. D. in 1854, having previously practiced in Withersfield, Ill. In 1854 he removed to Kewanee, in that State. In December, 1861, he entered the army as surgeon of the Forty-second Illinois Infantry, a position he held till May, 1863, when he resigned on account of illness in his family. He removed to Chicago on May 1, 1864, where he has continued in the active practice of his profession until the present time. His practice is general, but he has given special attention to gynecology. He is a member of the Illinois State Medical Society, has been its president; served on some of its principal committees, and been its permanent secretary for seven years. Was a member and organizer of the Henry County Medical Society, which was merged into the now large and influential medical society known as the Military Tract Medical Association of Illinois; he served as its president and secretary. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, has been its president and secretary; of the Medico-Historical Society; American Public Health Association; Medical Press Association, one of its directors; and the American Medical Association. He was also a member of the Medical Board of the Cook County Hospital, and has served as its secretary and president. He is the author of "Perineal Pressure to Facilitate Labor," published in the Transactions of the Illinois State Medi-

cal Society; "Report on Gynecological Instruments;" "Infantile Constipation;" "Report on Specialties and Medical Advertising;" and "Antagonism of Opium and Quinia," read before the Chicago Medical Society, 1865, as well as numerous other important articles in medical periodicals. He was Physician to Cook County in 1865-66, and County Supervisor in 1867, and has held the position of Attending Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer on Surgery in the Cook County Hospital from 1867 to 1870, and that of Attending Gynecologist and Clinical Lecturer on Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the same institution. Was one of the Consulting Surgeons to the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children, from its organization in 1865 to 1870; was one of the originators of the Woman's Hospital Medical College, of Chicago, which was organized in 1870, in which he has filled the chair of gynecology and the office of trustee. He has been Attending and Consulting Physician of the Washingtonian Home for the Reformation of Inebriates for many years.

FITHIAN, Enoch, of Greenwich, formerly of Bridgeton, N. J., died at his home in that State, November 15, 1892. He was born in May, 1792, and was the oldest graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, having been a member of the class of 1815. He continued in medical practice in Cumberland county for fifty years, or until about thirty years ago. He was the first secretary of his County Medical Society, and afterwards became its presiding officer. After his retirement from active practice, Dr. Fithian gave much time to local historical subjects, and he has left behind him many pages of retrospective local interest. He was said to be the oldest living Free Mason in the United States, his tenure of membership having covered fully seventy-five years. At the last election Dr. Fithian, with assistance, went to the polls and cast his eightieth annual ballot. One day in May, 1892, he celebrated his centennial birthday.

FLETCHER, William Baldwin, of Indianapolis, Ind., was born in that city August 18, 1837. His father, Calvin Fletcher, settled there in the woods in 1821, and soon became prominent in his profession—a lawyer, and foremost in public work, being among the first to aid in starting churches, Sunday-schools, and other institutions essential to the people's welfare. He was active in establishing a public school system, and introduced the law which put a public library in every township in the State. Dr. Fletcher was a pupil at the new log school house, located in a beautiful woods where New Jersey and South street of his native city now intersect, and afterward at the old County Seminary, located on the South side of University Square. He inherited from his father a love of nature, of animals, trees, and plants, and like him was a student of nature from choice and love of it. He prepared for Harvard College in 1855, but instead of entering he studied, under Agassiz and Tenney, zoology, botany, and other branches of natural science, by which he laid a good solid foundation for his studies in medicine afterward. These he pursued at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, from 1856 to 1859, graduating in October of the year last named. He came home and remained until the troops to suppress the Rebellion were

called out in 1861. He was among the first to go, and when his regiment, the Sixth Indiana, took the field, was detailed for duty on the staff of Gen. T. A. Morris. He was next transferred to the staff of Gen. J. J. Reynolds, and placed in charge of the secret service, a duty requiring great tact, skill, and hard work, and at the same time one of no small peril. Captured while on detached duty, he was brought in irons before Gen. Robert E. Lee, kept in solitary confinement six weeks, made two attempts at escape, was wounded and in October, 1861, tried, court-martialed, condemned to death and ordered to execution. The prisoner was, most fortunately for himself, reprieved by General Lee pending a further investigation. By a still more fortunate piece of luck and through the blunder of the sergeant, afterward Captain Wirtz, his identity as a special prisoner was lost to the Confederates. He was placed in charge of the Gangrene Hospital near Richmond, and in March, 1862, was paroled. Dr. Fletcher resumed the practice of his profession at Indianapolis, but during the entire war the best of his skill and talents were freely given to the Sanitary Commission, the State, or general government, wherever the need was greatest. In this way he gave aid at the battle fields of Perryville, Stone River, at Vicksburg and in many other places, doing medical and surgical duties, bringing home the sick and wounded and working faithfully in all emergencies where the services of a skilled physician and surgeon were in such great demand. In 1866 Dr. Fletcher visited Europe and studied in the hospitals of London, Paris, Glasgow, and Dublin, during that and the following year. For nineteen years he has been a professor in various departments of the Indiana Medical College, and is now Professor of Mental Diseases in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the New York Medical-Legal Society, of the Indiana State Medical Society, and of the State Microscopical Society, of which he was the first president. He also belongs to a number of other societies and associations of a high standard. Dr. Fletcher established the Indianapolis City Dispensary in 1870, was for many years visiting surgeon or consulting physician to the City and St. Vincent Hospitals, and has in the course of his professional career found it incumbent on him to do a large amount of work. In 1882 Dr. Fletcher was elected a State Senator from his county, being one of the candidates on the Democratic ticket. In 1883 he was made superintendent of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, a position he held for four years. During this time the institution made great advances. Among other very humane and beneficent ideas introduced was the abolition of restraints as a means of treating insanity. He was among the first in the West to recognize the advantages of having a woman physician in charge of insane women, and was the first superintendent of a hospital for the insane in his State to appoint a woman on the medical staff. He has written extensively and well on the care and treatment of the insane as well as upon other branches of medical science. He has also done some writing in general literature which, though fugitive and off-hand, is far above the average in point of literary merit. In 1888 he established at In-

dianapolis a private sanitarium for the treatment of mental and nervous diseases, known as "Dr. Fletcher's Sanitarium" where he continues his work in the chosen branches of his profession.

FLINT, Austin, Sr., of New York City, was born in Petersham, Mass., October 20, 1812, and died March 13, 1886. He was descended from Thomas Flint, who came to America from Matlock, Derbyshire, England, in 1638, and settled in Concord, Mass. Edward Flint, physician, of Shrewsbury, Mass., was his great-grandfather. His grandfather, Austin Flint, after whom he himself and his son are named, was a physician, who died at Leicester, Mass., in 1850, having passed ninety years of age. In the struggle of the Colonies for independ-



Austin Flint.

ence he took a patriotic part, serving in the Revolutionary army, first as a private and afterwards as a surgeon. The father of the subject of this sketch was Joseph Henshaw Flint, a distinguished surgeon of Northampton, Mass., and afterward of Springfield, in the same State. Austin Flint, after pursuing collegiate studies at Amherst and Cambridge for three years, entered the Medical Department of Harvard College, and, pursuing a full course, received his degree of M. D. from that institution in 1833. He was married in 1835 to a daughter of N. W. Skillings, Esq., of Boston. In 1836 he established himself in practice in Buffalo, having meanwhile practiced in Boston and Northampton, and, both by his success in the treatment of disease and by his

publications, rapidly brought himself into prominence in his profession. In 1844 he was appointed to the chair of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine in the Rush Medical College, Chicago; but this position he relinquished at the expiration of a year. The *Buffalo Medical Journal*, with which his name is most commonly associated, was founded in 1846, and during the ensuing ten years he conducted it with marked ability and success. In 1847 he was associated with Professors White and Hamilton in founding the Buffalo Medical College, an institute in which, until 1852, he was Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine. In the latter year he accepted the chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Louisville, a professorship that he retained until 1856, when he resumed his connection with the college at Buffalo as Professor of Pathology and Clinical Medicine. From 1858 to 1861 he passed the winters in New Orleans, holding the positions of Professor of Clinical Medicine in the New Orleans School of Medicine and Visiting Physician to the Charity Hospital. In 1859 he removed from Buffalo, establishing himself in New York City, where he remained the rest of his life. He was appointed in 1861 one of the physicians to the Bellevue Hospital, and Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, having previously been appointed Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine in the Long Island College Hospital. The former position he held until his death; he resigned the latter position in 1868. In 1872 he was elected president of the New York Academy of Medicine, and held that position until 1885, when he resigned on the adoption of the medical code sanctioning the consultation with physicians other than the "regular" school. He was a member of the leading American medical and scientific societies, and a corresponding member of various European organizations of similar character. He was a delegate to the International Medical Congress, which assembled in Philadelphia in September, 1876, and was one of the orators, preparing and delivering the address on "Medicine." It was received with marked attention and the highest appreciation, which it eminently merited, being in all respects a most masterly effort. He was president of the American Medical Association in 1884, and attended the Medical Congresses held in London in 1881 and in Copenhagen in 1884, and had been elected to preside at the Congress to be held in Washington in 1887. As an author he has materially aided the advance of his profession. Among his works may be mentioned "Clinical Reports upon Continued Fever, Chronic Pleurisy and Dysentery;" "Physical Exploration and Diagnoses of Diseases Affecting the Respiratory Organs" (two editions); "A Practical Treatise upon the Pathology, Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Heart" (two editions), and his celebrated "Treatise upon the Principles and Practice of Medicine," first published in 1866, and republished, for the fifth time, in 1881, and of which more than forty thousand copies have been sold. Two of his essays, "On the Variations of Pitch in Percussion and Respiratory Sounds," and "On the Clinical Study of the Heart Sounds in Health and Disease," received the first prizes

of the American Medical Association in 1852 and 1859. His later publications are: "Essays on Conservative Medicine and Kindred Topics," 1874; "Phthisis: Its Morbid Anatomy, Etiology, Symptomatic Events and Complications, Fatality and Prognosis, Treatment and Physical Diagnosis, in a Series of Clinical Studies," 1875; "A Manual of Percussion and Auscultation," 1876; "Clinical Medicine: a Systematic Treatise on the Diagnosis and Treatment of Disease," 1879; "Physical Exploration of the Lungs by Means of Auscultation and Percussion," 1882, and "Medical Ethics and Etiquette," 1883. His works are regarded as authority on the subjects of which they treat.

FLINT, Austin, Jr., of New York City, was born at Northampton, Mass., March 28, 1836, and his parents removed to Buffalo, N. Y., in the same year. He was educated at private schools in that city, and, when fifteen, he spent a year in the Academy of Leicester, Mass. He



Austin Flint, Jr.

prepared for college at Buffalo, and entered Harvard University as Freshman, in 1852. He left the university in 1853, and spent a year in the study of civil engineering. He began the study of medicine in the spring of 1854, at Buffalo, and attended two courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, from 1854 to 1856. His taste for physiology was early developed, and he made some experiments on living animals, for Professor Yandell, of the Louisville school, while he was a student there. His final course of lectures was taken at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1856-57, and at the close of the course he graduated. His inaugural thesis on the "Phenomena of the Capillary Circulation," was honored with the recommendation to be published, and appeared in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, in July, 1857. It was based upon numerous original experiments.

He was editor for three years (from 1857 to 1860) of the *Buffalo Medical Journal*, which was founded by his father in 1846, and ultimately transferred to New York and merged in the *American Medical Monthly*. In 1858 he was appointed one of the attending surgeons of the Buffalo City Hospital. The same year he became Professor of Physiology in the Medical School of Buffalo. In 1859 he removed with his father, and was appointed Professor of Physiology in the New York Medical College, delivering a course of lectures in 1859-60. In 1860 he received the appointment of Professor of Physiology in the New Orleans School of Medicine, delivered a course of instructions in 1860-61, and resigned the position at the breaking out of the war. While in New Orleans he experimented on alligators, and developed some important points with reference to the influence of the pneumogastric nerves upon the heart. He also made some experiments there upon the recurrent sensibility of the anterior roots of the spinal nerves. He was the first physiologist in this country to operate upon the spinal cord and the spinal nerves in living animals. In the spring of 1861 he went to Europe, and studied several months with Charles Robin and Claude Bernard, with the former of whom he had close friendly and scientific relations, and maintained a frequent correspondence. Professor Robin presented his memoir, "Sur une Nouvelle Fonction au Foie" ("On a New Function of the Liver"), to the French Academy of Sciences, for the Monthyon prize, without the knowledge of the author. In 1863, Dr. Flint made some important experiments upon the blood, employing a new mode of analysis for its nitrogenized constituents. He was one of the founders of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in 1861, and became Professor of Physiology and Secretary and Treasurer of its Faculty, and has held the chair of Physiology in this institution during the last thirty-two years. He was also for eight years professor and lecturer on Physiology in the Long Island College Hospital of Brooklyn. In 1862 he made some remarkable observations on the excretory functions of the liver, published in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, in October, 1863; translated into French, and presented by Robin to the French Academy of Sciences for the *Concours Monthyon*, and which received honorable mention, and a recompense to the author of fifteen hundred francs, in 1869. The important discovery put forth in this memoir was the production of cholesterine in the physiological wear of the brain and nervous tissue, the elimination of cholesterine by the liver, and its discharge in the form of stercorine in the feces. It was established that the new substance (stercorine) results from the transformation of cholesterine in the feces. The diseased condition caused by the retention of cholesterine in the blood (cholesteremia) is now recognized as a very important pathological fact. Dr. Flint's laborious researches and interesting conclusions upon this subject have been lately confirmed in Germany by experiments in which cholesteremia has been produced in animals by injection of cholesterine into the blood. In 1867, at the request of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction of New York City, Dr. Flint reorganized the dietary system for the institutions under their charge including

Bellevue Hospital, Charity Hospital, Poor-house, Work-house and Penitentiary, making diet tables for more than ten thousand persons. In 1871 he made observations upon Weston, the pedestrian, analyzing his food and secretions for fifteen days before, during and after one of his great walking exploits. These inquiries help to decide some important physiological questions. In 1869 he published an elaborate review of the history of the discovery of the motor and sensory properties of the roots of the spinal nerves, in which the discovery was ascribed to Magendie instead of to Sir Charles Bell, who has generally been regarded as its author. This review, originally published in the *Journal of Psychological Medicine*, New York, in 1868, was translated into French and published in Robin's *Journal de l'Anatomie*. It produced such an impression that it was soon followed by the publication, in the English *Journal of Anatomy*, of the original paper of Charles Bell, "Idea of a New Anatomy of the Brain," which was privately printed (not published) in 1811. The original manuscript was furnished to the *Journal of Anatomy* by the widow of Sir Charles Bell. It was upon this paper that the claims of Charles Bell to the discovery were based; and, before its publication in *Journal of Anatomy*, it had been entirely inaccessible. Claude Bernard has been the eminent advocate of the theory that the liver is a sugar-producing organ; but observations upon this subject were discordant, and eminent physiologists contested Bernard's position. In 1869 Dr. Flint published, in the *New York Medical Journal*, a series of experiments upon the "Glycogenic Function of the Liver," in which he endeavored to harmonize the various conflicting observations, and is considered by most physiologists to have settled the question. In 1866 he announced the publication of the "Physiology of Man," a work in five volumes, of 500 pages each, and the last volume was issued in 1874. He printed a little work in 1870 on "Chemical Examinations of Urine in Disease," which went through several editions. He contributed the articles on "Gymnastics and Pugilism," "On the Physiological Effect of Severe and Protracted Muscular Exercise," 1871, and in 1876 published a voluminous "Text-book of Human Physiology," of which several editions have been issued. He has also written much for scientific periodicals and popular journals, and has been actively engaged in his duties as a physiological teacher. In 1875 he was appointed Surgeon-General of the State of New York by Governor Tilden, and was reappointed in 1877 by Governor Lucius Robinson. He is the medical examiner, for the city of New York, of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and has been since 1871. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the Medical Society of the State of New York, and correspondent of the Academy of Natural Science, of Philadelphia.

FLORENTINE, Frank B., of Saginaw, Mich., is a native of Illinois, having been born in the city of Chicago, June 16, 1849. His parents, Joseph and Cecile Florentine, were born in Orleans, France, and emigrated to the United States in 1849, the Doctor being born soon after the arrival of the family in Chicago. From the age of seven to twelve our subject attended the common school, and then the high school. At the age of fifteen he entered

the service of his country, in March, 1865, and served one year as a private in Company H, Fifty-Eighth Illinois Infantry, and was mustered out in March, 1866, at Montgomery, Ala. Upon his return to Chicago he decided to attend secular schools for five years longer, at the same time keeping up the study of medicine under the late Prof. Moses Gunn, of Chicago, and afterward with Dr. D. K. Cornell, of St. Louis, Mo., also taking special studies and pursuing a course at Bourbonnais College and Kankakee High School. Afterward he taught school for awhile at Kankakee, Watseka, Beaver and Pleasant Grove, Illinois. Later he spent some time in the college at Eureka, in that State, where he attended to his classical studies. In 1872 the Doctor went to Paris, France, in order to complete his classical studies, remaining there eighteen months; then upon his return



Frank B. Florentine.

home he entered Rush Medical College, Medical Department of the Northwestern University of Chicago, being graduated therefrom in 1876. Only a few weeks after he graduated from the latter institution he located in Saginaw, where he has resided ever since, in the pursuit of his profession. In 1889 he again visited Europe and took special courses in gynecology and surgery, and after his return to this country located on the East Side of the city, where he has since conducted his professional work. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society, and the Alumni Association of Rush Medical College. He is also a member of Gordon Granger Post, No. 38, G. A. R. He was married in 1877 to Miss Marie Louise Andre, daughter of the late Hon. Alexander Andre, of the well known real estate firm of Andre Bros., of Saginaw, and they have been blessed by the gift of two children. The Doctor has also been a member of the Board of Health, and Health Officer for a number of

years. He is a liberal contributor to medical journals, and has translated some valuable works from the French and German languages into the English vernacular. His specialties, in his practice at present, is diseases of women and surgery.

FORD, Corydon L., of Ann Arbor, Mich., was born at Lexington, N. Y., August 29, 1813. His early education was received at Canandaigua Academy, and his medical degree was conferred by the Geneva Medical College, in 1842, soon after which he settled in Medina, N. Y., to practice, from which he removed to Ann Arbor. From 1842 to 1848 he was Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Geneva Medical College, and from 1847 to 1851 he held the same position in the Medical College of Buffalo, N. Y. From 1849 to 1861 he was Professor of Anatomy in the Castleton Medical College, Vermont. From 1860 to 1867 he held the chair of Anatomy and Physiology in the Berkshire Medical College, and from 1864 to 1870 he held the same position in the Medical School of Maine. He has also lectured on this branch in the University of Michigan for many years, as well as in the Long Island College Hospital. He is a permanent member of the American Medical Association. He has prepared for medical classes systems of questions on anatomy, physiology, histology and other branches of medical science.

FORMANECK, Frederick, of Chicago, Ill., was born March 13, 1863, on a farm in Iowa county, Wis., of Bohemian parents, where he received his preparatory education in a little log

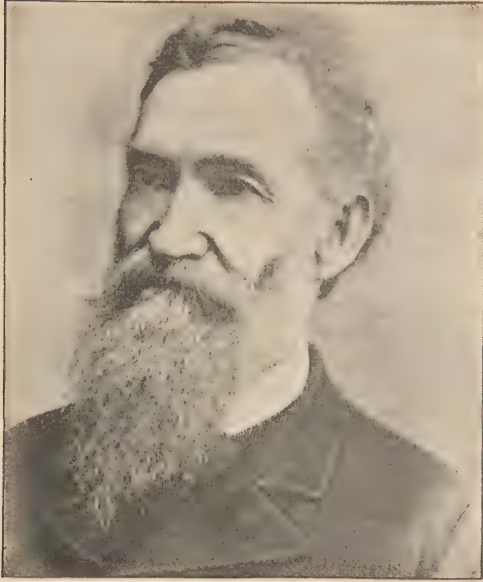
enough to attend school each following year. He worked at different lines each year; one summer took charge of a pleasure steamer on Green Lake, Wis., and another he traveled with the Engel Clock Company, and one vacation he worked in the First National Bank of Wahpaton, N. D., and another in a dry goods store, and last he worked as expert for the McCormick Harvester Company, traveling all over the States for two vacations. He began his study of medicine in 1880, with Drs. Nuckolls and Wiensma, of Wahpaton, N. D., as his preceptors, under the most unfavorable circumstances, and against the wishes of his parents, who had decided he should make theology his life study. He entered Rush Medical College in 1883, and graduated in 1886, with the highest honors, locating in Chicago, where, from the start, his success has been most marked. Dr. Formaneck has made surgery his specialty, and in this has had great success. In 1888 and 1889 he was, by appointment, made one of the surgical staff of Cook County Hospital, declining to serve longer on account of impaired health through overwork. The Doctor is a careful student and a thorough business man, well known and highly respected in a social as well as in a professional way. He is a member of the Masons, Knights of Pythias, National Union, as well as many other minor orders, where he serves as medical examiner and lodge physician. He is also medical examiner for several life insurance companies. Nature has blessed him with that firmness of manner so necessary for a physician to inspire in his patients a confidence in his ability to aid them, as well as a genial good humor, so essential to pave the way for the favorable reception of his advice. We can not predict too brilliant a future for one possessing such admirable traits of character.

FORSHEE, Thomas W., of Madison, Ind., was born in Warren county, O., November 12, 1825. He is a son of the late Dr. Edward M. Forshee, of Ohio, and is of French and Irish descent. His early education was confined to common schools. He entered Springfield Academy, Ohio, at the age of twenty. In 1847, when the Government called for troops to go to Mexico, he enlisted in the United States Mounted Riflemen; participated in all the battles around the City of Mexico; had the honor of being one of Gen. Scott's body guards in his triumphant entrance to the City of Mexico; was appointed hospital steward of his regiment, after the city was captured. At the close of the war he returned to Ohio; read medicine with Dr. Bray, of Springfield, his father's former partner. Graduated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, 1854. Located at West Caanan, O., where he built up a fine practice. At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he, like many of the old Mexican soldiers, offered his services, and was commissioned as captain and assigned to Co. K, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and participated in the battle of Pittsburgh Landing and others, serving with distinction for one year; owing to failing health, had to resign. May, 1863, his health having improved, he was examined at Chicago by the United States Medical Board and commissioned first assistant surgeon of Eighty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and performed the duties of a full surgeon for two years, and again was compelled by ill-health to resign. He then lo-



Fred Formaneck

country school, working on the farm part of the time. Subsequently he entered the Fond du Lac Commercial College and English Academy, where he spent the greater part of four years, working during this time so as to earn



Thomas W. Forshee.

cated at Kinmundy, Ill., where he practiced for fourteen years. Was appointed local railroad surgeon of the Illinois Central and served several years with entire satisfaction to the railroad authorities, and stood at the head of the profession in his county, having passed through several epidemics with wonderful success, especially that of pneumonia. In 1880 Dr. Forshee located in Madison, Ind. His ability as a physician and surgeon placed him in front as the leading surgeon of his county. Was a member of the United States Pension Board from 1882 to 1884, and is ex-president of the County Medical Association and a member of the American Medical Association, County Physician and Coroner of the county, and is doubtless the only surgeon who amputated the femur in upper third for traumatic embolism of femoral artery caused by gunshot wound of left breast; patient made a good recovery; case reported by State Medical Society in 1887, page 210, and by the suggestion of Dr. Hibberd was also published in *Indiana State Medical Journal* in order to give it a wider circulation. He is the author of a number of medical papers.

FOSTER, Eugene, of Augusta, Ga., was born in that city April 7, 1850. His father was the Hon. John Foster, of Georgia, one of the most popular and worthy citizens of the State. Having received an academic education, he began the study of medicine in the fall of 1868, and was graduated M. D. from the Medical College of Georgia (now the Medical Department of the State University), on the 1st of March, 1872. The remainder of that year was spent by him in attendance upon college clinics and hospitals, where he enjoyed extraordinary opportunities for advancement in a knowledge of his chosen profession. Returning from New York in the winter of 1872, he entered upon the practice of medicine in all of its branches, taking, at once, a high posi-

tion as a practitioner. He is doing one of the very largest, most lucrative and successful practices of medicine and surgery in the State of Georgia. In 1873 Dr. Foster was appointed physician in charge of the small-pox hospitals in Augusta, in which position he was charged with the duty of arresting the spread of that epidemic which so seriously threatened the city. In this he was eminently successful, stamping out the disease promptly. In 1874 he held a similar position with like success. During these years he was also physician in charge of the small-pox hospitals of Richmond county, and held the epidemic thoroughly under control. In 1876, when the city of Augusta was seriously threatened by yellow fever, he was appointed health officer, and as such was entrusted with the entire management of the quarantine and inspection services which were enforced there and on the railroad trains entering therein. In 1880 he was appointed a member of the Board of Health of Augusta, and unanimously chosen president of that body. He was unanimously re-elected in 1881 and 1884, 1888 and 1892. On the occasion of his second re-election to the presidency of the Board of Health, the members of that body, as a testimonial of their personal regard and their high appreciation of his eminent services to his native city, presented him with an elegant gold watch and chain and seal, on which were engraved the sentiments of the donors. Among the professional papers contributed by him are the following: "Carbolic Acid as Local Anesthetic in Surgical Operations;" "Treatment of Constitutional Syphilis;" "His-



Eugene Foster.

tory of Epidemics of Yellow Fever in Augusta, Georgia;" "The Most Effectual Means of Preventing and Controlling Small-pox;" "Sanitary Condition and Needs of Augusta;" "Examination of Alleged Dangers to Health from Excavations of Earth in Spring and

Summer Seasons;" "Sanitation—Its Importance and Economy;" "Prevention and Control of Small-pox by Vaccination, Isolation and Disinfection;" "The Relative Merits of Humanized and Bovine Vaccine Virus;" "Compulsory Vaccination—Laws of England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France, with Considerations as to the Probable Results of such a Law Applied to America;" "Municipal Organization of the American Public Health Service;" "Syphilitic Diseases of the Brain;" "Diagnosis and Treatment of Small-pox;" "Dengue Fever;" "Syphilis as a Sociological Problem;" "The Sewerage and Drainage of Augusta, Georgia;" "The Water Supply of Augusta, Georgia;" "Stricture of Urethra;" "Treatment of Phimosis by Dilatation;" "Rational Treatment of Diphtheria;" "Modern Antiseptic Midwifery;" "Alcoholic Liquors in Practice of Medicine;" "Enemata," and "Modern Wound Treatment," Dr. Foster is the writer of several of the leading chapters in Buck's Reference Hand-book of the Medical Sciences. For the last sixteen years he has been a member of the Medical Association of Georgia, manifesting a deep interest in its career of usefulness. He has served as chairman of the Committee on Inebriate Asylums, of the Committee on Prize Essays, of the Committee on Necrology, Committee on State Board of Health, and as a member of the Board of Censors, and in 1884 was chosen its president, showing his high standing in the estimation of the members of this distinguished body of physicians. Dr. Foster is a member of the American Public Health Association, and also of the American Medical Association, in both of which he holds positions on their most important committees, and has contributed to both interesting and valuable medical papers. Dr. Foster is the writer of the article on Vaccination, in Vol. IX, Transactions of American Public Health Association, 1883. The publication committee placed it among the leading papers of the volume, assigning as the reason "that its marked ability and somewhat exhaustive character give it a dignity much above that of a report." Dr. Foster is president of the Board of Health of Augusta; member of the Board of Trustees of the Lunatic Asylum of Georgia; vice-president for Georgia of the New York Medico-Legal Society; member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; member of the Board of Censors of the Medical Association of the State of Georgia; president Richmond County Medical Association; member of the American Medical Association; member of the American Public Health Association; member of the Auxiliary Committee of the Pan-American Medical Congress. He is a member of St. James Methodist Episcopal Church South, and is a member of both official boards of that church. He is also a member of the Joint Board of Finance of the Methodist Conference of Georgia. It is manifest, from the positions he has held and still holds, that he enjoys the highest confidence and esteem of his professional brethren. Dr. Foster is now Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Sanitary Science in the Medical Department of the University of Georgia. To his scientific attainments he has added the accomplishments of literary culture, while his genial nature renders him a favorite in the high social circle in which he moves. Still young and in vigorous health, there is

before him a prospective career of usefulness and distinction which may well be envied. Already his life has blessed mankind, and is an exemplar worthy of imitation.

FOWLER, Allen, of Salt Lake City, Utah, was born in Monroe county, Va., in 1840. He is a son of the late Dr. Thomas Fowler, who was one of the best-known physicians of his time in that portion of Virginia. His early ed-



Allen Fowler

ucation was received at Emory and Henry College, Virginia. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he left that institution and enlisted as a private soldier in McLaughlin's Battalion of Artillery of the Second Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. He was promoted to First Lieutenant of Lowry's Battery, in which capacity he was commander thereafter of said battery during the greater portion of the war. He took part in all the battles fought by General Early, through the Valley of Virginia and Maryland, such as the battles of Winchester, Monocacy Junction, Fredericksburg, Harper's Ferry, and Fisher's Hill. He was severely wounded three times. In 1865, immediately at the close of the war, he entered upon his medical studies at the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, and subsequently, in 1867, he received his degree as M. D. from the University of Maryland. After graduation he practiced medicine at Virginia City, Mont., till the fall of 1868, when he located in Salt Lake City, Utah. On the founding of the Hospital of the Holy Cross of Salt Lake City, eighteen years ago, Dr. Fowler was appointed Medical Director. He is Division Surgeon to the Rio Grande Western Railroad, member of the Salt Lake County Medical Society, Salt Lake Academy of Medicine and President of the Territorial Board of Medical Examiners.

FRENCH, Pinckney, of St. Louis, Mo., son of Isaac C. French, was born in Audrian county, Mo., May 10, 1852. He comes originally of good old New England stock, whose virtues he illustrates in his own energetic and successful career. His early education was limited to the ordinary schools of the neighborhood in which he was brought up. Still, being a youth of sober, steady habits, of an inquiring mind, and with a marked taste for study, he succeeded in getting a good general English education. Deciding to devote himself to the medical profession as being the calling most in accord with his tastes and best adapted to the useful and successful exercise of his abilities, he entered upon a course of study under Doctors W. H. Lee and John S. Potts, both leading physicians of his native county. His career as a medical student was such as to raise high anticipations in the minds of his friends as to his future in medicine. Following his course of reading, he matriculated at Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati, O., from which institution he graduated in 1873. His course of college training was characterized by close application to his studies and by that clear and practical comprehension of the principles involved in the branches of surgery which have marked his subsequent career. The Doctor immediately located in his native town, Mexico, Mo., where his high attainments and superior abilities as a physician soon became recognized, and he rapidly built up a large practice which he continued to hold with increasing success and reputation. He was married in 1874 to Miss Lucy Guisenberry, of Boone county, Mo., a lady of varied accomplishments, of unusual brilliancy of intellect and conversational powers. In a few years he was appointed surgeon of the Chicago and Alton Railroad and surgeon of the Wabash Railroad, the former of which positions he continued to hold until July, 1891, when he resigned to give more attention to other duties. In 1879 he was elected president of the Medical Society of Audrian county. The following years he was honored by the Board of Curators of the Missouri State University with the appointment to a membership of the Board of Medical Examiners of that institution, which position he held for several years. The Doctor was elected first vice-president of the Missouri State Medical Association in 1882, and was Professor of Surgical Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Chicago, Ill., during the years of 1882 and 1883, resigning to resume his general practice. He was during this time associate editor of the surgical department of the *Western Medical and Surgical Reporter*, of Chicago. In 1885 he visited Europe, thus gratifying a cherished ambition, for the purpose of thoroughly acquainting himself with the rapid progress of modern sciences, more especially those pertaining to medicine. He visited hospitals of renown, observed and studied closely the branches of surgery, and gained much useful information and knowledge. There he was closely associated with some of the most eminent physicians and surgeons that the world had ever produced. He has made a collection of their portraits and has secured interesting sketches of their lives, and visiting his office it would be both pleasant and interesting to note the collection thus obtained and so highly prized. Returning to

this country, he found that the strides of progress had made St. Louis a city of great desirability as a place of residence, and Dr. French, like many other men of progressive and liberal ideas, left his native town and removed to that city, and thus united his energies and consultation with those of the medical men already there, in the work of making it one of the great medical centers of the world. He became at once connected with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which chair he held until 1890. Having acquired a good practice among the best families of the city, in 1890 he moved his family and took up his residence in St. Louis, and after studying the architectural designs of a number of places, planned out and erected one of the handsomest residences of Delmar avenue, so popularly known for its beautiful dwellings. About this time Dr. French became interested in the organization of the Marion-Sims College of Medicine, and was elected secretary of its first board of directors and also its first faculty. He was elected Professor to the Chair of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, and continued to hold the same until the spring of 1892. His experience in this department of his profession gives evidence of his being an interesting and popular teacher, plain, practical, ready of language, clear in expression and discrimination in the enforcement of his conclusions. At all times he has been in sympathy with his students, and has ever looked to their interest and advancement in their studies, and has gained the admiration, respect and esteem of every student who has had the good fortune to come under his well-directed instructions. "He has recently conceived the noble idea of rearing in his adopted city an institution of medical learning built upon a true foundation of proper management and established upon a policy of instruction which would be recognized the world over. As a result of this, the Barnes Medical College has had its birth, and with the aid of Drs. Hughes and Carpenter, a board of directors was formed of wealthy and influential citizens, and, as a well-earned reward, Dr. French was made secretary, virtually placing within his hands the management of an institution which has had its origin in prosperity, and, with a phenomenal beginning, will soon grow with unparalleled success, until it stands in the foreground of the profession, the representative medical institution of the West. He has labored with unusual efforts to procure a large class of students, and, through his peculiar personal magnetism, a large number of representative young men have been drawn from this and other States. The subject of this sketch is now in full vigor and strength of manhood, with all his faculties unimpaired. He is a man of great sagacity, quickness, sound judgment, noble impulses and remarkable force and determination of character. Honorable in every relation of life, and of unblemished reputation, he commands the respect and confidence of all who know him. As a physician and surgeon, he is held in the highest esteem by his fellow-men. As he has devoted his life to a noble profession, so he is now crowned with its choicest rewards. In all professions, but more especially the medical, there are exalted heights to which genius itself dares scarcely soar, and which can only

be gained after long years of patient, arduous and unremitting toil, inflexible and unfaltering courage; in this proud eminence, we may safely say, Dr. Pinckney French has risen, and in this statement we feel confident we will be sustained by the universal opinion of his professional brethren, the best standard of judgment in such cases." Among the associations of which he is a member may be mentioned, the Surgical Association of the Wabash Railroad, of which he is now president; the Missouri State Medical Association; the American Medical Association; the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; and the St. Louis Medical Society. He is also consulting surgeon to the St. Louis City Hospital. He enjoys a large surgical practice, his professional labor including some of the most difficult work known to surgery, and in which he has been unusually successful. As a surgeon, he is skillful in diagnosis, cautious and conservative in operative procedures and in all professional work; and for coolness and sound judgment in his undertakings, he is one of the most widely-known young surgeons in America. Among his work are included many laparotomies and craniotomies and 177 amputations. While not a voluminous writer, he has prepared several articles of decided merit. Among which are the following: "Aneurism of Femoral Artery, Ligation;" "Surgical Treatment of Dysmenorrhea;" "Spontaneous Fractures;" "Surgical Errors;" "Modern Treatment of Tuberculous Joints;" "Cephalotomia, Operation by Forceful Extraction;" "Cephalotomia, its Treatment by Aspiration;" "Amputation, a Review of its History, with Report of One Hundred Cases;" and "Innominate Aneurism," with a review of the cases now on record.

FRICK, Charles, of Baltimore, Md., was born August 8, 1823, and died March 25, 1860. His father, the Hon. William Frick, was a distinguished member of the Maryland bar, and after filling several posts of prominence was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, a position which he held at the time of his death in 1855. The following extracts concerning the brief but brilliant career of the subject of this sketch are derived from an extended memoir by Prof. F. Donaldson in the American Medical Biography. His early life was characterized by remarkable sweetness of temper, by a careful observance of the rights of his companions, by unusual quickness in the acquisition of knowledge, and by a spirit of self-abnegation and a forbearance towards the weak and unfortunate, which secured him the esteem and admiration of all who knew him. His classical and mathematical education was completed at Baltimore College under President Prentiss, who was heard to say, a few years before his death, that he had been the cleverest boy he had ever had under his charge. After leaving college he selected the profession of engineering, and was employed for a while as an assistant on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In the spring of 1843 he began the study of medicine with his friend Dr. Thomas H. Buckler, and in the ensuing autumn attended a partial course of lectures in the University of Maryland. At the close of the session he was admitted as a resident pupil into the hospital attached to the Baltimore City and County Almshouse, averaging about six hundred inmates, with two hundred beds for the sick, and a lying-in de-

partment. Dr. Frick took the deepest interest in his cases, discussing with his young colleagues, their diagnosis and treatment, and never failing to examine the bodies of those who died. He was the first to keep a daily record of the diseases as they were admitted, finding that it gave accuracy to his reports, while it improved his methodical habits, which were afterwards of great service to him. Professor William Power, a brother-in-law of Dr. Frick, having several years previously returned from Paris, where he had been a favorite pupil of the great Louis, was the first to introduce a knowledge of auscultation into the practice in Baltimore. To this department, in the first instance, Mr. Frick's attention was attracted, and to acquire a familiar knowledge of it, he applied the zeal and energy always characteristic of him. The accuracy and beauty of this science warmed him into enthusiasm, and at hours when the other students thought they could sit and smoke together, he was often discovered wandering about from bed to bed, with stethoscope in hand, marking out the limits of the diseases of the heart and lungs. In this way, not unfrequently, he would ferret out in the old chronic wards some rasping murmur, or perhaps some heretofore unsuspected aneurism. To him the house was never destitute of interest, even when others complained of the dullness of the wards; for his time and his thoughts were always employed in investigating disease. His talk was of medical cases, and his accurate ear, and still more, his great attention, together with his power of discrimination and analysis, soon made him a fine auscultator. Yet he never hastily formed his opinions merely from physical signs, but gave them their due correlative value when associated with the subjective symptoms; for he recognized the true principle that, by themselves, they were indications of physical conditions, and not of pathological lesions. The dead-house was to him a source of great interest, for his favorite authors were Louis, Andral, and Chomel, of the pathological school, all of whom taught him that descriptions of disease were valueless, unless the daily details of their progress were carefully recorded, together with the post-mortem lesions, not merely of those organs that appeared to bear upon a particular point of their history, but of all of them as minutely as the modes of examination then accessible permitted. When others would weary of the unpleasant work Mr. Frick would remain and try "to search for truth even to the center," at the expense of any amount of time and trouble. When he left the almshouse at the end of his year, he carried with him, besides a number of anatomical preparations, a large number of cases of a great variety of disease, hoarded up in the storehouse of his memory for future use. In March, 1845, he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in the same university where, twelve years subsequently, he was elected to the professorship. His inaugural thesis was written on Puerperal Fever, and contained numerous cases which he had himself carefully observed. In this he manfully maintained its contagious character, and ably criticised Nunnelly's view of its identity with erysipelas. Dr. Frick's first article appeared in the April number of the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, 1846. It consisted of reports of cases

of remittent fever made by Dr. Washington F. Anderson and himself, together with remarks by Dr. Alfred Stillé, of Philadelphia. Its value may be judged of from the fact that it has been extensively quoted in Bartlett's book on Fevers, and, indeed, in all systematic treatises in which remittent fever is included, as an important contribution to our knowledge of its pathology. Louis' valuable treatise on "Typhoid Fever" had made its appearance in 1836, establishing the characteristic lesions of that disease, which had the effect of attracting attention to other fevers, and Dr. Stewardson published, in 1841, his paper on the lesions of "Remittent Fever," for the first time showing that the anatomical characteristics of the disease was the condition of the liver, which was enlarged with its consistence diminished, especially of the right lobe, and its color changed to that of a slate or bronze, the surface of a section being polished. Dr. Stewardson's cases were only nine in number, and Frick and Anderson's were eleven, with one of pneumonia, in a patient who had had remittent fever, from the pathological lesions of which he had not recovered. The great value of these observations consisted in their confirming those of Dr. Stewardson, and establishing the fact of the uniformity of the softening of tissue of various organs, but especially of the liver, spleen, and heart. Thus we have had a point of pathology fixed, and material aid afforded to a clear classification of essential, idiopathic fevers. Soon after graduating, Dr. Frick opened an office in the spring of 1845, with his friend, Dr. Stedman R. Tilghman, whose talents for surgery gave great promise of usefulness and distinction. As is usually the case in large cities, these young practitioners made but little progress in the first two years, and Dr. Tilghman, having received an offer of the position of surgeon in one of the volunteer corps in the Mexican War, gladly accepted it. The climate of Mexico and the hardships of the campaign overcame his once vigorous constitution, and he died the following summer. Dr. Frick patiently struggled on, and organized, with three of his friends, in the fall of 1847, the Maryland Medical Institute, a preparatory school of medicine, he taking the department of practical medicine. This gave him occupation of a pleasant kind, and developed a talent for teaching, which, a few years later, made him a very acceptable professor. M. Andral's little book on the blood, containing, as it did, his important researches as to its organic constituents, had given Dr. Frick, when but a student, a taste for animal chemistry, which soon ripened into a fondness for it. Moreover, with the fund of knowledge he had accumulated by his hard study and his year's experience in a large hospital, he yet felt the necessity for still further aids to diagnosis, and had a strong desire to dive deeper into the human currents. He therefore cultivated his knowledge of chemistry, in which, in fact, he had almost entirely educated himself, for he received but little assistance from others. In January, 1848, he published in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences* the results of his analyses of the blood, which, as he stated, he had undertaken with no view of supporting any particular theory in regard to the chemical changes the blood undergoes in disease, but to determine its healthy composition as a standard formula,

in order to be able to note any alterations which disease might effect, and thus prove of assistance in diagnosis or treatment. Although Andral had already done a great deal in ascertaining the changes disease produces in the organic elements, yet it seemed to him that there was an ample field in the study of the inorganic changes. This article of Dr. Frick gave him a place among the most distinguished medical writers of his time, and in modern works on animal chemistry, these investigations are quoted side by side with those of Lehman, Becquerel, Rodier, and Simon. In Ancell's treatise on "Tuberculosis," Dr. Frick's analyses of the organic and inorganic ingredients of the blood in that disease are given with minuteness and in detail. The care and labor which he bestowed upon these analyses were very great. He systematically tabulated every ingredient, with all the concomitant or modifying circumstances, in one hundred and fifty cases, including many of the principal diseases such as tubercular phthisis, idiopathic fevers, rheumatism and anæmia. As evidence of his patient spirit in his investigations of scientific facts, and his perfect fairness in his deductions, it ought to be stated that in his conclusions he rejected no less than seventy of these troublesome analyses, because there was some little point in the diagnosis or in the process which he considered as uncertain. In October, 1849, Dr. Frick was elected Attending Physician to the Maryland Penitentiary, a position which he filled for seven years. His yearly reports to the trustees all contain data collected from observations of the effect of the confinement upon the inmates, which are of interest and value. He took the pains, after examining the convicts when admitted, to weigh them systematically every six months for years, carefully tabulating the results, in order to ascertain what they lost or gained in weight under the influence of their imprisonment, comparing the different occupations and diet upon both the whites and blacks. He made the hygiene of the institution his especial study, and his practical suggestions were found to promote in many ways both the comfort and health of the inmates. As evidence of this, we find that of three hundred and eighty admissions, in the course of three years, only one case of tubercular phthisis had its origin within the prison. Before Dr. Frick left the almshouse, urinary pathology had become a favorite study with him, and he was pronounced a few years afterwards, by Prof. John A. Swett, of New York, who had himself paid much attention to this class of diseases, as the most reliable authority in regard to them in the United States. As the fruits of his labor in this field, previously so little explored, he published, in 1850, his volume on "Renal Diseases." He stated in his preface that his motive was to simplify the study of urinary pathology, and to make it attractive to others. This he admirably succeeded in, together with giving to the medical public many valuable hints and some important truths. One great beauty of Dr. Frick's mind was that it was so well balanced, that, with all his enthusiasm, he never had hobbies—he did not over estimate the importance of any one set of symptoms. As proof of this, we call attention to the introduction to this volume, where he was decidedly in advance of others who had written on the same subject, when he urged

his readers not to place too much confidence on the mere examination of the urine, either chemically or microscopically; claiming for it the same relative position that auscultation occupied in thoracic diseases; their signification to be interpreted by the other symptoms. In July, 1852, in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, will be found a report from Dr. Frick of some cases of diabetes mellitus, giving in minute detail the symptoms as they presented themselves, with carefully drawn-up tables, showing the influence of the various treatments upon the course of disease, as well as that of the different diets, animal, farinaceous and vegetable. This paper is valuable as confirmatory, by close clinical observation, of M. Bernard's view of the formation of sugar in the liver. So minutely and carefully is everything having any bearing, either upon the nature of the disease, its hygienic or therapeutical treatment, recorded in these cases, that it was spoken of to the writer of these pages by one of the most eminent medical authors of this country, as a model paper. In October, 1853, Dr. Frick married Achsah Sargent, the eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas B. Sargent, D. D., of Baltimore, a distinguished Methodist clergyman. In June, 1854, he read before the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, at their annual meeting, a paper on the diuretic properties of different drugs, as shown by his experiments in no less than two thousand separate observations on the inmates of the prison. These were the average results obtained from the examination of a large number of cases taking the same remedy. Every precaution was taken by him to have the results accurate, by making allowance for the condition, age, and other controlling circumstances in each case. Notwithstanding Becquerel and Bird's published works show that the quantity of fluid passed is no test of itself of the increased or diminished function of the kidneys; but that the quantity of the solid materials is the real test, yet the division of diuretics into two classes, the hydragogue and depurative, is generally completely ignored. In his paper Dr. Frick draws particular attention to this distinction, insisting upon its importance, demonstrating that very frequently the extra amount of urine passed is owing to the perspiratory functions being less active, or to the amount of water imbibed greater; whereas the number of grains of solid material represents the elements of the worn-out tissues and those substances which, although absorbed by the blood, subserve none of the purposes of nutrition, and therefore seek an outlet by the kidneys. In these experiments, Dr. Frick arrived at some novel results. The sulphate of quinine, three grains, with sulphate of iron, one grain, was the most powerful diuretic, producing fifty-seven fluid ounces, containing 1248 grains of solid material, 700 being the natural average, Next in value was juniper tea, causing discharge of fifty-six fluid ounces, with 1134 grains. Below these two came in order the prussiate of iron, sulphate of iron, and acetate of potash. Sweet spirits of nitre, generally considered so valuable as a diuretic, did not increase in the least the fluid, and the solids to a very slight extent, in fact only 782 grains. Morphia and strychnia decreased both the fluid and the solids. In connection with urinary pathology, Dr. Frick tried to clear up the

indefinite ideas generally prevalent, in regard to Bright's disease. In a paper read before the Baltimore Pathological Society, in 1855, and published among its transactions in the *Virginia Medical Journal*, and still later, in two clinical lectures published in the *American Medical Monthly*, of New York, he substantiates the general belief that the mere presence of albumen does not show, as the distinguished discoverer of the disease taught, that there is any Bright's disease; but that it may be owing to simple congestion, or to pressure, as in pregnancy. Dr. Frick believed, with Jones and Sieveking, that a diseased state of the blood is the essential cause of renal degeneration, and that this consists in an abnormal state of the natural constituents, probably of the albumen, or fibrine, which induces an unhealthy nutrition of the renal tissues. He made a broad distinction between the enlarged kidney from degenerative disease, and the contracted, granular kidney, resembling cirrhosis. Dr. Frick taught that the presence of fibrinous casts of the tubes containing spherical epithelium, and sometimes blood corpuscles, indicate congestion or inflammation of the tubuli, and nothing else; but if these epithelial cells are enlarged, and their walls thickened, making them unusually opaque, if they are in sufficient quantity to block up the channel of the tubes, and, moreover, contain a certain quantity of oil-globules, we can have no doubt as to the nature of the disease. Equally important is it, when the casts are almost solid, containing more or less oil but no epithelium, showing that the epithelial cells have been already thrown off, and the nutrition of the part is incapable of forming them anew. During these years that he was doing so much for the science, his reputation at home was gradually increasing his business as a practitioner, but not in proportion to his acknowledged merits. He was occasionally discouraged, but he knew if he persevered his success was inevitable; so, with a bold but patient spirit, he did persevere, all the time endeavoring to prepare himself the better to attend to the cure of disease, in all and any shape it might present itself. He had many resources with which to fill up his spare time profitably and pleasantly. Belonging to a family remarkable for their cultivated intelligence, he had early in life acquired a fondness for general literature, with an appreciative taste for the fine arts. The study of the natural sciences was very attractive to him, and he would have enjoyed spending much of his time upon them. Moreover, his social position gave him access to the most refined and educated of the community, and his cordial manners made him a welcome visitor. Although his profession was the first object with him, yet he thought it his duty to cultivate himself as a member of society. He followed the advice he gave to the graduating class, when he said: "You should bear in mind always that you are members of an intelligent and civilized society, and that, as such, you are bound to use all your abilities to multiply and diffuse the heaven-born blessings, which tend to adorn and dignify the social relations of man, and that constitute the greatest source of human happiness. Remember that the tendency of every pursuit is to give a certain narrowness to each individual's mind, whereby he accords too great importance to his own occupation, and underrates

all others. In your leisure moments, therefore, endeavor in a knowledge of the useful and elegant arts, and in the charms of polite literature, to enlarge those acquirements, which are common to all educated men." During the years 1855 and 1856, Dr. Frick took a prominent part in the Baltimore Pathological Society. The proceedings of this society, as found in Dr. Van Bibber's reports in the *Virginia Medical Journal*, contain some valuable papers from his pen. In this association, consisting, besides men of his own date and age, of some of the older members of the profession in the city, he was looked up to and listened to with marked attention. In the discussions, especially on urinary pathology, he was eagerly appealed to as authority. On the establishment, in 1856, of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, Dr. Frick was selected to fill the chair of Materia Medica. His accurate knowledge of his subject, and his peculiarly apt and impressive mode of imparting his information, soon established his reputation as a lecturer. For two years he taught with signal success. He had no small share in starting on a sure basis this college, organized to promote the standard of education among apothecaries. In the summer of 1856, he made a tour of a few months in Europe, visiting, with interest and profit, the hospitals in Paris and in London. He could not but have been gratified at his cordial reception, by the great pathologists, Paget, Todd, Bence Jones, and Trousseau, particularly when he found that it was in consequence of their familiarity with his scientific papers, and their high appreciation of them. He speaks glowingly in his journal of his enjoyment of the good and the beautiful in art and in nature, which he met with in his travels; but that which particularly attracted his attention, and had most beauty in his eyes, was anything connected with his favorite study. In August he says: "I have never seen anything so beautiful as the Alpine Flora; on every side, quantities of aconite with its tall spike of blue hoods, the delicate little campanella with its bell-shaped cup, and the 'modest blue gentian' skirting the glaciers. And throughout Switzerland, I met with quantities of colchicum." Everywhere he kept in view his lectureship, as was shown from his bringing home with him a number of rare specimens of materia medica he had collected as he went along. On returning from Europe Dr. Frick recommenced his private practice with his accustomed energy and activity. Already his name had been mentioned in other schools of medicine, and he had been written to about them; but he would not consent, even to be offered a professorship elsewhere, for he considered himself as permanently moored in Baltimore; and we question whether the most lucrative chair in the country could have enticed him away. His friendships and social connections were very strong, and he did not think a man could be a good teacher of medicine unless he was an active practitioner, daily meeting with the trials as well as successes necessarily attendant upon such a life. Dr. Frick thought that it would be indelicate in him to apply for a place in the school of medicine of his own city, particularly when the faculty, composed as it was entirely of medical men, had the selection. His high-toned sense shrank from such obtrusiveness. But this was unnecessary,

for, as another friend of his has expressed it, "in 1858 a vacancy occurred in the faculty of the University of Maryland, whereupon all eyes were turned towards Dr. Frick, as the man above all others in the medical profession of our city, whose entire fitness for the chair was pre-eminent and undeniable; and when the faculty, in verification of the universally expressed opinion, elevated him to the professorship of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, most hearty congratulations were offered, as well to the new professor as to his colleagues; and the most confident predictions were uttered as to his success as a teacher, and the considerable part he was likely to take in extending the usefulness and reputation of the institution." Immediately on being appointed to the professorship, he took charge of the medical department of the Baltimore Infirmary, as visiting physician. This was, perhaps, to him, the most attractive part of his new field, because, to render his general course of lectures complete, he would be obliged to include much of traditional teaching in regard to the action of remedies, about which he was by no means satisfied; although he endeavored, as far as possible, to guard against the excessive use of drugs, and a too great reliance upon them, without attending to the hygienic management, such as the regimen and the nursing, upon which he laid much stress. At the hospital, with cases of intricate disease to investigate, he was perfectly at home; and he had an opportunity of practically testing the value of the remedies of which he spoke at the university. His great familiarity with all the modern modes of searching into morbid phenomena, his being an expert auscultator, a fine analytical chemist, and his dexterity in the use of the microscope, and, above all, his patient, unwearying industry, made him a remarkably accurate diagnostician. This, of itself, fixed the attention and excited the admiration of a large class of students, who followed his daily visits. He was willing and anxious to impart his knowledge, and spared no pains to render all clear to them. His uniform kindness attached them to his person, and his perfect frankness in regard to his opinions, confessing, as he always did, when he was in doubt, or when he had made an erroneous diagnosis, gave them great confidence in his judgment. As a lecturer he was equally fortunate. He was listened to with marked attention, and even when speaking of dry details of the drugs themselves, he made his subject one of interest to them. In regard to the medical controversies of his day, Dr. Frick did not hesitate to express his opinions as he had matured them. Of that in relation to blood-letting, he did not disbelieve that it was sometimes useful in pneumonia and other inflammatory diseases, but he taught that it was inadmissible in any other than the forming stage of the disease, and even then only with a view of relieving the pressing dyspnoea, when it was to be resorted to with great caution, on account of its depriving the blood of its red globules, essential to its nutritive functions. In the important change visible everywhere in the treatment of inflammations, he did not deny the theory of Watson and others, that there had been a change of type of disease, but, to use his own words, "one great cause of the change in regard to active treatment, including venesection, is the better ob-

servation of diseases, their progress, and the results of remedies upon them." In 1858, Dr. Frick made a report to the Pathological Society, containing his interesting investigations in regard to vaccination and revaccination. The whole number of revaccinations observed by him was six hundred and twelve. Vaccinia being acknowledged now as a variola reduced to its minimum, it is curious that, whereas in the latter the percentage of persons taking it twice is only five per cent., in the former Dr. Frick found the percentage of successful revaccinations in private practice was thirty-one per cent., and in the prison twenty-one per cent. He found that the susceptibility of individuals to vaccination was not modified by age; and, what was still more curious, that the percentage of successful revaccinations was not greater as the years increased. So he concluded, not only that there was no particular age at which individuals are most liable to successful revaccination, but that the protection vaccine virus affords, contrary to the received impression, does not diminish by time, but is modified by the peculiarities of the individual's constitution, which can only be ascertained by experiment. Referring to the origin of urea, the most important ingredient, in a physiological point of view, of the whole urinary secretion, Dr. Frick was led by his own investigations to differ from Liebig and Bischoff, who maintained that it was derived entirely from the metamorphosis of the nitrogenous tissues, and to agree with Lehman and Schmidt, in admitting this source, but asserting that, in addition, the quantity is increased by the ingesta of nitrogenous food. The immediate formation of urea he believed, with Liebig and Dr. William A. Hammond, to be from the oxidation of uric acid, which he considered a substance one degree higher in the scale of descending metamorphosis of matter. Dr. Frick acknowledges that uric acid is a normal constituent of the blood, and that in acute and chronic gout there is always an abnormal quantity present, whereas, in rheumatism, the reverse is the case, the excess being in the urine, and the deficiency in the blood. To do Dr. Frick's views justice on this important point, we feel we ought to quote his own clear and expressive words: "But it is important to know that a deposit of this acid or its salts does not always occur because there is an excess. Indeed, such is never the case from excess alone. To be excreted from the blood at all, it must be in solution, and as it is then removed from the laws of vitality, and free to be influenced by chemical reaction alone, the cause of deposition whilst in the urinary passages must be looked for either in the composition of the urine itself, or in the condition of the membrane over which it passes. The forms in which this substance is found to exist as a deposit are urate of soda, urate of ammonia, and, now more rarely, urate of lime. Now, ammonia, as is well known, is not a constituent of healthy urine, but results from decomposition of the urea, either before or after emission. The existence, therefore, of urate of ammonia implies that decomposition has taken place after secretion. This decomposition is more likely to occur in the bladder than elsewhere; and hence, calculi of urate of ammonia should be most commonly found in this viscus. Such is really the case. Urate of soda, on the other

hand, is the normal condition in which uric acid exists in solution; and if ammonia alone be produced by decomposition, the urate will be found in this form. Again, if, from decomposition, a stronger acid than the uric be developed, this acid will unite with the soda, the result will be a deposit of uric acid alone. It is exceedingly rare for urine, on its emission, to contain free uric acid or urates as a deposit. It is apparently so, for these changes are produced in a short time from the metamorphosis of the pigment into lactic acid, and sometimes also, acetic acid, by the influence of the mucus of the urinary passages." This he imputes to what Sherer had called "acid urinary fermentation." The ferment can easily be removed by boiling fresh urine, by adding alcohol to it, or, still better, by filtering it. This fermentation can take place either out of the bladder or before it is voided. For this reason Dr. Frick could no longer recognize a uric acid diathesis, inasmuch as the increased amount is simply due to a departure from ordinary physiological laws; and the deposit, to changes taking place in effete organic matter. In the same way, phosphoric acid, being a normal constituent of urine, is derived from the blood, and the amount is increased only in one class of diseases, and that is inflammation of the brain itself, it being a phosphorized tissue. Thus there is no ground for the phosphatic diathesis theory. Dr. Frick calls attention here to the fact how exceedingly common it is to find the phosphates in the urine of persons who, from paralysis or other causes, have lost the ability to empty their bladder, or who have chronic inflammation of this organ. In this latter case, an undue amount of altered mucus is secreted, which, acting as a ferment upon the urea, produces as a result, ammonia, by which the acid reaction of the urine is removed, and the phosphates at the same time deposited. We must, therefore, look for the causes of phosphatic calculi almost entirely in the bladder itself, renal calculi being nearly exclusively of oxalate of lime and uric acid. In regard to oxalate of lime, Lehmann had shown it to be an ingredient of healthy urine, by exposing it out of doors to a temperature just below 32° Fahr., by which means the water alone freezes; the urine concentrates slowly, and the crystals are found in the deposit, in the form of octahedra. These chief constituents of calculi, uric acid, the phosphates and oxalate of lime, being healthy constituents of the urine, a deposit of any one of them by no means proves it is in excess. It may even be coincident with a diminution, and therefore it is fair to conclude, with Dr. Frick, that these diatheses, as they were called, do not really exist. Having established this point, he shows that calculi are most common in England, Holland, and in the northwestern part of France, where there is a great humidity of the air. This unusual amount of vapor in the atmosphere has the indirect effect, as is familiarly known as to the bronchi, of irritating the mucous passages generally, and of those of the urinary organs in particular, by interfering with the normal action of the skin, and thus giving the kidneys extra duty, and altering the mucous epithelium either in quantity or quality. Moreover, analyses have shown other facts having an important bearing upon this point. For we now know that these calculi contain much animal matter, sometimes

as nuclei, in the shape of clots of blood, mucus or epithelium; and calculi are frequently met with where there has been stricture of the urethra, disease of the prostate, and organic disease of the kidneys, ureter, and bladder. Then again, it has been long observed that foreign substances in the bladder act almost invariably the part of nuclei of calculi. These facts all appear to render Dr. Frick's views correct, in attributing to morbid secretions, whether blood, albumen, or epithelial, resulting from chronic or acute irritation of the bladder, the credit of the formation of calculi, and not, as has been heretofore supposed, to the composition of the urine. Such being the case, in order to prevent their formation or re-formation, he advises that the remedies be addressed to the urinary passages themselves, and not to their secretions. See essay on the "Formation of Urinary Calculi," 1858. This article shows how unwilling he was to grope on in the dark, taking for granted what other men had written. He thus searches after truth and throws valuable light upon important points in pathology. Dr. Frick's last publication was one made by his class, being his lecture on diuretics. It is a clear exposition of his views on the action of a class of remedies which he had thoroughly studied. It is scientific, yet very practical. We have thus traced, step by step, Dr. Frick's career, short in duration, but valuable in its results to science. Our motive has been to do justice to his talents and his labors; and to leave on record for those who follow him his bright example, demonstrating how much can be accomplished by persevering industry, and unwavering adherence to high principle and truth. For a due appreciation of the force of Dr. Frick's character, it ought to be known that, from the moment of his commencing his medical studies, to the time of his receiving the appointment at the university, he was struggling under the depressing influence of pecuniary embarrassment. His proud spirit was almost broken from feeling so acutely the sting of temporary obligation from even his own brothers; yet he never flagged in the study and investigation of the truth. Nor could offers, which we know were made to him to go into business of a very lucrative kind, tempt him to abandon the profession of his choice and of his affections. Before concluding this narrative with the last sad and painful scenes of his life, we must be allowed to speak of the high estimate in which he was held in his native city by his professional brethren. He was considered, not only as occupying an eminent position in science, but as destined to be a prominent practitioner; for, with all his high scientific attainments he was exceedingly practical, and his investigations had a direct bearing upon practical medicine. He was looked up to with reverence by the men of his own date; and, over the younger men, he had unbounded influence. His elders in medicine had already learned his value, and were availing themselves of his knowledge in consultations. He was acknowledged to be the very man for the times, in which a great revolutionary movement was going on in medical doctrines, when some were disposed, in the reaction from polypharmacy to go to the other extreme, and become skeptical of the value of therapeutical agents. He was not credulous, but he did not permit his incredulity to shake

his belief in all medication. He was not willing to be led by tradition in medical science, but he was ready to trust the statements of others, when they were based upon reliable experiments. He had, it is true, very little confidence in the mere dicta of men, however eminent, because no one knew better than he did upon how loose and unscientific foundations the reputation of drugs had often commenced. He was conservative in the true sense of the word. He was for preserving the truly valuable of the old in medicine, and only in favor of the new, when it was the growth of healthful progress. With all his enthusiasm, he was deliberate in the formation of his opinions, and never intolerant of those who differed from him. As a practitioner, he was highly esteemed, for he was sympathizing, kind, and attentive. He was thorough in his examinations, and careful and watchful in his treatment. Dr. Frick had been connected with the university for two years with entire satisfaction to all parties, and as he advanced in reputation and in practice, he devoted himself with increased energy to the acquisition of knowledge. He seemed about to reap the fruit of all his labor, and to have his patience rewarded by a success in life, of which he might have been proud. He was attending to the active duties of his noble avocation, cheered by his present prosperous state and buoyant with bright hopes of the future. He was the pride of his friends and the ornament of his profession. On Tuesday, March 20, 1860, he performed, at the infirmary, the operation of tracheotomy upon a negro woman who was sinking from epidemic diphtheria. From early childhood he had shown peculiar susceptibility to idiopathic poisons. He never attended a case of scarlet fever that he did not suffer with his throat. So in this instance, in attempting to save the life of this poor creature, he, apparently at least, inhaled the poison, and the next day he complained of some soreness about his throat, notwithstanding which, in the afternoon, he went to the funeral of a friend, and stood in the graveyard on the damp ground with his head uncovered, when there was blowing a chilling March wind. That night he had a severe chill, with increased swelling and pain about the throat, and the next morning—Thursday—when his uncle and friend, Dr. John Buckler, was called to him, already the foul disease had taken a firm hold upon him, and the membrane characteristic of diphtheria was forming. From this time his sufferings became very acute, and the disease advanced in malignancy, notwithstanding both Dr. Buckler and Prof. George W. Miltenberger brought to bear all the resources of the art, with the skill for which they are so distinguished. The agony in deglutition was so great that it was almost impossible for him to accomplish it. Friday and Saturday were days of intense suffering. He went from chair to chair, from bed to lounge, wandering about the room, trying every position that might bring breath, and with it ease. His frame was worn out for since Tuesday night he had no sleep and could get none. Saturday evening the dark shadow of the result was unmistakable, from his cold, cyanosed cutaneous surface and his depressed pulse. His physicians decided that tracheotomy could not benefit him, for he was sinking, not from mechanical trouble in his larynx, but from the depressing

influence of the poison itself upon his whole system. He was aware of this, yet he himself urged it, saying that it would afford him some temporary relief. They reluctantly consented, and the operation was performed, and after it, all were rejoiced they had yielded to his entreaties, for it enabled him to take a refreshing sleep. But this with all else that was done for him, was of no real avail. Those who were with him that last night of suffering can never forget it. But still more indelibly is there impressed upon their memories the calm, manly courage with which he met the approach of death, of which he was perfectly aware. His beautiful submission to God's will and his fortitude were worthy of the Christian. "Never," said Dr. Buckler, "never shall I forget the manner in which he arose from his bed, seated himself in the chair, directed how the light should be placed so as to cast no shadow on the hand of the operator, handed the bistoury, and placing his finger on the spot, threw back his head with a courage perfectly heroic." He died with his devoted wife by his side, surrounded by mother, sister, and brothers, and in the arms of a friend whom he had summoned that night to his dying bed, and who loved him as a brother. His death in his thirty-seventh year, although deeply regretted, was not untimely, for he had completed the work his Father had given him to do, and had done it well. He has left his mark, his impress upon his generation. Young as he was in years, he was eminent in science, skillful in his art, high in the esteem of all who knew him, and his memory is cherished in the hearts of the many who loved him.

FULLER, Henry Joseph, of New Bridge, Oregon, was born in Vergennes, Addison county, Vt., June 3, 1853. He is the son of Ezra Fuller and Caroline (Jordan) Fuller, both parents being of French descent. He received his early education in Hopkinton, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and studied medicine under the preceptorship of R. G. Scroggs, Professor of Physiology in the Miami Medical College of Ohio. In 1876-77, he attended medical lectures at the Louisville Medical College. He married March 14, 1875, Mary Ellen, daughter of Samuel Hushaw, of Prairie City, Ill. He located in Millbrook, Kan., where he was engaged in general practice for several years; his medical education was supplemented by attending the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Chicago, Ill., where he was appointed assistant in the chair of Gynecology. Soon after this he was appointed a member of the State Board of Health of Kansas; and was also appointed surgeon for the K. P. Railroad, which position he retained until his removal to Baker City, Oregon, in 1888. He has devoted himself to gynecology, and acquired great experience and national wide reputation as a quick and skillful diagnostician and operator. He is a member of several medical societies. In 1889 he contributed several articles to medical literature.

GAERTNER, Frederick, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was born July 25, 1860, at Fort Russell, Madison county, Ill. He is of German descent, and a relative of the distinguished anatomist of the same name. His father came to America in 1848, and first settled in St. Louis, Mo., but after a few years became a citizen of Illinois. From 1866 to 1876 young Gaertner attended a country school at the old Fort Russell. From

1876 to 1879 his father sent him to the St. Louis High School, and also gave him a business course at the Mound City Commercial College, from which he graduated, and in 1879 he entered the St. Louis Medical College as a junior student, when the late John T. Hodgen, the eminent surgeon, was as yet at the head of the medical faculty. During the summer vacation young Gaertner did not go home as the other students did, but remained in the office of his preceptor, Dr. Joseph Pogue, of Edwardsville, Ill., for study. In 1882 he graduated, receiving the degree M. D. from the St. Louis Medical College; he also received instructions and attended the clinics at St. Johns, Sisters and St. Louis City Hospitals. The young doctor was at once sent to Europe to enter upon a thorough training in medicine and surgery, and especially to get a thorough knowledge of the use and application of the microscope. Dr. Gaertner had seen by this time that it was an impossibility to become a scientific and practical physician without first having mastered microscopy. He therefore,



Frederick Gaertner..

in 1882, entered upon a thorough course at the Königlichen-Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität zu Berlin, and upon private and special courses with Professors Virchow, Langenbeck, Schröder, Westphal, Martin, Fritsch, DuBois Raymond, Liebrich, Guttman and others. He studied surgery and surgical pathology with Prof. Von Langenbeck; with Virchow, he studied microscopy, pathology and pathological histology. In the summer vacations he secured special permits from Prof. Virchow to work in his pathological and histological laboratories, where he experimented upon living cats, dogs and rabbits. At Berlin he attended the clinics at the Königlichen-Charité-Krankenhaus, and also the Poliklinik in dem Königlichen-Universitäts-Klinikum, and Chirurgischen-Klinikum. During the years 1883 and 1884, at Vienna, Austria, he studied

medicine, surgery and microscopy. At Vienna, he had private and special courses with Professors Billroth, Brücke, Schenk, Kundrat, Bamberger, Schnitzler, Schrötter, Gruber, Uitzmaun, Dittle, Braun, Kaposi and others. With Professors Rokitsansky, Kundrat and his assistants, Doctors Kolisko and Zemaun, he studied gross pathology, pathological histology, microscopy, and the technique of post-mortem examinations. From the K. K. Universität zu Wien (Vienna University) he received his degree D. M. (Doctor der Medicin), and honorary certificates of proficiency from all the professors at the Vienna University, at the Kaiserlichen und Königlichen Allgemeinen Krankenhause, Allgemeinen Poliklinik, and in dem Anatomischen Institute des Ehemaligen Josephinums. He received special permits to visit the wards regularly and treat the patients. From Vienna he went to Strassburg to complete his studies with Professors Von Recklinghausen, Hoppe-Seyler, Schwalbe, Goltz, Jolly, Lücke, Schmiedeberg, Freund, Kussmaul Laqueur and others. With Prof. Hoppe-Seyler he studied pathological and physiological chemistry, and with Prof. Von Recklinghausen he worked in his pathological laboratory and studied pathology, pathological anatomy, pathological histology, the technique of post-mortem examinations and microscopy. From the University of Strassburg he received the degrees of A. M. and M. D.; he also attended the remarkable clinics of Professors Kussmaul and Lücke, at the St. Stepan Hospital at Strassburg. Thence he visited the Hospital Generale de Paris, Pasteur's Inoculating Institution, the hospitals in London and Dublin, whence he returned home. He soon after located in Pittsburgh to practice his profession, that of medicine and microscopy. Dr. Gaertner is not only an eminent physician, but a scientist and microscopist. He has a collection of 6,000 slides of microscopic specimens, histological and pathological tissue—even embryonic tissue—which he values very highly as the result of his own labor. Of late years Dr. Gaertner's contributions to the magazines and scientific journals are principally articles of scientific and microscopic nature, all with an objective point of view. He does not write regularly for any publication or magazine, but when his time permits, indulges in the "*co-coethes scribendi*," which is growing more severe as he grows older. Dr. Gaertner is editor of several scientific magazines and journals, and has a world-wide reputation as a writer, observer and investigator. He is also associate editor of the *Dental and Surgical Microcosm*; associate editor of the *International Journal of Microscopy and Natural Science*; associate editor of the *Observer*, another microscopical journal, of Portland, Conn., and collaborator of the *Bacteriological World*, of Battle Creek, Mich. He enjoys a very large and extensive practice in Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, and is very frequently called into court as expert witness in medico-legal cases. Recently he has written several articles of length, as follows: "Concerning the Differentiation of Black Pigment in the Liver, Spleen and Kidneys from Coal-dust Deposits;" "Concerning the Rules and Application of Reichert's Haemometer;" "The Microscope the Principal Factor in Discriminating Medical, Medico-Legal and Legal Complications;" "Vivisections" (*American Naturalist*); "The Unavoid-

able Application of the Haemometer in the Differentiation of Surgical and Gynecological Complications;" "Hayes' Process of Generating and Applying Anesthetics;" "Koch's Discoveries, and His Cure for Tuberculosis;" "Asiatic Cholera—Its Cause and its Preventive" (in the *International Medical Magazine* of January, 1893); "The Grapho-Prism and its Use;" "The Microscope" (in the *October Arena*), and many other scientific articles too numerous to mention. All of his work and articles are based upon the highest scientific advancement, advocating in all respects a higher education, both progressive and aggressive, characterized by terseness of expression and a marvelous significance. Four years ago he was offered by two different medical institutions the Chair of Professor of Pathology and Pathological Histology, which he declined. Dr. Gaertner has already credited to his reputation as a bold surgeon several capital surgical operations; two laparotomies, and one gastrotomy (a resection of the pyloric end of the stomach) for cancer, with apparently good results. He is a great advocate of the introduction of compressed air into the lungs, especially by the fanning process; he claims to have kept patients alive for hours and days, when in condition of collapse and extreme weakness.

GAILLARD, Edwin Samuel, of Louisville, Ky., was born January 16, 1827, in Charleston district, S. C., and died February 1, 1885. He graduated in the South Carolina University, in December, 1845, and at the Medical College of South Carolina, with the first honor, in March, 1854, settling the same year in Florida, where he practiced until March, 1857, when he removed to New York, going the following August to Europe, and returning the following November. In March, 1861, he went from New York to Baltimore, and two months later he joined the Confederate Army at Richmond. He was appointed assistant surgeon of the First Maryland Regiment, in May, 1861; surgeon of the same regiment, and also brigade surgeon in August, 1861; medical inspector of the Army of Virginia in September, 1861; medical director of one-half of the army, in October, 1861; a member of the medical examining board of the Army of Virginia, in December, 1861; medical director of the Department of Aquia, in March, 1862; medical director of one-half of the army around Richmond, in May, 1862, losing his right arm in the battle of the Seven Pines, May 29, 1862, but reporting for duty the following August; medical director of the Department of North Carolina and Virginia, being in charge of all the hospitals of these two States, in September, 1862, shortly after which he was invalided for three months; medical inspector of the Hospital Department of Virginia, in April, 1863; and in December, 1863, general inspector of the Confederate hospitals, serving in that capacity till the close of the war. In May, 1865, he took up his residence in Richmond, Va., whence in May, 1868, he removed to Louisville, Ky. In 1861, he received the Fisk Fund prize, and in 1865 the prize of the Georgia Medical Association; he founded, in January, 1866, the *Richmond Medical Journal*, which he moved to Louisville, in 1868, and published there under the name of the *Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal*; and established the *American Medical Weekly*, in July, 1874. Dr. Gaillard was a vig-

orous writer, and one of the most noted medical journalists of the country, but on account of the loss of his right hand he performed his professional and literary work under the greatest difficulty. In August and October, 1873, he received from the University of North Carolina the degrees of A. M. and LL. D. He was a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Louisville, of which he was elected president, in December, 1868; the various other medical societies of Louisville; the Richmond Academy of Medicine, of which he was elected president in 1867; the Kentucky State Medical Association; the American Mutual Benefit Association of Physicians, of which he was elected president, in March, 1875; and the American Medical Association; a corresponding member of the Louisville Obstetric Society, and of the Boston Gynecological Society; an honorary member of the South Carolina Medical Association; and an honorary and corresponding member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Arkansas; and was formerly a member of the Florida State Medical Society, of which he was elected vice-president, as also annual orator. In June, 1867, he was made Professor of General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy in the Medical College of Virginia; and in May, 1868, he was elected to the same chair in the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, of which he became dean. In August, 1869, he was appointed Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and General Pathology in the Louisville Medical College of which he was the first dean. He was married in 1856, to Jane Marshall Thomas, daughter of the Rev. Ed. Thomas, of Charleston, S. C., who died in April, 1860, leaving no children; and, October 5, 1865, to Mary Elizabeth Gibson, daughter of Prof. C. B. Gibson, of Richmond, Va., and granddaughter of Prof. Wm. Gibson, of the University of Pennsylvania. By this marriage four children survived him.

GALBRAITH, Thomas S., of Seymour, Ind., was born in Bartholomew county, Ind., March 9, 1846. His early education was obtained at Hartsville College. He attended a full course of medical lectures at the University of Michigan in 1864 and 1865, and was graduated from the Ohio Medical College, in the class of 1866. He commenced the practice of his profession in Bartholomew county. In 1870, he located in Seymour, where he still resides. In 1877, Dr. Galbraith spent four months in post-graduate studies in New York City, where he had the good fortune to meet such eminent men in the profession as Edmund R. Peasley and J. Marion Sims. During the winter of 1880, and again in the winter of 1881, he was at Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York, under the instruction of Dr. Paul F. Mundi, in the diseases of women. In 1886, he spent a few months abroad, visiting hospitals in Ireland, Scotland and England. Dr. Galbraith has made frequent contributions to medical Journals, mainly on the subjects of gynecology and obstetrics. In 1879, he originated a new procedure in obstetric practice—"The Dislodging of Locked Twins," an account of which was published in the *American Journal of Obstetrics*, Vol. XV (1882), page 919; also mentioned in Parvin's Text Book of Midwifery. In 1887, without solicitation on his part he was elected to the superintendency of the Indiana Hos-

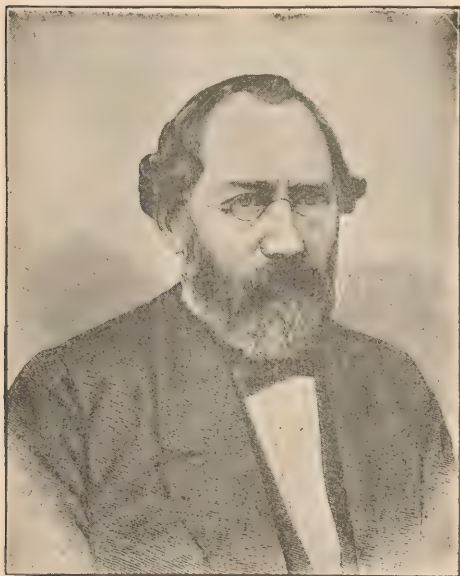


T. S. Galbraith.

pital for the Insane (now known as the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane). The work of the hospital during his administration was maintained at a high state of efficiency. The position, however, proved to be undesirable owing to the many political complications in which the trustees were involved. In 1889, he resigned and returned to Seymour, where, in 1891, he established a private sanitarium for the treatment of the diseases of women, which is now in successful operation.

GALL, Alois D., of Indianapolis, Ind., was born in Wiel-die-Stadt, Wurtemberg, March 16, 1814, and died February 11, 1867. His early life was spent in his native town. With a decided bent for learning and an aptness in acquiring knowledge he was sent to Stuttgart and there continued his studies. On completing his course, his young and adventurous spirit which desired expansion it could not then find in his own country prompted him to seek in the United States a field for the exercise of his ability. In 1842, therefore, he came to America and settled in Green Bay, Wis., where he purchased land and remained one year, after which he removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., and studied medicine with Dr. Gross. After his graduation in medicine he established himself at Zellianoble, whence, after a year of active and laborious practice, he removed to Slippery Rock and subsequently to Portersville, in Pennsylvania. The struggles of the young physician need not be here enumerated. The early days of his practice in those villages, in the Keystone State, were a rugged discipline that gave him strength and courage for other and larger fields in the years to come, and enabled him to bear greater responsibilities. In 1847 he removed to Indianapolis, Ind., where he at once established a successful practice, which was continued until 1853, when he was appointed United States Consul at Antwerp, Belgium, which position he held through the administrations of Presi-

dents Pierce and Buchanan. In this responsible position he merited and received the hearty approbation of his government and of all her citizens with whom he came in contact, discharging all the duties of his office with honor to himself and credit to the power he represented. As an illustration of this, it is said that he was exceedingly popular with all American captains who put in at the port of Antwerp, and that as an expression of their appreciation of his fidelity to the United States, and the interest of her citizens abroad, they presented him with a beautiful and elaborately wrought gold-headed cane, which he always counted among the chief of his treasures. In 1860 he returned to Indianapolis to be met with the warmest greetings of old and appreciative friends, and resumed his professional labors. In 1861, feeling the call of duty, he entered the army as surgeon of the Thirtieth Indiana Volunteers. Within a brief period he was appointed brigade surgeon, and later, his ripe experience as a physician and surgeon becom-



Alois D. Gall.

ing known, medical director of General Peck's Corps. After three years of arduous duty in the field, resulting in the impairment of his health, he resigned. Previous to returning home the officers of his regiment, who well knew his army service and the self-sacrificing spirit in which they had been given, presented him a magnificent sword as a testimonial of their appreciation and esteem. Returning to civil life he again entered upon the duties of his profession, which continued to engross his attention until his death, which occurred about three years afterward from an attack of apoplexy. His wife, to whom he was married in Stuttgart in 1839, and one daughter and two sons survived him, the oldest of the sons being at this date treasurer of the State of Indiana. Dr. Gall was of a warm and sanguine temperament and genial as summer to his friends, whose name was legion. To the younger mem-

bers of the profession was this kindness most freely given, and his encouragement, advice and assistance many of the most prosperous physicians of Indianapolis now hold as a sweet and pleasant recollection. He was a Mason of high degree, and a sterling Democrat, much relied upon in the counsels of his party. He cared nothing for the honor and emoluments of office for himself, his inclination and duty keeping him in the path of his chosen avocation. There are numerous anecdotes of his heroism current in the profession to-day, for he was a man who shirked no duty and was absolutely without fear.

GARRETSON, James Edmund, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Wilmington, Del., October 4, 1828. Receiving his preliminary education at the Mantua Classical Institute, Delaware, he was subsequently for several years engaged in medical study under the supervision of private teachers, having attended twenty-four courses, principally on anatomy, surgery and obstetrics. In 1857 he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree in 1859. In the following year he succeeded to the Lectureship of Anatomy in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy and Surgery, and in 1865 was elected Professor of the Principles and Practice of General Surgery in the Philadelphia Dental College. This position he subsequently resigned in order to accept the appointment of Oral Surgeon to the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Garretson is ex-president of the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital and Emeritus, Professor of Oral and General Clinical Surgery in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia. For the past twenty-five or thirty years he has restricted his practice as closely as possible to the treatment of surgical diseases, especially devoting himself to the study of diseases of the mouth, jaws and face. As a surgical author he has published "Diseases and Surgery of the Mouth, Jaws, and Associate Parts," and "A System of Oral Surgery." He has also been a considerable as well as a successful contributor to general literature, his best known works being, "Odd Hours of a Physician," "Thinkers and Thinking," "Two Thousand Years After; or A Talk in a Cemetery," and "Hours with John Darby."

GARVER, John James, of Indianapolis, Ind., was born at Silver Lake, Ohio, February 14, 1845; and is of Scotch descent. In early life he assisted his father in conducting a farm. His literary education was obtained at Fairview High School, Ohio, and at a commercial school at Dayton, in the same State. He enlisted as a private soldier, January 30, 1862, in the Seventy-first Ohio Infantry, and served four years, participating in the battle of Shiloh, and those of the Atlantic campaign, and was in the battles of Columbia, Franklin, and of Nashville, Tenn. His regiment was, at the close of the war, ordered to the Rio Grande river, to prevent the Mexicans from crossing into the United States. During his service in the army he was offered, but declined, a lieutenant-colonel's commission of the Sixteenth United States Colored Troops. On returning to Ohio he engaged in the drug business for several years. In 1870 he commenced the study of medicine, with Dr. Oliver Crook, of Dayton (a brother of General George Crook, United States Army), as his preceptor, and was grad-



John J. Garver.

nated at the Ohio Medical College, in 1876, and then located at Indianapolis, Ind., where he has continued in a very successful general medical and surgical practice ever since. In 1881 he was elected superintendent of the City Dispensary, and served for five years, during which time he rendered very effective service to those entitled to its benefit as well as to the municipal government. In 1888, he was elected commissioner of the public schools, and has taken great interest in educational affairs, holding this position four years. In 1889, he received the appointment of United States examining surgeon for pensions, a position which he also held for a like period. Dr. Garver is a member of the Indiana State Medical Society and American Medical Association; and has written an important paper on general medicine. He has been a member of the Marion County Medical Society since 1881, and on January 3, 1893, was unanimously elected president of this organization.

GEDDINGS, William H., of Aiken, S. C., was born in Charleston, April 23, 1838, and died at Bethlehem, N. H., after a short illness on August 27, 1892. Dr. Geddings was the youngest son of the late Dr. Eli Geddings, of Charleston, S. C., and a brother of the late Dr. Frederick Geddings, of the same city, and Dr. Edward Geddings, of Augusta, Ga. Of a family of distinguished physicians he was himself one of the brightest ornaments of his profession in the United States. He first studied medicine at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, at Charleston, and afterwards prosecuted his studies in the universities of Vienna, Berlin, Prague and Paris. At the commencement of the war between the States Dr. Geddings entered the Confederate Army in the line of his profession, and shortly afterward rose to the position of Chief Medical Purveyor of the Army of Northern Virginia, which high office he filled with distinc-

tion until the close of the war. He then settled in New York City and commenced the practice of his profession, but the health of Mrs. Geddings becoming impaired by the Northern climate, Dr. Geddings on that account moved South to Aiken in 1869, where he had ever since been continuously engaged in active practice; but for the past twelve years or more he had also engaged in a summer practice at Bethlehem, N. H., returning each fall to Aiken, the place he loved, where he was highly esteemed and enjoyed a lucrative practice, especially among the large number of visitors who were suffering with pulmonary diseases. Dr. Geddings was a learned and strong man and a great physician. It was not only as a successful practitioner that Dr. Geddings became noted. He also attained a national reputation for his learning and as a distinguished writer on medical and scientific subjects. His writings are numerous, and he contributed freely to the medical journals, especially on climatology and the diseases of the respiratory organs. He also contributed many articles on Dermatology, having been at one time a pupil of the great Hebra. The latest of these was "A Contribution to the History of Leprosy on the Eastern Coast of the United States," which excited much interest among dermatologists. He prepared the article "Aiken" in Wood's "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences." Perhaps one of his best articles was that on "Bronchial Asthma," prepared for "A System of Practical Medicine by American Authors," edited by Dr. Wm. Pepper. At the time of his death he was a member of the following societies: The American Medical Association, The South Carolina Medical Association, The Climatological Association, and the Dermatological Association.

GERRISH, Millard F., of Seymour, Ind., was born at Paris, Jennings county, that State, February 27, 1856. He is of English descent. His father, Dr. J. W. F. Gerrish, was an eminent physician and army surgeon (surgeon Sixty-seventh Indiana Infantry). His early education was that of common schools, and subsequently graduated at the Shields High School of Seymour in 1877. He entered his father's office as a student of medicine in 1872. He married Violet, daughter of James Molseed, of Philadelphia, Pa., April 3, 1879. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1881, receiving honorable mention of thesis "The Etiology of Typho-Malarial Fever." Also receiving the degree of Ph. D. at the same school the same year; returning home, he at once entered the practice of his profession, supplementing his medical education at the New York Polyclinic in 1888. Like his father, being an admirer of surgery, he has met with unbounded success, being remarkably successful in railway injuries, and was surgeon to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for eight years, and is surgeon to P., C., & St. L. R. R., Louisville Division. He has been indefatigable in his efforts to be among the shining lights of his profession, and in the alleviating of suffering humanity. He was one of the first to telegraph his services to the Johnstown sufferers. He is a permanent member of the American Medical Association, Association Railway Surgeons, Indiana Medical Society, Mississippi Valley Medical Society, Mitchell District Medical Society, president

Jackson County Medical Society, president Board of Health of Seymour, and United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions.

GIBSON, William, of Philadelphia, was born in Baltimore, Md., March 14, 1788, and died at Savannah, Ga., March 2, 1868. He received his early education in the former city, and at St. John's College, Annapolis. He subsequently went to Princeton College, and remained during the session of 1803-4, leaving the institution before the time that his class graduated. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. John Owen, of Baltimore, and in 1806 attended a course of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania. He himself tells us that, upon his arrival in Philadelphia, he heard the first public lecture he ever listened to. It was from his distinguished predecessor, Dr. Philip Syng Physick. Struck with the peculiar appearance of that extraordinary man, and with the precepts he poured forth, his attention was riveted to every action he displayed and every word that fell from his lips. (See Introduction Lecture, November 1, 1841.) At the close of the lectures he sailed for Europe, and first repaired to Edinburgh, where he spent the summer in witnessing the private practice and operations of the celebrated John Bell, then in the zenith of his fame—in attending botanical and natural history lectures, and in devoting particular attention to hospital practice. He graduated at the University of Edinburgh, in 1809, having written a thesis entitled, "De Forma Ossium Gentilium." The materials for this inaugural Latin dissertation were obtained from the museum of Monro. It was descriptive of the different forms of the bones pertaining to the races of mankind, and has been quoted by Pritchard, and other writers, in connection with their ethnological researches. The science of ethnology was at that time almost in its infancy. On a journey from Edinburgh to London, he formed an acquaintance with a brother of Sir John Moore, commander of the British Army in Spain, who was killed at the battle of Corunna, and received from this gentleman such testimonials as enabled him to procure the means of witnessing, "in an unofficial capacity," after the arrival of the wounded in England, the important cases of gunshot wounds, and other similar injuries, which occurred at that battle. It is probable that Dr. Gibson was thus first brought into close association with Sir Charles Bell, who was at the time a practitioner of surgery in London, and who had been detailed to assist in the care of the wounded soldiers. He entered, as a private pupil, the family of Sir Charles Bell, and with his taste for artistic delineations, had ample opportunities for improvement under the direction of so consummate a teacher. In 1809 there was a galaxy of distinguished medical men, at the height of their reputation, in London, of whom Dr. Gibson has mentioned Mr. Abernethy and Sir Astley Cooper as conducing to his improvement by their interesting lectures. After his return home in 1810, after three years' absence, Dr. Gibson entered upon the practice of his profession in Baltimore, and two years afterwards was appointed to the Chair of Surgery in the University of Maryland. This institution had recently been established, and in it he was associated with Drs. Davidge, Potter, Baker, De Butts and Hall. In 1812 he served as a medical officer

in the militia of Maryland, at the time of the attack of the British on Baltimore, and in 1814 revisited Europe and fought on the side of the allied forces at the battle of Waterloo, where he was slightly wounded. He became intimate with the surgeons, Sir Astley Cooper, Velpeau, Abernethy, Hastings and Halford, and was the friend and companion of Lord Byron. Dr. Gibson not only made frequent visits to Europe, but also traveled in remote regions of Asia and Africa. In 1819, upon the death of Dr. Dorsey, when Dr. Physick was transferred to the Chair of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Gibson was elected to fill the vacant Chair of Surgery. In 1855 he resigned this chair, which he had held for thirty-six years, and was appointed Emeritus Professor of Surgery. It would be no small praise to state that Dr. Gibson fully sustained the reputation he brought with him from the University of Maryland, in the new position to which he had been called as the successor of Dr. Physick, the founder and illustrator of the Chair of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania. "As a lecturer he was clear and emphatic; his voice was distinct and melodious; his language was well chosen, and his style of enunciation was attractive. His demonstrations of surgical anatomy were readily comprehended by the student; some of them especially, as those in connection with the neck, with hernia, and with lithotomy, could not be surpassed in lucid exposition." For purposes of demonstration, Dr. Gibson had himself prepared, and procured by purchase, an ample collection of morbid structures, diseased and fractured bones, models and casts, as well as pictures of large size, illustrative of disease, or of the anatomical parts of the body involved in operations. To these were added the approved mechanical appliances of the day. In thus teaching, he set the example that has been followed extensively by other surgeons. As an operator Dr. Gibson was undoubtedly dexterous; of his operations and cases, a number were from time to time communicated to the journals. In the treatment of fracture of the thigh, he placed before the notice of practitioners of this country a modification of the apparatus known as Hagedorn's, and published a case that had been treated by it in the *Journal of Medical and Physical Sciences*. Dr. Gibson was the first surgeon to perform the Cesarean operation twice successfully to both mother and child, on the same patient. The details of the two operations have been published in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, August, 1835. Dr. Gibson published in 1824 his "Institutes and Practice of Surgery," being "Outlines of a Course of Lectures." This work was intended as a guide to the students attending his lectures, and is marked for its accuracy of style and language. It passed through six editions, having been amended and improved; the last edition (of 1841) being so enlarged as to constitute a considerable treatise on surgery. He published, in 1836, a paper entitled "A Sketch of Lithotripsy, with Cases," and in 1841 was issued his "Rambles in Europe, with Sketches of Prominent Surgeons and Physicians, Medical Schools, Hospitals, Literary Personages and Scenery." At the age of seventy, having acquired a fortune, he retired from practice and removed to Newport, R. I. He died while sojourning in the South at the advanced age of eighty years.

GIFFEN, Robert Emmett, of Lincoln, Neb., was born in Coatsville, Chester county, Pa., August 25, 1859. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, James E. Giffen, was Principal of the Chester County Academy, and comes of an old Scotch family. His mother, Mary Jane (Galt) Giffen, is of one of the oldest families in Lancaster county, Pa., her forefathers having settled there in the days of William Penn. His early education was confined to winter school and night study, and at the age of sixteen taught one term in a district school. The following spring, 1876, he went to New York City and became a student of Dr. Joseph W. Howe; who placed him in St. Francis Hospital during the summer, where he learned the first rudiments of surgery. He took his first course at the University of New York, then at Bellevue Hospital Medical College from which



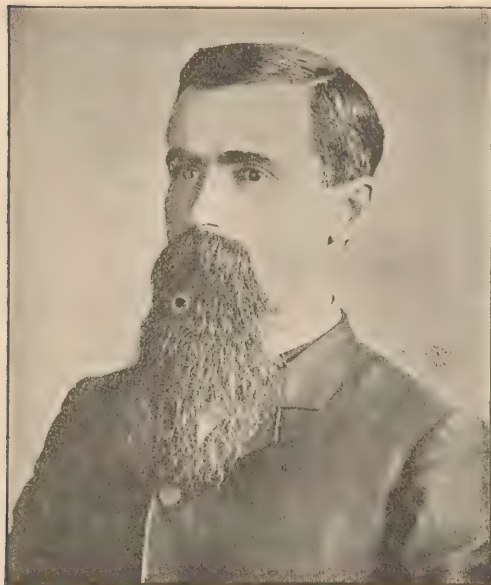
Robert Emmett Giffen

he graduated March 1, 1880. He entered Charity Hospital the same year as house surgeon for two years, then for three years his time was divided among the Maternity Hospital, New York Dispensary, Demilt Dispensary and Children's Hospital. He then returned to his old home in Chester county, Pa., where he remained until the spring of 1887, when he located in Lincoln, Nebr., turning the greater part of his study and work to surgery. In 1889 he succeeded in founding a hospital which was placed under the control of the Sisters of St. Francis. He has performed thirty-three abdominal sections without a death, has trephined for depressed fracture of skull several times with perfect result, a number of times for vesical calculi, and perineal operations by the score. In 1890 he was elected to the Chair of Medical Jurisprudence in the State University of Nebraska. He was the same year appointed City Physician and Chief of Staff of

St. Elizabeth Hospital. He is a member of his county and State medical societies and Colonel and Surgeon-General National Guard, Neb.

GIHON, Albert Leary, of the United States Navy, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1833, and graduated first in his class at the Philadelphia high school in 1850; studied medicine and graduated from the Philadelphia Medical College in 1853. In the same year he became Professor of Chemistry in the Philadelphia Medical College, holding the chair until the following year, when he resigned to enter the medical department of the navy. He was appointed assistant surgeon on May 1, 1855, and attached to the sloop "Levant" of the East India squadron, and served in that vessel until 1858. During that year he was attached to the brig "Dolphin," forming part of the Brazil squadron and the Paraguay expedition. In 1859 he was promoted to passed assistant surgeon. August 1, 1861, he was commissioned as surgeon. From 1862 to 1865 he served on board the sloop "St. Louis," engaged on special service. During 1866-67 was on duty at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and from 1868 to 1870 on board the storeship "Idaho," attached to the Asiatic squadron. In 1872, he was promoted to be Medical Inspector, with the relative rank of Commander, and in 1879, Medical Director, with rank of Captain. In 1887 he was stationed at Mare Island, California, but is now on special duty at New York City. His published works are, "Practical Suggestions in Naval Hygiene," 1871; "The Need of Sanitary Reform in Ship Life," "Sanitary Common Places Applied to the Navy," 1877; "Prevention of Venereal Diseases by Legislation," 1882, and numerous professional papers published in the reports of his department, and in the medical journals. He is also a constant contributor to magazines and newspapers. Dr. Gihon is an honored and active member of the American Medical Association, and has attended the meetings for many years in the capacity of delegate from the medical department of the United States Navy.

GILLESPIE, Green B., of Covington, Tipton county, Tenn., was born in Gordon county, Ga., in 1844, of an old South Carolina family of Scotch-Irish descent. He received an academical education, and served in the Confederate Army during the latter part of the war as a private in the First Regiment of Cavalry from his native State. He read medicine under Dr. Howard of Fulton, Miss., and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Nashville, and Vanderbilt University in 1875. He commenced the practice of his profession in Chickasaw county, Miss. He removed to Moscow, Ky., in 1877. He continued the practice of his profession, forming a co-partnership with his college friend and classmate, Dr. S. M. Payne, who is now an oculist in New York City. From Kentucky Dr. Gillespie removed to Covington in 1879, and formed a co-partnership with Dr. L. Hill, Sr., one of the leading physicians of West Tennessee; which association was very pleasant for one year, when Dr. Hill retired from the practice. Dr. Gillespie has from the beginning of his professional life had a great fondness for surgery, and has turned his especial attention in that line, more particularly to the surgical diseases of women. He took a special course in gynecology in New Orleans in 1884-85: and in 1889 attended the



Dr. B. Gillespie

hospitals of London, Vienna and Berlin. His principal operations have been on the female, among which have been several laparotomies. He was the first surgeon in his State to perform Emmet's operation for the repairing of a lacerated cervix (1880). In the last two years he has opened a private sanitarium for the treatment of diseases of women. Dr. Gillespie does much in treating the eye, nose, throat and ear. He has done a number of cataract operations. The Doctor is a member of the American Medical Association; has served on the judicial council. Member of Tennessee State Medical Association; West Tennessee Medical and Surgical Association; The Tri-State Medical Association of Mississippi, Tennessee, and Arkansas; is now president for the third term of the Tipton County Medical Society. Besides doing a very large practice, the Doctor finds time to take an interest in business affairs, being president of the Farmers Union Bank, and president of a large and thriving building and loan association.

GILLIAM, David Tod, of Columbus, O., was born in Hebron, O., April 3, 1844. He is a son of William and Mary Gilliam, both of Eastern Virginia. On his mother's side he is a descendant of the Lee family, of which General Robert E. Lee was the most illustrious representative. He received a common school education, the long-cherished collegiate course being prevented by the outbreak of the war. He entered the Union service in the spring of 1861, being then but seventeen years of age—a pale, delicate boy. The change was beneficial to his health, and he remained constantly in the field until the fall of 1862, when, as commander of the rear guard of a retreating army, he was shot through the chest and taken prisoner. He was started to Libby prison, but on account of his critical condition was left by the wayside. Five weeks later, he

managed to escape, and after a perilous and fearful journey through the wilds of Western Virginia, arrived at his home at Middleport, O., to the utter surprise of every body, as he had been published dead. With shattered health he pursued his studies, clerked in a store, attended commercial college, and finally took up the study of medicine, reading at nights after his day's work was completed. He enlisted again, but was immediately discharged for physical disability. In 1866, he married Lucinda, daughter of Judge T. L. Minturn, of Athens county, Ohio. In 1871, he graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, and resumed practice at Nelsonville, O. He was an active contributor to medical literature; and in 1877 was called to the chair of General Pathology, in the Columbus Medical College, to which city he removed. Here he soon acquired a lucrative practice. In 1880 he accepted the chair of Physiology in Starling Medical College, and in 1885 that of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, in the same institution, which he has held ever since. He is also gynecologist to the St. Francis and St. Anthony Hospitals. For some years Dr. Gilliam has given special attention to gynecological work and abdominal surgery. In this latter department he has achieved a gratifying success, his rates of recoveries in the last series being ninety-five out of one hundred.



Dr. Tod Gilliam

He is the author of two books ("The Essentials of Pathology" and "The Pocket-Book of Medicine"), besides many papers on medical subjects, chiefly confined to his specialty. He is a member of the Ohio Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the International Medical Congress. His family consists of two sons and one daughter, the elder son being a physician, and his father's chief assistant; the other a lawyer of much promise.

GOELET, Augustin H., of New York City, was born near Wilmington, N. C., April 1, 1854. His father, Edward H. Goelet, was of French, and his mother, Virginia Lane Goelet, of English descent. The former was a physician prominently known throughout North Carolina, and was a direct descendant of the original Jean Goelet who came to this country with the first Dutch settlers and located on Manhattan Island. The family fled from France to Holland during the persecution of the Protestants. Of southern birth, and educated in early life at the Cape Fear Military Academy, it was natural that Dr. Goelet should have attended a southern college. After reading medicine with his father as preceptor, he entered the University of Virginia, and in 1873, graduated in some of the departments pertaining to medicine after a very severe course of study there. Of decidedly studious habits, he nevertheless found time to join his fellow-students in most of the popular under-



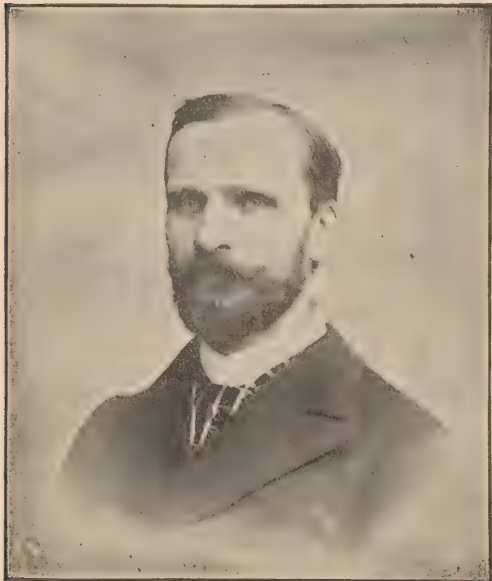
A. H. Goelet.

graduate organizations. He was there an active member of the Washington Literary Society and a prominent member of the Beta Chapter of the Zeta Psi Fraternity. Upon leaving the university he came north to continue his studies at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating in 1874. He then received a hospital appointment in the Reception Hospital, surgical department Bellevue Hospital. When Apostoli came to this country a few years ago and read a paper upon the application of electricity to certain diseases of women before the International Medical Congress at Washington, Dr. Goelet decided to investigate his claims. After two years' thorough and exhaustive investigation he became so thoroughly convinced of its value as a therapeutic agent that he visited Paris and worked with Apostoli in his clinics. As a result of his success here and abroad, the greater part of his

time is now absorbed in the treatment of special cases sent to him by brother physicians and former patients; such, for instance, as the electrolytic decomposition of tumors and the application of electricity to other diseases comprised in this special branch. Naturally of a mechanical bent of mind, he is the inventor of a modification of the Sims Speculum, known as Goelet's Speculum, and of numerous electrodes for electro-therapeutic work in gynecology. The Doctor limits his practice to gynecology, and is now regarded as the leading exponent of gynecological electro-therapeutics in this country. Dr. Goelet is a prodigious worker. Notwithstanding a large practice of the most wearing and exacting nature, he has made some very valuable contributions to the literature of our profession. He is the author of "The Electro-Therapeutics of Gynecology," published in 1892; also of various contributions to medical journal literature, among which are the following: "Dilatation and the Intra-Uterine Stem in the Treatment of Dysmenorrhœa and Sterility," "Dilatation *versus* Divulsion," "A New Suture Fastener for Silver Wire, especially adapted for Operations upon the Cervix and Perineum," "The Value of Electricity as a Substitute for Laparotomy in Diseases of the Uterine Appendages," "The Treatment of certain Pelvic Tumors by Galvano-puncture and Drainage by the Vagina," "Conservative Treatment of Diseases of the Uterine Appendages and Sequelæ," "The Rational Treatment of Uterine Displacements, based upon a Consideration of the Pathological Condition," "The Treatment of Menorrhagia and Metrorrhagia by the Galvano-caustic Action of the Positive Pole," "The Action and Application of the Faradic Current in Gynecology," "Electricity *versus* the Curette in the Treatment of Bleeding Fibroids of the Uterus." He is Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, Fellow of the New York Obstetrical Society, Fellow of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association, member of the Société Française d'Electrotherapie, and member of the New York County Medical Society. He was editor of the Archives of Gynecology, Obstetrics and Pædiatrics, in 1891 and 1892; president of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association for 1893, and was twice its vice-president. Dr. Goelet is widely known both in this country and in Europe as an expert gynecological surgeon of the most conservative type.

GOLDSPOHN, Albert, of Chicago, Ill., was born in the township of Roxbury, Dane county, Wis., September 23, 1851, of German parents. They permitted nothing but the correct German language to be spoken in the family, and, by practice and precept, inculcated the habit of constant industry. These features in his early training were of great advantage to him subsequently. Attendance at a country district school during winter sessions, when his services as the oldest child of the family were not too greatly needed to do chores and light work on his father's farm, and private study and practice of penmanship during rainy days, constituted his educational facilities up to the seventeenth year. After that time his parents secured for him better opportunities in graded schools and Northwestern College, at Naperville, Ill. From the latter institution he graduated in June, 1875, as Bachelor of Science, having completed the Latin scientific

course. In February, 1878, he graduated as Doctor of Medicine, at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and received a special certificate for attendance upon three winter and three spring courses. Six months previous to this time he entered the competitive examination for a position as interne (resident physician and surgeon) in Cook County Hospital, which position he obtained and occupied until the service, which is limited to eighteen months, expired March 1, 1879. His next object was to earn the means with which to pursue a course of post-graduate study in Europe, and for this reason he began his private practice at the suburban town of Des Plaines, Ill., sixteen miles from Chicago, because an extensive general practice is usually more quickly acquired in the country than in a large city. In this,



Albert Goldspohn

his expectations were fully realized, as he was soon occupied to the fullest extent during the greater portion of each year; but the work was very laborious and oftentimes became quite irksome from want of sleep. Six years of hard work passed here very quickly, and were rewarded by much experience. One very sad incident mars the memory of those otherwise prosperous years. This was the death of his beloved wife, formerly Miss Victoria E. Esher, to whom he was married October 22, 1879. To her devotion, sympathy and practical assistance, as well as to her constant industry and frugality, he attributes no small share of the results of his work there. On June 29, 1885, while he was himself convalescent from typhoid fever, she died at the house of relatives in Chicago, from a severe attack of the same disease, with grave complications. On October 15, of the same year, he introduced Dr. H. C. Thiele (deceased) in his

field of practice. This was more than a business transaction. Pathetic farewells were very numerous. He now discovered that former instances of intense mutual interest in cases of dangerous illness had created ties of gratitude and esteem in very many families that were still unbroken. Hereupon he went to Europe and devoted two consecutive years continuously and closely to post-graduate studies related to general surgery, and particularly to surgery incident to the diseases of women. Being thoroughly familiar with the German language, his time was divided into periods of variable lengths of attendance at the German universities of Heidelberg, Wuerzburg, Strassburg, Halle an der Saale and Berlin in succession. Since August 4, 1887, the eve of his return to America, he is married to Cornelia E. Walz. On October 15, 1887, he began practice in Chicago, and about six months later he was appointed as one of the attending surgeons to the German Hospital. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, of the Illinois State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He was appointed Professor of Gynecology at the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital in June, 1892.

GOODELL, William, of Philadelphia, son of the Rev. William Goodell, D. D., missionary to Turkey, was born on the island of Malta, October 17, 1829. He was graduated at Williams College, Massachusetts, 1851, and studied medicine at Jefferson Medical College, graduating in 1854. He married in Smyrna, Asia Minor, September, 1857, Caroline D., daughter of the late Judge Thomas S. Bell, of West Chester, Pa. He practiced his profession first at Constantinople, Turkey, and remained there till 1861, when, on account of the unsettled condition of political affairs, he removed to West Chester, Pa. In 1865 he was appointed physician in charge of the Preston Retreat, and came to Philadelphia, making a specialty of obstetrics and diseases of women. He was president of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia in 1873-74, and of the County Medical Society of Philadelphia in 1875, and vice-president of the American Gynecological Society in 1878. He is also a member of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, corresponding member of the Boston Gynecological Society, of the London Obstetrical Society, of the Imperial Medical Society of Constantinople, and member of the American Philosophical Society and Pathological Society of Philadelphia. He is Professor of Clinical Gynecology in the University of Pennsylvania, and physician in charge of the Preston Retreat. Dr. Goodell has been a prolific writer on subjects connected with his specialty and is the author of a treatise issued in 1886, entitled, "Lessons in Gynecology," which on account of its practical character has had a wide circulation, and is regarded by the profession as a work of extraordinary merit.

GOODMAN, Henry Earnest, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born at Speedwell, near the former city, April 12, 1836. He is of German descent, and grandson of an officer in the Continental army. His professional education was received in the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated M. D. in 1859. In the same year he established himself in Philadelphia, engaging in a general practice, but giving especial attention to orthopedic and ophthalmic

surgery. In May, 1861, he was commissioned surgeon of the Eighth, and in July, 1861, was made surgeon of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment; was appointed assistant surgeon of United States Volunteers May 6, and was promoted to be surgeon May 26, 1864. He subsequently served as surgeon-in-chief Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and as medical director of several army corps. In November, 1865, resigned his commission and left the service with the brevet rank of colonel of volunteers. While in the army he was, successively, surgeon in charge of the Twelfth Army Corps hospitals at Harper's Ferry, Acquia Creek and Gettysburg; after Gettysburg, was surgeon in charge of Camp Letterman, and later, of a division hospital, and was present at the battles of Ball's Bluff, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca and numerous less important engagements. Of his notable cases may be mentioned amputation of leg near the great trochanter, and performance of tracheotomy, both successful. He is a member of the College of Physicians, Pathological Society, Ophthalmological Society, Social Science Association, Academy of the Natural Sciences (all of Philadelphia), American Medical Association and American Public Health Association. From 1866 to 1872 he was port physician of Philadelphia, and since 1866 has been examining surgeon to the United States Pension Bureau. In 1868 he visited the prominent European hospitals, and attended as a delegate the convention of the British Medical Association at Oxford, and the International Ophthalmological Congress at Heidelberg. He was one of the originators of the Philadelphia Orthopaedic Hospital, and of the Pennsylvania State Hospital for Women, and has served as resident physician Blockley Almshouse; resident physician Wills' Eye Hospital, and as surgeon to the same institution; surgeon Orthopaedic Hospital; surgeon outdoor department Pennsylvania Hospital; consulting surgeon Pennsylvania State Hospital for Women, and medical adviser Widows' and Orphans' Fund Life Insurance Company, Atlanta Branch. He married, April 11, 1874, the widow of the late Gov. John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania.

GOODWILLIE, David Henderson, of New York City, was born January 26, 1834, in Barret, Caledonia county, Vt. He comes from a long line of Scotch ancestors, men and women of marked traits of character, powerful intellects, and recognized leaders in the various walks of life which they chose to follow. His father, the Rev. Thomas Goodwillie, D. D., and his grandfather, the Rev. David Goodwillie, occupied the same Presbyterian pulpit for a period of eighty years, during which time they were elected to the Vermont State legislature and other responsible civil offices, also attending to their ecclesiastical duties. Dr. Goodwillie received his preliminary and classical education principally under the direction of his father, who was for many years President of the Caledonia County Academy, at which many brilliant men commenced their career. In 1855 Dr. Goodwillie went to Edinburgh, Scotland, to commence the study of his profession in that world renowned medical metropolis. After several years of study he returned to his native country and attended

medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, from which he received the degree of D. D. S.; the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York; the University of New York and the University of Vermont which conferred on him the degree of M. D. in 1868. Dr. Goodwillie has a very logical and practical mind, and is much inclined to original scientific investigation and to invention. He has artistic ability. He was highly favored by the friendship and instruction, in private and hospital practice, of such eminent teachers as Drs. D. Hayes Agnew, and R. A. F. Penrose of Philadelphia; and Drs. J. R. Leaming, J. Marion Sims, James R. Wood, and others of New York. Very few possessed such opportunities in medical instruction, and this train-



D. H. Goodwillie

ing prepared him for his special professional work. He has said that any specialty is of more practical value, which has its origin in a personal, practical, widely extended knowledge in medical science. His professional labors are a fitting example of this truth. From his experience in private and hospital practice, he became exceedingly interested in the study of the diseases of the respiratory organs and associate parts. He devoted all his efforts to new methods, both medical and surgical in their treatment. As a result of the many years of faithful labor, he has probably the largest and most interesting collection in existence, consisting of preserved pathological specimens, colored wax casts of diseased parts, illustrations in oil, photographs, and drawings of the microscopic histology and pathology of the tissues. He has also a large amount of material in process of preparation. All of

these illustrate every form of disease of the lungs, throat, mouth, nose, ears and face. The whole collection was made by himself from cases coming under his knowledge, and contains their histories, methods of medical and surgical treatment, with the instruments devised and used by him. Dr. Goodwillie is widely known as an expert diagnostician in diseases of the respiratory and accessory organs, and as a skillful surgeon. He has performed many operations, of which he is the author. The following will indicate a few of them: In connection with a paper, "Subperiosteal Extirpation of Necrosed Bone of the Nose and Maxillae, without External Incision, and with Subsequent Reproduction of Bone and No Deformity," read before the International Congress, in London, England, in 1881. He made this operation by means of revolving surgical instruments and the electro-motor, on a patient in a London Hospital, before members of the Medical Congress. He was the first to introduce the use of the revolving surgical instruments and engine, in removing abnormal nasal or oral growths, or necrosed bone, in a paper read before the Medical Society of the County of New York, April 28, 1879 (Published in *Medical Record*, July 12, 1879). He read a paper, "Surgical Treatment of Naso-Pharyngeal Catarrh," before the American Medical Association, in 1880 (published in *Transactions*); a paper, "Electricity in Surgery, with Special Reference to its Use in the Nose, Mouth, and Throat," before the Medical Society of the State of New York, in 1891; and a paper, "Deafness as a Result of Nasal and Dental Diseases," before the New York Academy of Medicine (section in Laryngology and Rhinology), in 1889. He has written many other articles, which have been published in medical journals or books. His principal non-professional paper, "Ecclesiastical History," was delivered, by invitation of the United Presbyterian Synod of New York, at the Centennial Anniversary, August 27, 1891, of the United Presbyterian Church of Barnet, Caledonia county, Vt., of which his grandfather was the first pastor. In 1875, Dr. Goodwillie established a private hospital (the first of the kind in the country), for the better treatment of diseases of the lungs, throat, mouth, nose, ears, and face. He has now in preparation for publication, his experience in the treatment of the organs of respiration and the associate parts, fully illustrated by cases from his large experience, and now represented in his museum. He is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; member of the Medical Society of the State of New York; member of the Medical Society of the County of New York; and honorary member of the Canada Medical Society. He has been honored by these societies by appointment as delegate to represent them at other medical societies, both at home and abroad. It has been said, by one who knew Dr. Goodwillie intimately, "He is a genius, full of unlimited intellectual resources which have brought him honor in the profession which he loves; he is amiable and retiring in disposition, abounding in charities for the suffering and in good works for their relief."

GOULD, George M., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born November 8, 1848, at Auburn, Androscoggin county, Me., and is a descendant, on both the father's and mother's side, of

unmixed New England stock for six generations. His father moved to Salina, Athens county, O., in 1852, and from 1856 to 1861 the subject of this sketch lived there. In 1861, at the age of twelve, he enlisted as a drummer boy in the war, and in Company A, Sixty-third Ohio Regiment, he served until discharged from illness about two years afterward. Later in the war he enlisted again as drummer in the 141st Ohio, and served until the regiment was discharged. He was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1872. He studied at Cambridge, Mass., three years, and at Berlin, Leipzig and Paris for two years. He graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1888, and entered at once upon practice as a specialist in diseases of the eye. He is Ophthalmologist to Philadelphia Hospital, President of the American Academy of Medicine, editor of the *Medical News*, author of "The Meaning and the Method of Life, A Search for Religion in Biology," "A Pocket Medical Dictionary," and "An Illustrated Medical Dictionary," which have met with popular reception.

GRAEME, Thomas, was born in Balgowan, Scotland, October 20, 1688, and died near Philadelphia, Pa., September 4, 1772. He was one of the last of the foreign born physicians that were of prominence in colonial times. He came to this country in 1717, in the company of Sir William Keith, lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania. Having previously studied medicine, shortly after his arrival he entered into its practice in Philadelphia, occupying an eminent place in his profession throughout his life. In 1727 he was appointed naval officer at Philadelphia, was again chosen in 1741, and continued to fill the office for more than twenty years thereafter. In February, 1726, he became a member of the provincial council, in 1731, a justice of the supreme court, in which office he served for many years. In 1749 he was chosen the first president of St. Andrew's Society, and in 1751-3 was physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital, of which charity he was one of the founders. He was one of the early members of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. After a long career in medicine, in which pursuit he from time to time performed the duties of many offices of honor and public trust, he finally retired to his country seat in Bucks county, Pa., where he spent the remainder of his life. This country seat has been known by the name of Graeme Park. The influence of those intelligent and educated physicians, like Dr. Graeme, was of incalculable advantage in all the ways where science and learning in this early period of our country's history could be brought into requisition, but especially were their services important as teachers of their art and as preceptors of the rising generation.

GRAY, John Perdue, of Utica, N. Y., was born in Centre county, Pa., August 6, 1825, and died November 29, 1886. After receiving his academic education and graduating at Dickinson in 1846, he studied medicine and attended the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania where he was granted his medical degree in 1848. He early devoted attention to mental diseases, and in 1851 was appointed third assistant physician to the New York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, and two

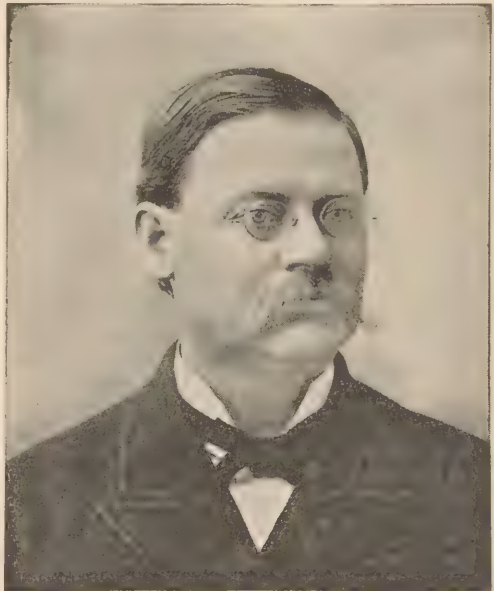


John P. Gray

years later became acting superintendent. In 1853, when the Michigan State asylum was projected, he was elected the medical superintendent and designed the plans for the new institute at Kalamazoo. In 1854 he resigned the position and became Medical Superintendent of the Utica Asylum and held this position until his death. During the thirty-five years that he served in charge of the insane he did much to better the condition of this unfortunate class in this country by improving modes of treatment, and in bringing insane paupers within the reach of hospitals. Dr. Gray also inaugurated in the various asylums of the United States a microscopical study of the brain. In 1858 he was appointed consulting manager of the State Asylum for Insane Criminals at Auburn, and acted as commissioner and adviser in establishing other asylums in New York. He has served as president of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and in 1876 of the Psychological Section of the International Medical Congress in Philadelphia, where he read a paper on "Mental Hygiene," was a member of the American Medical Association; of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutes for the Insane, and of numerous other medical organizations. He was made Professor of Psychological Medicine and Jurisprudence in Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1874, and in the Albany Medical College in 1876, and held these positions until 1882. His services as an expert on insanity were frequently employed in the courts, and he was regarded as good authority on all medical questions relating to life insurance. His management of the New York State Asylum gave that institution a wide reputation. His papers and reports relating to psychiatry were regarded as valuable contributions to science,

and his influence was felt in State legislation on the subject of insanity. He edited for many years the *American Journal of Insanity*, of which he took charge in 1854. He was much interested in all public charities, and was active in the establishment of orphan asylums, hospitals, and all societies for the relief of the destitute. In 1874 Hamilton gave him the degree of "Doctor of Laws" as a recognition of his pre-eminent medical attainments, and his professional merit also secured for him many other honors both here and abroad. His published addresses include, "Homicide in Insanity," 1857; "Thoughts on the Causation of Insanity," 1874; "Mental Hygiene," 1876; "Abstract of the Laws of New York relative to Insanity," 1878; "Heredity," 1884; and "Insanity and Some of its Preventable Causes," 1885. On March 16, 1882, he was shot by Henry Remshaw, a "lunatic", and never fully recovered from the effects of the wound. His death occurred while still in the height of his professional renown, and in one sense, he died a martyred victim to the cause in which his long and useful life had been devoted.

GREEN, George R., of Muncie, Ind., was born in Delaware county, that State, November 15, 1851. His father, Dr. A. J. Green, and mother, Massa (Johnson) Green, were of English-Irish descent. He was reared on a farm, and received his preliminary education at the Muncie High School. He began the study of medicine with his father, one of the self-made pioneer physicians of his native State, and graduated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indiana, in 1877. The year following (1878), he was granted an ad eundem degree by the Medi-

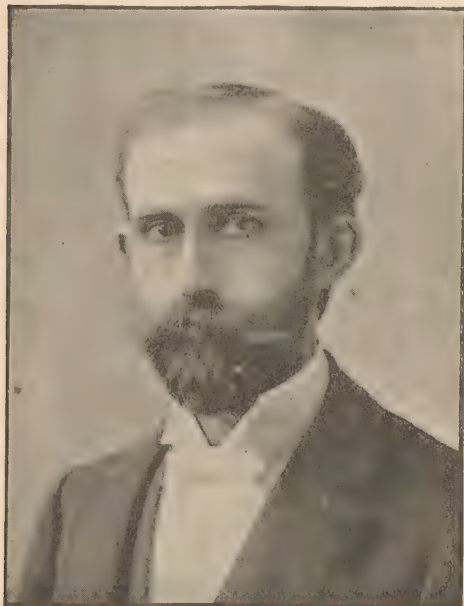


Geo. R. Green

cal College of Indiana. He was married July 20, 1878, to Miss Mary E. E. Monroe, of Muncie. During the course of his study at college he was selected from his class to be an assist-

ant to the demonstrator of anatomy, and graduated with high honors. Besides being a hard student, he has since his graduation supplemented his medical studies by a post-graduate course of instruction in the New York Polyclinic, and a course of private instruction in gynecology at the University of the City of New York. He has always practiced in his old home, in his native county, and for several years at Muncie, his time being devoted to the general practice of medicine and surgery. Dr. Green is an active member of the various local medical societies and the Indiana State Medical Society.

GREENFIELD, Charles Edward, of Chicago, Ill., was born on a farm near the little village of Brookston, Ind., December 5, 1859. His parents, Benjamin and Martha, are of English



C. E. Greenfield

and Scotch descent. Both father and mother were anxious that their son should follow in the footsteps of his father and become a farmer. But it had been young Greenfield's earliest and ever present desire to become a physician. Through the long hot days that he followed the plow, his book was his constant companion. And at the turn of the furrows out came the book for a few moments, and it was thus that he laid the foundation for the education that has been the pride of his parents and an honor to his profession. In the winter when he could be spared from the farm he was permitted to attend the district school, from which he graduated at the age of fifteen. He had made such remarkable progress and was so well versed in the elementary

studies, that before arriving at the required age he had determined to teach, and secured the license without the least effort and taught a country school three successful terms. At the age of nineteen he entered Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Ind., and continued his studies there until he was offered the principalship of the public schools at Chalmers. There young Greenfield was so successful that he abandoned public school work, only to enter the medical profession, which was his ideal. But he had long since decided to sacrifice anything to attain the goal of his ambitions, which was a thorough knowledge of the science of medicine. As a preliminary training he entered a drug store at Logansport. His work in this position gave him an extensive knowledge of drugs. Nights he spent in hard study, and by the time he felt himself ready to enter medical college he had a knowledge of medicine which some consider sufficient to justify the beginning of practice. In 1883 Greenfield entered Rush Medical College and after diligent application he graduated in 1886. Dr. Greenfield immediately located in Chicago and began practice at once. Before the Doctor had been long in the field he found a help-mate was necessary, and on January 1, 1888, he was united in marriage to Miss Edla Davey. Mrs. Greenfield possesses all of those qualifications necessary to make a husband's life a success, and his home a delight. They have one child, Benjamin, Jr., a bright and interesting little boy two and a half years of age. Dr. Greenfield, pre-eminently a self-made man, with every discouragement in youth, had only his own perseverance and ability in assisting him to surmount the obstacles in his pathway. His success attests how well they have performed their work. His untiring energy and brilliant talents have won a place for him second to none of his age. His jovial and genial disposition have secured him hosts of friends. It is safe to say that no physician on the great West Side of Chicago has any larger practice than Dr. Greenfield. Nor is his fame confined to the West Side alone. He has been elected a member of the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which position he now holds as lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and also clinical instructor of the eye and ear department of same college. He is a member of a number of secret societies, including some of the most prominent, as Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and several more. He was recently appointed by the commissioners of Cook county a member of the Board of Physicians for the county hospital. Dr. Greenfield has not reached the prime of life, and with all the recognition his attainments have received in the past, we can predict for him a still more brilliant future.

GRIFFITHS, Samuel Powell, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 21, 1759, and died there May 12, 1826. Having been classically educated at the College of Philadelphia, he studied medicine with Dr. Kuhn. He attended lectures during the troubled times of the Revolution, and graduated Bachelor of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, July 4, 1781. He then proceeded to Europe, but, on account of the war existing between Great Britain and the United Colonies, went first to France. After spending some time in attendance upon

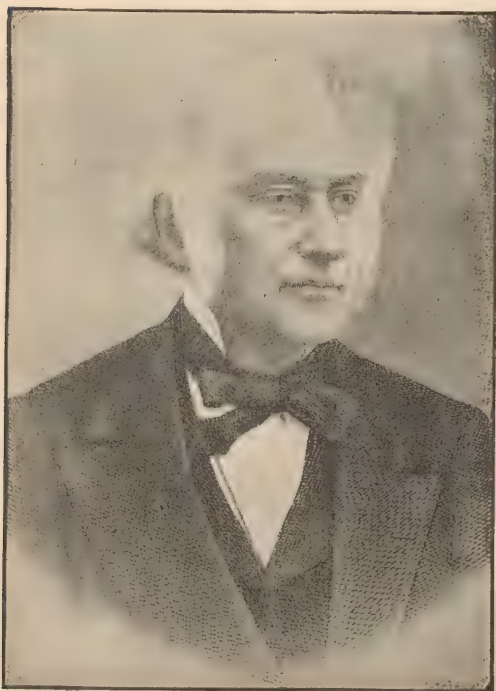
the lectures and hospitals of Paris, he went to Montpellier, where, in the winter of 1782-83, he attended a course of lectures. An attraction of this celebrated school at that time was the distinguished medical philosopher, Barthez. The following year was spent in London and at the Medical School of Edinburgh, when, after an absence of three years, he established himself in his native city. The first public enterprise in which he was engaged was the foundation of the charity which has operated so beneficially in relieving the miseries of the poor, known as the "Philadelphia Dispensary." This institution went into operation in 1786, and, either as one of its physicians or in the capacity of secretary of the board of managers, his services were given to it till the close of his useful life. From 1790 to 1796 he held the Chair of *Materia Medica* in the University of Pennsylvania, and throughout this period his lectures are said to have evinced great industry in the acquisition of useful materials, method and perspicuity in their arrangement, and zeal for the advancement of his class in solid information. But the situation of a public lecturer was not altogether congenial to his feelings, which were most gratified by an active discharge of the less conspicuous duties of life. Perhaps, too, the disinclination which he always manifested to hold any place of emolument may have exercised some influence in producing his resignation of a chair which was every year becoming more profitable, and even at that period conferred one of the highest honors within the reach of the profession. During the prevalence of yellow fever in his native city in 1793, and the epidemics of 1797, 1802 and 1805, he remained at his post, regardless of personal danger, and was of great service. From 1817 till his death, Dr. Griffiths was vice-president of the College of Physicians, and was also active in establishing, under the auspices of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends, an institution for the relief of mentally deranged persons. In consequence of his early studies in connection with *materia medica* and pharmacy, Dr. Griffiths was deeply interested in the formation of a National Pharmacopœia. In June, 1788, he was placed on a committee of the College of Physicians to form a Pharmacopœia for the use of the college, but this undertaking was permitted to slumber until 1820, when the college united with other societies for the formation of our present national work. Dr. Griffiths served upon the committee then appointed, and for this duty his former experience well qualified him. At this time he read before a convention held in Washington for the formation of a Pharmacopœia an essay on this subject, of which he was the principal author.

GRÖNER, F. J., of Grand Rapids, Mich., was born in Richmond, Pa., August 8, 1849. His parents moved to Michigan when he was five years old. He was brought up on a farm, and had very little advantage of the country schools of those days. He received the degree of B. S. from the Michigan State Agricultural College in 1874. He began the study of medicine in the office of Wm. Ikeler in Three Rivers in 1887, and graduated from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in 1880. He took post-graduate studies in New York City in 1883. He located in Big Rapids, Mich., in 1880, and was surgeon to Mercy Hospital for

ten years. He treated over seven thousand patients in the hospital, a large number of them being surgical cases, as the hospital was for the benefit of men working in the lumber woods. Dr. Gröner was one of the first to introduce aseptic and antiseptic surgery in Michigan. He moved to Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1890. He is visiting surgeon to the U. B. A. Hospital, and consulting surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital. He is a member of the Grand Rapids Academy of Medicine, Michigan State Medical Society and American Medical Association. He is a frequent contributor to medical literature, especially on surgical subjects. His papers on "Surgical Treatment of Empyema," "Operation for Spina Bifida," and "The Causes and the Remedies for Suits for Malpractice," have been largely quoted.

GROSS, Samuel David, of Philadelphia, was born near Easton, Pa., July 8, 1805, and died May 6, 1884. After a classical education at the Wilkesbarre Academy and the high school, Lawrenceville, N. J., he studied medicine with Dr. Joseph K. Swift, of Easton; subsequently he was for nearly two years a private student under Prof. George McClellan. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1828, and began practice in Philadelphia, employing his leisure hours in close study, and in translating several standard French and German medical works, which were published. In 1830 he issued his first original work, "Diseases and Injuries of the Bones and Joints," in which particular mention is made of the use of adhesive plaster as a means of extension in the treatment of fractures, now so generally employed by surgeons of this and other countries. During the same year he returned to Easton. Dr. Gross made many original contributions to surgery. In early life he made experiments on rabbits, with a view to throwing light on manual strangulation, which are described in Beck's Medical Jurisprudence. He was the first to suggest the suturing of divided nerves and tendons, wiring the ends of bones in certain dislocations, laparotomy in rupture of the bladder, and many other operations, and was the inventor of numerous instruments, including a tourniquet, an instrument for extracting foreign bodies from the ear or nose, and an apparatus for the transfusion of blood. His original investigations were varied, though often carried on with insufficient means and amidst adverse surroundings. In 1833 he became Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, and two years later Professor of Pathological Anatomy in the medical department of the Cincinnati College. Here he delivered the first systematic course of lectures on morbid anatomy ever given in the United States, and, while thus occupied, composed his "Elements of Pathological Anatomy," the first methodical treatise on the subject ever published on this side of the Atlantic or in the English language. After four years he accepted the Chair of Surgery in the University of Louisville. For ten years he labored in this lecture room, and then, in 1850, resigned to accept a similar professorship in the University of New York, just vacant by the retirement of the venerable Dr. Mott. At the end of the first session he withdrew, and, at the earnest solicitation of his former colleagues, returned to his Louisville chair. In 1856 he was elected Professor of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College,

Philadelphia, and filled that chair until within two years of his death, when he resigned on account of advancing years and a desire for repose. Dr. Gross was a very voluminous author. In addition to the works already named, he has, among others, written his "System of Surgery," upon which his posthumous fame will most probably mainly depend; it appeared in 1859, has passed through six editions, the last, issued in 1882, being thoroughly revised and brought up to the existing state of the science, and is comprised in two large volumes, illustrated by upwards of 1,400 engravings. It was translated into the Dutch language, and published at Nieuwediep, 1863, and is considered the most elaborate and ex-



S. D. Gross

haustive work on surgery ever written by one man. He edited a large work on "American Medical Biography," 1861; was one of the founders and chief editors of the *North American Medico-Chirurgical Review* (suspended at the outbreak of the war after a successful career of five years), and was the author of numerous addresses on medicine, surgery and biography, also of a "History of American Medical Literature," and of a "History of the Progress of American Surgery During the Last Century." He was a member of the American Philosophical Society; of numerous medical societies in the United States; of the Imperial Medical Society in Vienna; Medical Society of Christiana, in Norway; Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, of London; Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh; Medical Society of London, and British Medical Associa-

tion, to which, on two occasions, he was an accredited delegate. He was one of the founders and early presidents of the Kentucky State Medical Society. While in Louisville he published an elaborate and exhaustive "Report on Kentucky Surgery," in which he first established the fact that the late Dr. Ephraim McDowell, of Danville, in that State, was justly entitled to the honor of being the father of ovariectomy, until then erroneously ascribed to other surgeons. Shortly after settling in Philadelphia, he founded, in conjunction with Dr. Da Costa, the Philadelphia Pathological Society, of which he was the first president and which now embraces a membership of nearly one hundred and fifty. In 1867 he was elected president of the American Medical Association, and in April, 1870, presided at the Teachers' Medical Convention, held in Washington, to consider the subject of medical education. June, 1870, he was chosen president of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. In 1872, during his second visit to Europe, the University of Oxford, at its one-thousandth commemoration, conferred on him the honorary degree of D. C. L., and that of LL. D. was given him by the University of Cambridge. He was unanimously elected president of the International Medical Congress which met in Philadelphia in September, 1876. Dr. Gross was always a warm and decided advocate of professional progress and of a higher standard of medical education. Systematic and economical of time, he had, while punctually fulfilling all engagements as professor and practitioner, been enabled to maintain his early habits of earnest study, to keep thoroughly informed in medical and general literature, and to become a voluminous author. It is said that large portions of his literary work were composed while riding about the city in his daily professional routine. Dr. Gross was a skillful operator and a teacher of general surgery for forty years, during which time he was recognized as the greatest American representative of this branch of the profession. His published works were adopted as standard authority, not only in the army, navy and in the civil practice of our own country, but were regarded as of the highest value by other leading nations of the world.

GUICE, Napoleon Lorenzo, of Meridian, Miss., was born in Franklin county, that State, February 10, 1838. His early education was acquired in the country schools and was finished in the classics under a teacher of local distinction, and in 1867-68 he studied the French language under a Parisian teacher. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisiana (New Orleans) in 1858. His medical education was supplemented by attending three supernumerary courses at his *alma mater* and by a three months' course at the New York Polyclinic. Dr. Guice first located in a wealthy (planting) community of Jefferson county, Miss., in 1858, whence he removed in 1866 to the town of Fayette, in the same county. In 1886 he removed to Natchez, and in 1893 to his present home. He was married first, in 1881, to Florence, daughter of Col. Chas. Pugh of West Point, Miss., and again in 1890 to Annie, daughter of Geo. B. Neal, of Parkersburg, West Va. He has ever been a close student, not alone of medicine, but also of the

collateral sciences, and has accumulated one of the finest scientific libraries in his State. In 1887 he made, upon the human subject, in the early months of pregnancy, experiments with a view to test the abortifacient (oxytocic) powers of ergot and other drugs of its class, the same being duly reported and published. About the same period he experimented with veratrum viride given hypodermically in puerperal eclampsia, and published two papers on the subject showing brilliant results. He also published some original experiments with electricity as an oxytocic and contributed many additional papers to current medical literature. He was one of the originators of the Mississippi State Board of Health



Napoleon L. Guice.

and of the law regulating the practice of medicine in his State. He has been a member of numerous medical societies, was president of the Mississippi State Medical Association in 1887-88, and is now president of the Adams County Medical Society. From 1875 to 1885 he took an active interest in the politics of his State, and has ever been prominent in (local) humane work. He has made many capital surgical operations, one of which being the first laparotomy made at Natchez.

GUITERAS, John, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Mantanzas, Cuba, and is of Spanish descent. He received his preliminary education in his native city, and then studied medicine under the preceptorship of Drs. Pepper, Wood, Allen and Tyson, of Philadelphia, Pa., and was graduated M. D. in 1883, at the University of Pennsylvania, and obtained the first prize (\$100) for his thesis. His medical education was supplemented as resident in the Philadelphia Hospital. He practiced his profession seven years in Philadelphia, four years in Key West, Fla., and four years in Charleston, S. C., being in government service. During this time he practiced general

medicine, but lately has done only pathological work. He has devoted much time to the study of languages. Dr. Guitéras has had marked success in the diagnosis and treatment of yellow fever. He served in 1887 and 1888 in the Florida epidemics of this malady. He has made extensive reports on yellow fever in the "Bulletins of the National Board of Health" and the "Annual Reports of the Marine Hospital Service." He has contributed descriptions of the continued thermic fever of warm countries. He is credited with the discovery of the filaria sanguinis hominis, in Charleston, S. C., April, 1886. He was a member of the Havana yellow fever commission of the National Board of Health, in 1879. He entered the Marine Hospital service in 1880. He was appointed Professor of Practice in the Medical College of South Carolina, in 1886, and resigned in 1888, to take the chair of Pathology in the University of Pennsylvania, and was sent by the university, in 1889, to study the Koch method of the treatment of tuberculosis.

GUTHRIE, William E., of Bloomington, Ill., was born in Abingdon, Ill., July 26, 1857, of Scotch-German parents. At the age of fourteen he entered the Illinois Wesleyan University, where he continued four years. Two years were then spent in teaching school. When near twenty years old he commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. J. L. White, of Bloomington, and four years later graduated from Rush Medical College. He was immediately taken into partnership by his preceptor, and such union continued until January 1, 1892, when the partnership was dissolved. In 1888 Dr. Guthrie went to Europe and there remained one year, spending most of the time in Berlin. From 1883 until his visit abroad he held the position of county physician. Since 1885 he has been district surgeon of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad. The Doctor is a member of the McLean County Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the National Association of Railroad Surgeons. He is an examiner for most of the "old line" insurance companies.

HADRA, Berthold Ernest, of Galveston, Tex., was born in Prussia, in 1842. After the usual course in classics, he studied medicine in the Universities of Breslau and Berlin, from which latter he graduated in 1866. Having passed his State examination, he served in the army as assistant surgeon until he emigrated to the United States, in 1869. He practiced in San Antonio and Austin, Tex., until he was called to the chair of Surgery in the Texas Medical College, at Galveston, in 1889. After the discontinuation of this school, he remained there, doing a general practice. His contributions to current medical literature are quite numerous. The more important ones are: "De Diabete Insipido," thesis, 1866, an often quoted essay; "Injuries of the Pelvic Diaphragm," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 1884; "Traction on the Womb," "Intraperitoneal Adhesions in Relation to Tait's Operations," read before the American Medical Association, 1885; "Two Cases of Congenital Tarticollis," advocating as the first operation by forced incision, *New York Medical Record*, 1886; "Open Treatment of the Abdominal Cavity," read before the Southern Surgeon and Gynecological Association, 1889; "Lesions of Vagina



B. E. Haina

and the Pelvic-floor," 1888; "Some Reflections on Morning Sickness," *Times and Register*, 1890; "Wiring of the Vertebrae as a Means of Immobilization in Fracture and Potts' Disease," read before the meeting of the Texas State Medical Association, *Times and Register*, 1891, and "Omental Tumors," *Annals of Surgery*, 1891.

HAINES, William Joseph, of West Farmington, Ohio, was born in North Bloomfield, that State, January 11, 1837. Besides a limited common school education, he attended the Western Reserve Seminary, West Farmington, also for a short time Mount Union College, Ohio. Before being able to finish his education, which he greatly desired to do, he enlisted as a private soldier, August 7, 1862, in the 105th Regiment Ohio Volunteers. He was promoted to first lieutenant, served also as captain, and honorably retired from the army service in the spring of 1865. Having paid some attention to medicine before enlisting, when necessity required it, he assisted the army surgeons in caring for the sick and wounded soldiers in the field and hospitals. Beginning in the summer of 1865, he continued the study of medicine until he graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in March, 1869. He commenced practice, remaining one year at the Cliff (copper) mine, near Lake Superior; afterward he was employed as surgeon for four years by the Jackson Iron Co., at Fayette, Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Five years were spent in New York State, and the balance of the time he has been engaged in practice in Trumbull county, Ohio. Desiring to add to his stock of medical knowledge he spent about eight months, in 1876-77 in Philadelphia and New York. Dr. Haine is a country practitioner, which usually means a general practitioner. But are not country

practitioners, very many of them, physicians of a high order? What physicians are more cool in judgment, keen to discriminate, wise in the use of expedients, more ready for all emergencies, or called upon to treat more dangerous cases? In the most critical times they must often stand by alone and save their patients, if they are saved at all. Perhaps the humble country doctor is too often looked down upon as an inferior. But if the truth is told, are there not thousands of country physicians who are as truly and nobly filling their places as any of their highly favored city brethren, who may be medical authors, editors, professors or specialists. Give only due credit and honor to the country practitioners, very many of whom are making the best use of their limited advantages, are courageous, self-sacrificing, and are bending their energies untiringly in their labor of love to save life. These "unsung heroes," God's noblemen, are not few, who never sought applause nor fame, and whose work will be unrewarded in this world, save by the consciousness that they have faithfully endeavored to do their duty.

HAINES, Walter S., of Chicago, Ill., was born there September 27, 1850, and is a lineal descendant of John Haines, first governor of the colony of Connecticut. Dr. Haines was educated at the Chicago High School, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston. He studied medicine in the Chicago Medical College, and graduated in the spring of 1873. He also spent fifteen months in study in Europe. He settled in practice in Chicago, where he is devoting his attention exclusively to chemistry, toxicology, and other branches of medical chemistry. He is a member of the Chicago Chemical Society, and of the American Public Health Association; and has contributed a few articles on medical chemistry to the journals. He was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Chicago Medical College in 1873, which position was held till the summer of 1876, when it was resigned to accept the like chair in the Rush Medical College.

HALE, George Varnum, of Wheatland, Tex., son of James Monroe Hale and Fannie (Fletcher) Hale, was born in Belmont, Mass., May 2, 1858. He was educated at the University of Chicago; graduated LL. B. from the law department of same, 1878. He attended lectures at University of Michigan in 1879, at University of Virginia, 1881, and graduated M. D. at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, April, 1883, receiving the surgical prize offered by Professors S. W. Gross and John H. Brinton for a thesis on "A New Apparatus for Fractured Clavicle." Failing health caused him to leave Illinois, the State of his adoption, and he settled in Wheatland, Dallas county, Tex. He married, in 1886, Lucie E., youngest daughter of Hon. H. K. Brotherton, of Dallas, and is at present doing a large country practice at Wheatland, Tex.

HALE, Samuel Echols, of New Orleans, La., was born at Athens, Ga., May 24, 1839. He descended from a distinguished English family of which Lord Chief-Justice Sir Matthew Hale was an illustrious member. His mother was of German descent. At an early age his parents became financially embarrassed and were unable to give him a liberal education. At the age of sixteen he obtained the consent of his parents to undertake the task of educating himself, and for this purpose left home—without

a dollar. He entered an academy and maintained himself there by laboring on a farm, when out of school. Later he took the course in Cleveland Collegiate Institute of Georgia. In 1861 he was teaching in Mississippi, preparatory to taking his university course. He was correspondent of several papers, and wrote extensively for literary journals. On the breaking out of the Civil War, sharing the convictions of the South, he volunteered as private soldier in the Eighth Mississippi Regiment. At the battle of Stone River, Tenn., he was dangerously wounded and was not able to join his regiment again. In 1863 he was appointed assessor of the war tax in Mississippi. He graduated in medicine at the University of Louisville, in 1872. He went to New Orleans and began the practice of his profession. The following year he married Miss Alice C., daughter of R. W. Rague. In 1874 he was appointed resident physician at the great sani-



A. C. Hale

tarium, Hot Springs, N. C. Late in the same year he went to London to continue his studies there. He studied gynecology with Robert Barnes and Sir Spencer Wells. Took a course in obstetrics in Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, Dublin. He returned to New Orleans in 1876. Was elected visiting physician to the Charity Hospital, and house physician to Fink Asylum. Became a member of the Orleans Parish Medical Association, the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Society, the American Public Health Association and the New Orleans Academy of Science. In 1877 he published descriptions of his successful treatment of Trismus Nascentium, and Traumatic Tetanus, by chloral hydrate; also, of his modified method of treating Fistula in Ano, by elastic ligature. He treated over three hundred yel-

low fever patients, in the great epidemic of 1878, with a loss, by death, of six per cent. only. In 1881, the ill health of his wife caused Dr. Hale to leave his practice, spending six years in travel, and in residence at various health resorts, hoping to restore her to health. In 1889 he was commissioned Surgeon-General of the Uniformed Rank K. of H., of the United States and Canada, with the rank of Brigadier-General. During the same year he was elected editor of the *Uniformed Rank Argus*.

HALL, William Asbury, of Minneapolis, Minn., was born at Aurelius, N. Y., June 17, 1853. He is a descendant of the Fairfield branch of the Halls, of New England, who emigrated from England to this country in 1639; a family of Revolutionary fame and noted for its learning and ability. He received an academic education at Auburn, N. Y., and received a certificate of academic scholarship from the regents of the University of the State of New York, at the age of fourteen. He afterwards taught mathematics and the natural sciences until 1872, when he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. A. S. Cummings, of Cayuga, N. Y. He graduated at the Albany Medical College, December 23, 1875, receiving the special obstetrical prize and an honorable mention for his thesis and general proficiency. Immediately after graduation he secured, by competitive examination, the position of Senior Resident Physician and Surgeon to Albany Hospital, and remained there until 1877, when he located at Fulton, N. Y., and soon obtained a very large general practice. In 1880 he married Miss Ida A. Dickinson, of Lowville, N. Y. He remained at Fulton until 1887, when he removed to Minneapolis, in order to devote more attention to surgical work. During the same year he was elected Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Minnesota Hospital Medical College, and also Attending Surgeon to St. Mary's and St. Barnabas' Hospitals. He now holds the chair of Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in the Minneapolis College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is recognized by the profession as a brilliant operator and one of the ablest medical experts in the Northwest. He is a member of the various national, State and local medical societies, and is at present the president of the Hennepin County Medical Society.

HAMILTON, Allan McLane, of New York, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 6, 1848. He is the son of Philip Hamilton, youngest son of Alexander Hamilton; and on his mother's side the grandson of Louis McLane, secretary of State in President Jackson's cabinet. He graduated in 1870 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in which city he settled and has since resided. At his graduation he received the first faculty prize, the subject of his thesis having been, "Galvanopuncture;" receiving also the Harsen prize medal. He devised, in 1874, a new dynamometer, described in the *Psychological Journal* and *Medico-Legal Journal* for April, 1874; was one of the first practitioners to use galvanocautery in this country, and the first to use monobromate of camphor in delirium tremens, and nitro glycerine in epilepsy. In the trial of President Garfield's assassin he testified as an expert in behalf of the government. His specialty is nervous diseases. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine,

of which he was statistical secretary in 1874; of the Society of Neurology, of which he was secretary in 1875; and of the County Medical Society, and a delegate to the State Medical Society in 1877. He is the author of a work on "Clinical Electro-Therapeutics," published in 1873; a text-book on "Nervous Disease," 1878-81; and on "Medical Jurisprudence," 1887; and of articles on "Epilepsy," on "Genital Irritation as a Cause of Nervous Diseases," and "Tremors and Incoördination." He was formerly editor of the *American Psychological Journal*. He is visiting surgeon to the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital on Blackwell's island, and was recently physician in charge of the New York State Hospital for diseases of the nervous system, and lecturer upon nervous diseases at the Long Island College Hospital, attending physician to New York Hospital for Nervous Diseases, consulting physician to New York City Insane and Idiotic Asylum; New York Asylum for Ruptured and Crippled; and Hudson River State Hospital for Insane; Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; New York Neurological Society; and president of Cumberland Gap Park Company.

HAMILTON, Frank Hastings, of New York, was born in Wilmington, Vt., September 10, 1813, and died in the former city August 11, 1886. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1835, and settled first in Auburn, N. Y., removing in 1844 to Buffalo, and thence to New York City in 1862. He has labored most in surgery, in which his notable operations have been too numerous for separate mention here, and to the science and art of which he has made very important contributions. He has invented a "bone drill," and an apparatus for broken jaw, has devised or modified the apparatus for almost every fracture of long bones, also various instruments in military and general surgery, including the compound Nelaton's probe, light bullet forceps, strong bullet forceps, movable apparatus for fractures of thigh, bone forceps, serrated giant bone-cutter, the modified Liston's artery forceps, apparatus for double varus, hare-lip scissors, modification of Owen's tonsillotomy, and a method of manipulating the body in asphyxia from drowning, besides modifying and rendering more precise the methods of amputation through the joints, by furnishing what he has termed "keys" and "guides" to the articulations, one of his most valuable contributions to surgery. He has been especially instrumental in introducing gutta percha as a splint where irregular joint surfaces require support, and was the first to employ gutta percha as an "interdental splint," as he was the first to make the operation of resection for simple talipes where there was no disease of the joint, and the first also to cut away the central portion of the thyroid gland, an operation subsequently performed by Gibb, of London. He likewise suggested and practiced a safe method of cutting the sternal portion of the sterno-cleido-mastoid. On the subject of "Provisional Callus" he publicly controverted the views of Dupuytren, propounding doctrines which were original with him—although without his knowledge Paget had in fact advocated similar ones a short time before—and which are now generally accepted. In relation to "Resection in Compound Dislocations of Long Bones," he, in 1860 or there-

abouts, announced views which are now received by Langenbeck and most German surgeons; and in the matter of closing old ulcers by the transplantation of new skin, both the English and the French surgeons have repeatedly ascribed to him the honor of having taken the first step. He devoted a good deal of attention to plastic surgery, having practiced rhinoplasty twenty or more times, and introduced a method of operating from the forehead by returning the pedicle, and having been, moreover, the first to operate from the palm of the hand. He labored strenuously to impress upon surgeons the value of warm and hot water in the treatment of wounds, and in general was not less effective in urging new methods than fertile in devising them. He was a member of the New York State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1855; of the New York Pathological Society, of which he was president in 1866; of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the Medico-Legal Society, of which he was president in 1875; also of the American Academy of Medicine in 1878, and of the New York Society of Medical Jurisprudence in 1885, and an honorary member of various other societies. He published a treatise on "Military Surgery;" a treatise on "Fractures and Dislocations," which has been translated into German at Göttingen, and a "General Treatise on Surgery," not to mention various other publications, comprising some valuable papers touching medical jurisprudence, especially one on "Prognosis in Fractures," published in the Transactions of the American Medical Association from 1855 to 1857, and in those of the New York State Medical Society for 1855 and 1859, and one on the "Effect of a Sudden Loss of Consciousness on the Memory of Preceding Events," 1876. He was medical inspector in the United States Army in 1863. In 1875 he resigned the Professorship of Surgery in the Bellevue Medical College, but retained the position of Visiting Surgeon to the Bellevue Hospital until his death. He was also consulting surgeon to other hospitals and to various city dispensaries, and in that capacity had few equals. On the assassination of President Garfield he was called in consultation, and remained associated with the case until the death of the President.

HAMILTON, John B., of Chicago, was born in Jersey county, Illinois, December 1, 1847; was educated at Hamilton Grammar School, and was graduated M. D. at Rush Medical College, February, 1869. He was married in 1871, to Miss Mary L. Frost, and they have had two children. He engaged in general practice from March, 1869, until 1874, when he was appointed assistant surgeon and first-lieutenant United States Army, and served at St. Louis barracks and in the Department of the Columbia, at Fort Colville, Wash., where he resigned, in 1876. In September, 1876, he entered the United States marine hospital service as an assistant surgeon, and served in New York City. He was then ordered to Boston, and in June, 1877, was promoted to be a surgeon. In April, 1879, he was promoted to be supervising surgeon-general to succeed Gen. John M. Woodworth, who died March 10, 1879. General Hamilton immediately began the reorganization of the service, and Congress finally passed a law placing the corps upon practically the same footing as the medical corps of the army and navy. During his incumbency

of the office he succeeded in having the national quarantine acts passed, and successfully managed the campaign against two epidemics of yellow fever. He received the thanks of the Legislature of Florida for services during the epidemic in December, 1889. In June, 1891, the House of Representatives having, for the second time, failed to pass the Senate bill providing for the equalization of the salary of the office with that of the surgeon-general of the army and the surgeon-general of the navy, he resigned his commission of surgeon-general, and once more came into the ranks of medical officers as a surgeon. Outside his official life, he was Professor of Surgery in the University of Georgetown (from which institution he received the degree of Doctor of Laws, in 1888), and Surgeon to Providence Hospital. On returning to Chicago, he was made Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in Rush Medical College, Surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in the Chicago Polyclinic, consulting Surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital and to the Central Free Dispensary. In 1887 he was the secretary-general of the Ninth International Medical Congress, held in Washington, and in 1890 he was a delegate from our government to the International Medical Congress, held in Berlin, and there made the response on behalf of the American delegates to the address of welcome. Professor Hamilton holds a weekly surgical clinic at Rush Medical College, and one at the Polyclinic. He is author of various articles in the medical journals, and of "Lessons on Longevity" and "Lectures on Tumors," and is the American editor of "Moullin's Surgery," published in 1893. Dr. Hamilton has given personal supervision to the management of sanitary and quarantine measures against the spread of infectious and epidemic diseases. He founded "Camp Perry" in Florida, in the yellow fever epidemic of 1888, and in 1892 founded "Camp Low," on Sandy Hook, N. J., as a refuge cholera camp, for the overflow from New York quarantine. In 1893 he was elected editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, and Executive President of the Section on General Surgery, Pan-American Medical Congress, delivered an address on "General Surgery," and subsequently wrote an editorial of great interest for the *Journal* on the "Future Great University," and the establishment of such an institution in this country, suggested by this assembly of physicians of the Western Hemisphere.

HAMMOND, William Alexander, of Washington, D. C., son of Dr. J. W. Hammond and Sarah (Pinckney) Hammond, both descendants of old Maryland families, was born in Annapolis, Md., August 28, 1828. He received his academic education at Harrisburg, and pursued his medical studies at the University of New York, whence he graduated M. D. in March, 1848. In July, 1849, he married Helen, daughter of the late Michael Nisbet, Esq., of Philadelphia. He resided in Philadelphia one year after graduating, during which he was in attendance at the Pennsylvania Hospital; subsequently at Saco, Me.; and after six months entered the United States army as assistant surgeon. Here he remained eleven years, and then in the autumn of 1859 accepted the appointment of Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Maryland, at Baltimore. As surgeon of the Baltimore infirm-

ary he attended the wounded men of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, who were fired on by the mob of Baltimore while passing through the city to the defense of Washington. He subsequently resigned his professorship, and re-entered the army as assistant surgeon, in the spring of 1860 (he having lost his rank acquired by previous service), and was attached to General Patterson's headquarters, at Chambersburg and Frederick as medical purveyor. He subsequently organized the Camden Street Hospital, in Baltimore, of which he remained in charge for several months, and was assigned to duty in the department of West Virginia, then under command of General Rosecrans, by whom he was appointed medical inspector of camps and hospitals. In the spring of 1852, at the urgent request of the sanitary commission, and by the advice of General McClellan, he was appointed Surgeon-General of the army

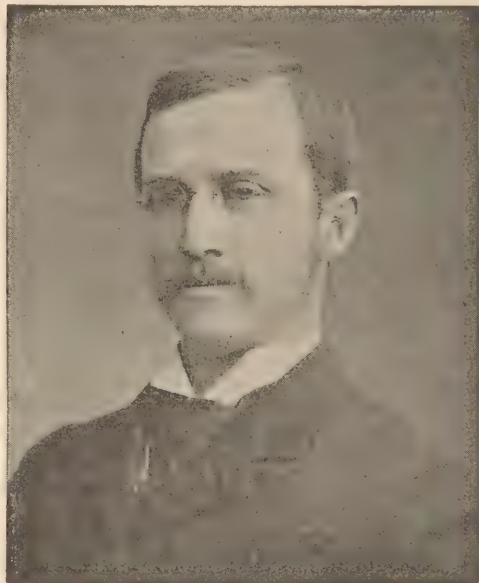


William A. Hammond.

of the United States, with the rank of Brigadier-General. From inexperience, the hospital systems which had prevailed in the old army were useless, and from his former connection with the army, and his perfect familiarity with foreign military systems, this branch of the service was from the beginning of his administration made the great object of his attention; and he succeeded, in the face of serious obstacles, in inaugurating a hospital system which was alike creditable to the country and to the age, the sick and wounded being better cared for in every respect in our military hospitals than ever before, and the rate of mortality in them being "far lower than had been observed in the experience of any army since the world began." He was also the originator of the Army Medical Museum, which he established by a special order, and of the "Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion," the whole plan of which was laid down in circulars, addressed to the medical corps, during the first year of his administration. During the whole of his service as Surgeon-General, his personal and official

relations with the Secretary of War were unfortunately, for the good of the army, of an unpleasant character. It would be improper in this place to enter into the discussion of all the causes which led to Dr. Hammond's removal from office, but charges of irregularities in the award of contracts for hospital supplies were made against him, and he was tried by court martial and dismissed from the army in 1864. He at once removed to New York, where he established himself in the practice of his profession and made a specialty of diseases of the nervous system. In 1878 a bill was submitted to Congress authorizing the president to review the proceedings of the court martial and if justice demanded, to reinstate Dr. Hammond. This measure was passed by the House unanimously, and by the Senate with but one dissenting vote. In August, 1879, it was approved by the President, and Dr. Hammond, after a full investigation into all the facts of the case, was restored to his place on the rolls of the army as surgeon-general and brigadier-general on the retired list. In 1888 he removed to Washington City, where he gives attention to his specialty. Soon after settling in New York, Dr. Hammond was appointed lecturer on diseases of the mind and nervous systems in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that city. He resigned this after a short while to accept the professorship of the same branches in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College (the chair having been created for him). In 1874 he also resigned this and accepted a like professorship in the medical department of the University of the City of New York. He was also Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the University of Vermont at Burlington, a position requiring his attendance a short time in the summer. His contributions to medical literature are as follows: "Physiological Memoirs," "A Treatise on Hygiene, with Special Reference to the Military Service," 1863; "Lectures on Venereal Diseases," 1864; "On Wakefulness, with an Introductory Chapter on the Physiology of Sleep," 1865; "On Sleep and its Derangements," 1869; "Insanity and its Medico-Legal Relations," 1866; "A Treatise on the Diseases of the Nervous System," which has been translated into French and Italian, (1871—sixth edition, 1876); "The Physics and Physiology of Spiritualism," 1870; "Clinical Lectures on Diseases of the Nervous System," 1874; "Insanity in its Relations to Crime," 1873; "Spiritualism and Allied Causes and Conditions of Nervous Derangement," 1876; treatise on "Insanity in its Medical Relations," 1883. Dr. Hammond is also the author of various novels, including "Robert Severne; his Friends and Enemies," 1867; "Lal," "Dr. Grattan," 1884; "Mr. Oldmixon," 1885; "A Strong Minded Woman, or Two Years After," 1886; and "On the Susquehanna," 1887. In addition he has contributed to the medical journals and to the transactions of the medical societies with which he is connected, a large number of essays and memoirs on physiological, psychological, and neurological subjects. He was also editor and originator of the *Maryland and Virginia Medical Journal*, published at Baltimore; one of the editors and originators of the *New York Medical Journal*; and editor and originator of the *Quarterly Journal of Psychological Medicine and Medical*

Jurisprudence. He is Fellow of the College of Physicians and member of the Pathological Society, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia; of the New York County Medical, Neurological, and Medico-Legal Societies; of the New York Medical Library and Journal Association; of the American Neurological and Anthropological Associations; of the American Geographical Society; Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston; honorary corresponding member of the British Medical Association; honorary member of St. Andrew's Medical Graduates' Association, Scotland; corresponding member of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland; foreign member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh; member of the Verein Fur Gemeinschaftlichen, Heilkunde, Germany; of the Verein Wurttembergischer, Wundarzte, und Gebrutshelfer, Germany; and of the Provencaal Utrechtsche Genootshaf van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Holland.



H. A. Amory

HARE, Hobart Amory, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born and educated in that city. His distinguished medical preceptors were the late Dr. D. Hayes Agnew and Dr. H. R. Wharton. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1884, and received the faculty prize for his thesis on "The Action of Quinine on the Blood." In 1885 he won the Fiske Fund prize of the Rhode Island Medical Society for an essay on the "Physiological Effects of Tobacco," and again in 1886 for an essay on "New and Altered Forms of Disease Due to the Advance of Civilization in the Last Half Century." In 1887 he received honorable mention for his essay on "Antipyrine, Antifebrine, Salicylic Acid and Carbolic Acid," from the Cartwright Prize Committee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New

York. In 1888 the Fothergillian Medal of the Medical Society of London was awarded to an essay by Dr. Hare on the "Pathology, Clinical History and Diagnosis of Affections of the Mediastinum Other than Those of the Heart and Aorta." In 1889 the Cartwright Prize of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York, and the Warren Triennial Prize of the Massachusetts General Hospital were awarded to Dr. Hare and Dr. Edward Martin, for an essay on "The Nervous and Mechanical Government of Respiration." In 1890 the Boylston Prize of Harvard University was awarded to Dr. Hare for his essay on the "Uses and Values of Antipyretics," and in the same year the Royal Academy of Medicine in Belgium divided its prize of 8,000 francs between Dr. Hare and Dr. Christian, of Charenton, France, for their essays on the "Pathology, Symptomatology and Treatment of Epilepsy." In 1890 the Fiske Fund Prize of the Rhode Island Medical Society was awarded for a third time to Dr. Hare, who, with Dr. Martin, wrote the successful essay on "Wounds and Obstruction of the Intestines." In addition to these essays Dr. Hare is the author of a "Text-book of Practical Therapeutics," which has already passed through two editions. He has also edited a "System of Therapeutics" in three volumes of 1,000 pages each, published by Lee Brothers, of Philadelphia. For a time Dr. Hare edited the *University Medical Magazine*, and for two years was editor of the *Medical News*. He is now editor of the *Therapeutic Gazette*. After having been Demonstrator of Therapeutics at the University of Pennsylvania for a number of years, he was elected, in the spring of 1890, Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children in that institution, and, in the following spring, Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica in the Jefferson Medical College, a position he still occupies. Dr. Hare is also at present one of the visiting physicians to St. Agnes Hospital, to the Jefferson College Hospital and to the Medical Clinic of the Children's Hospital. In 1886 he studied in Leipzig and Berne, and in 1888 in London. The subject of this sketch is a member of the Association of American Physicians, of the American Society of Nationalists, of the American Physiological Society, and of the College of Physicians, of Philadelphia, in addition to several local societies devoted to medicine in his native city. Dr. Hare has been a frequent contributor to the medical journals, detailing in his articles the results of original experimental or clinical research.

HARE, Robert, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city, January 17, 1781, and died there, May 15, 1858. After finishing his academic education, he devoted some time to the occupation of a brewer in the establishment of his father, in which his active mind was engaged upon the chemistry of malt liquors and their preservation. At the age of twenty he entered the Chemical School of the University of Pennsylvania, where, in association with Dr. Benjamin Silliman, he pursued his studies under the direction of Woodhouse. In 1801, Dr. Hare contrived the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe, and was awarded the Rumford medal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. For some years an effort was made in Europe to disprove his claims for the invention of the compound blow-pipe, but in 1813 the merit of the discovery was acknowl-

edged by Dr. Hope, of Edinburgh, in the following language: "For the invention of this very ingenious machine we are indebted to Dr. Robert Hare, of Philadelphia, a gentleman whose merits claim a distinguished rank among the most successful promoters of chemistry in the United States of America." "When it is recollected that this was spoken at a time that a bitter war existed between Great Britain and this country, we can not but admire the spirit of scientific candor manifested, elevated as it was above party feeling or the causes of national animosity." The account of this great discovery, from the pen of Dr. Chapman, may be stated in this connection: "Means of producing a sufficient degree of temperature to melt some of the metals, and other refractory substances, had long been desired by artists, and hitherto had fruitlessly engaged the attention of chemists. At the suggestion of Hare, the chemical society selected this subject as worthy of examination, and he was appointed to manage the investigation of it. The result of his labors was a discovery which has emphatically been pronounced, by a great chemist of Europe, to be one of the most important of the eighteenth century." From the exposition of the discoveries of Dr. Hare and the elder Silliman, made with the instrument of the former, we may judge of the originality of the "Drummond Light," which is only an application of time to the flame of the compound blow-pipe, the intensity of the light under these circumstances being perfectly familiar to these distinguished chemists, and annually shown to their class before any practical application was made of it. In 1810, Dr. Hare accepted the appointment of Chemical Professor in William and Mary College, Va., where he continued until his election to the same position in the University of Pennsylvania. This occurred in 1819. He was in possession of the chair of chemistry in the latter institution until 1847. As a lecturer Dr. Hare was remarkable for the scale of his experiments, which were uniformly successful and impressed the mind by their grandeur. His apparatus was elaborate and perfect so far as mechanical skill and ingenuity could accomplish its completion. In galvanism and electricity he invented instruments which far exceeded those familiar to the scientific world, and produced results before unknown. His Calorimotor, so named from the facility of generating an immense amount of heat, was described in *Silliman's Journal* in 1820. Two years later he promulgated, through the medium of the *Philadelphia Journal of Medical and Physical Sciences*, a new theory of galvanism, accompanied by descriptions of some new modifications of galvanic apparatus. A modification of his apparatus was termed Dr. Hare's Deflagrator. With respect to it we quote the statement of Dr. Silliman: "It is not less a proof of the merits of Dr. Hare's apparatus that Professor Faraday, in 1835, after having exhausted his ingenuity and experience in perfecting the voltaic battery, found that Dr. Hare had already, nearly twenty years before, accomplished all that he had attempted, and with a noble frankness, worthy of all praise, he at once adopted Dr. Hare's instrument as embodying the best results then possible. Its power was sufficient to fuse platinum, with the production of a brilliant light. "It was with these batteries that the first application

of voltaic electricity to blasting under water was made in 1831, and the experiments were conducted under the direction of Dr. Hare." He also contrived an improved Gasometer, a Eudiometer, a Litrometer, a Hydrostatic Blow-pipe, an apparatus for freezing water by the use of sulphuric acid, a single leaf Electroscope, and numerous smaller improvements in chemical instruments. The description of his working apparatus, employed in his lectures, was given in his "Compendium," a book which, originating in a mere outline or syllabus, was, at the time he left the university, enlarged to a bulky volume. Dr. Hare was exceedingly fond of discussing the philosophical bearings of the branch of science which occupied the attention of his lifetime, and occasionally promulgated his views in a controversial way in the journals. He thought for himself, and was not unfrequently in disagreement with Berzelius and other prominent chemists of Europe of the time. One subject which much occupied his attention and gave rise to discussion on his part, was the "Salt Radical Theory." A number of his papers were contributed to the pages of the *American Journal of Pharmacy*. Some of these refer to the especial subjects to which that journal is devoted, and others were upon nomenclature and more general topics. Dr. Hare received the honorary degree of M. D. from Yale in 1806, and from Harvard in 1816. Although he was not regularly identified with the medical profession, and belonged more especially to that class which may be termed philosophical chemists, yet his mind was directed by his associations to improvements in medicine and its several branches; hence it will be found that he endeavored by his experiments to promote the advance of medical science. The preparations of opium, the ethers, and other medical articles, were the subjects of investigation and of suggestions in their formation which were eminently useful. Pharmacy is indebted to him for the method of denarcotizing laudanum; and to toxicology he gave the method of determining minute quantities of opium in solution. In the latter years of his life meteorology occupied much of his attention. The apparatus which Dr. Hare had collected, the greater part of which had been invented by himself, was given to the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, when he resigned his professorship, and it is deeply to be regretted that the entire collection was destroyed by the fire which laid a portion of that noble structure in ruins.

HARLAN, David, of Churchville, Harford county, Md., was born in that vicinity, in 1809, and died at his home, July 12, 1893. Dr. Harlan began the study of medicine in 1829, under Dr. John Archer, of Rock Run. He afterward attended the University of Maryland. He graduated in 1832, and located in Chestertown, Kent county, and practiced there for three years. He applied for admission to the United States Navy, and was examined in 1835 and commissioned as assistant surgeon. In the spring of 1835 he sailed from New York on the Peacock to Rio Janeiro, around the Cape of Good Hope to Zanzibar, to Muscat, Bombay, Ceylon, Bangkok, Siam, and Canton, China. While in Siam the Asiatic cholera broke out on board the Peacock. Dr. Harlan had charge of the vessel, and lost but one of the crew. Upon his return to the United

States, two years later, he was presented with a sword by the members of the crew. During the Rebellion Dr. Harlan was fleet surgeon of the Gulf Squadron, and near the close of the war the editor of this work formed his pleasant acquaintance during a voyage on the United States supply steamer Fort Morgan, from New York to Key West. Having been ordered to that place, to aid in the care of the soldiers and sailors suffering from a severe epidemic of yellow fever, the kindly advice and suggestions as to the management of the malady, given by Surgeon Harlan, based on his personal experience, has ever been held in grateful remembrance. In 1872 he was stationed at the naval hospital on the government farm at Annapolis. He was promoted to the rank of medical director, in 1871, and upon reaching the age of sixty-two, he retired. He built Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church at Churchville, and was often a prominent member of diocesan conventions. He was a member of the board of visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis and was one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of the State of Maryland. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-four years. Four sons, Dr. Herbert Harlan, Judge Henry D. Harlan of Baltimore, W. B. Harlan, and David E. Harlan, survived him.

HARMER, Joseph Randolph, of the United States Army, was born November 6, 1843, in Philadelphia, Pa. He graduated March, 1873, at the medical department of Howard University, Washington, D. C. He served in the Army of the Potomac, in Company K, 118th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was wounded and taken prisoner at Shepherdstown, Va., September 20, 1862. He was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, June 1, 1876, since which time he has served in the Department of Texas, and has been on all the scouting trips after Indians and desperadoes and has been complimented by Gen. C. G. Augur, U. S. A., late Commanding General, that department, and Gen. C. H. Smith, Colonel Nineteenth United States Infantry, for bravery and fidelity to duty in action. He has invented a combined field cot and stretcher. His present address is San Antonio, Tex.

HARRINGTON, Devillo W., of Buffalo, N. Y., was born October 23, 1844, at Sherburne, N. Y. He received his education in the common and high schools of Wyoming county, and entered the army during the War of the Rebellion at seventeen, serving three years, being twice wounded. After this he taught mathematics and studied medicine, graduating from the University of Buffalo in 1871. He served two years as resident physician and surgeon of the Buffalo General Hospital, and was appointed surgeon to the Sisters of Charity Hospital in 1875. He was lecturer on clinical surgery in the same hospital in 1876; was consulting surgeon to the Buffalo General Hospital in 1887; and is clinical Professor of Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases in the University of Buffalo. Dr. Harrington is a member of the American Medical Association; New York State, Erie County, and Buffalo Medical Associations. He has a large private practice, and in the line of his specialty is one of the most popular and successful surgeons in Buffalo.

HARRISON, James Francis, of Harrison-

burgh, Va., was born in Fairfax county, in that State, March 20, 1822, and is of English and Irish ancestry. He was educated in the home schools in Virginia, and graduated in medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1852. In 1847 he entered the United States Navy as assistant surgeon, and was promoted to surgeon in 1861; was assistant surgeon during the Mexican War, 1847-48, and in 1858 was assigned to duty on the frigate Sabine, and was with Admiral Shubrick in the Paraguay war. He was for three years surgeon in the Confederate States Navy; chief of medical bureau of the latter, and member of the Naval Medical Examining Board. He has lived principally in Virginia. He has received gold medals from the imperial government of France, and from the corporation of Portsmouth, Va., for distinguished services. He was a member of the State Medical Society of Virginia; of the Medical Society of the Confederate States, and vice-president of the State Medical Society, and member of the Academy of Medicine of Richmond. In 1867 he was elected Professor of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence and Obstetrics in the University of Virginia, and in 1873 was elected chairman of the Faculty. One of his sons, a Professor of Chemistry in the Mobile Medical School, graduated at the University of Virginia.

HARRISON, Joseph, of Greenville, Ala., was born at the junction of the French Broad and Suwanee rivers, in Buncomb county, three miles from Asheville, N. C., February 22, 1828. He was a son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Smith) Harrison, and a grandson of Joseph Harrison, a native of Charles City county, Va.; also a grandson of Daniel Smith, a native of New Jersey, both soldiers of the Revolutionary struggle for independence; the latter a captain in the Continental army. He was a lineal descendant of the old stock of Harrisons, who emigrated from England in the early Colonial days of Virginia. He is of pure English blood, so far as is known. His early school days were passed at old Newton Academy, near his native village. At the age of fourteen he emigrated to Georgia, where his education was completed at an academy of that State. During his boyhood he labored on a farm as a common hand for four years. In January, 1849, he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. A. B. Calhoun, of Newman, Coweta county, and after attending two full courses of lectures at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, he graduated, March, 1852, in the same class with T. Gailard Thomas, of New York. Having chosen general surgery as his specialty, he located at Carrollton. After remaining there four years, during which time he married Miss Mary L. Tomlinson, he removed to Greenville, Ala. When the war commenced he entered the Confederate army as assistant surgeon and was assigned to duty in the military hospitals of Mobile. A year afterwards he was promoted to the full rank of surgeon and assigned to duty with the Twenty-ninth Alabama Regiment, which was soon afterward ordered to join the Army of Tennessee at Dalton, under command of Gen. J. E. Johnston. He remained with the army to the close of the war. Since the close of the Rebellion he has been established at Greenville, and engaged in a successful practice of general medicine and surgery.

HARRISON, Wallace Kasson, of Chicago, Ill., son of William R. and Susan L. (Kasson) Harrison, was born at Bethlehem, Conn., August 11, 1848. His earliest years were spent in district schools and farm work. He was prepared for college at the Connecticut Literary Institute, Suffield, Conn., and was graduated from Yale College in 1874. In 1875, with Dr. Albert Strong as preceptor, he commenced the study of medicine and attended a course of lectures at Rush Medical College. Subsequently, for several years, he was engaged in teaching chemistry, and in 1882 received his degree of M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, with which college he remained until 1891, as Professor of Medical Chemistry. In 1890 he was elected to the chair of chemistry in the American Col-



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lege of Dental Surgery, which position he still holds. He is engaged in general practice and is a member of the Chicago Medical Society.

HART, James Augustus, of Colorado Springs, Col., was born at Peekskill, N. Y., December 19, 1849. After completing his academic education he studied medicine and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1873. He was resident physician at St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, N. Y., the following year, and practiced medicine and surgery in that city, from 1874 to 1876. On account of ill health he then went to Colorado, located at Colorado Springs, and practiced there until 1886. He spent the following three years on the Pacific Ocean, as surgeon to the Pacific Mail Company. In 1889 he returned to Colorado Springs, and resumed a successful general practice of medicine and surgery.

HARTSHORNE, Edward, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city May 14, 1818, and died there June 22, 1885. He was the second son of Dr. Joseph Hartshorne, a well-known

hospital surgeon and leading practitioner of Philadelphia for nearly fifty years. He graduated A. B. at Princeton in 1837; received his degree of A. M. 1840; pursued his medical studies in the University of Pennsylvania, under the direction of his father, having commenced the study at Princeton in the office of Dr. S. T. Howell, then Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Princeton College, and obtained his degree of M. D. from the university in the last-named year. Under the guidance of Dr. W. W. Gerhard he spent almost a year in dispensary practice, and in December, 1841, after a brief service as resident pro tem. in the Pennsylvania Hospital; was elected First Assistant Physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, which was then just opened for occupation in West Philadelphia, and of which Dr. Kirkbride was at the same time elected superintendent. During this service he superintended and conducted the transfer of the patients from their old quarters to the new, and had the immediate charge of the entire re-organization under Dr. Kirkbride. In April, 1841, he was elected Resident Physician of the old Pennsylvania Hospital, but still continued at intervals to aid Dr. Kirkbride, and also for a short time served as substitute to Dr. Pliny Earle, superintendent of Friends' Asylum for the Insane, near Frankford. In March, 1843, he was elected Physician to the Eastern State Penitentiary, being the first medical officer resident in that institution. In June, 1844, he went to Europe and passed two years in study, visiting hospitals, lunatic asylums, and penal institutions as well as medical schools, both of Great Britain and the continent. On his return he entered into the practice of his profession, both in connection with and independently of his father. He married, December 26, 1850, Adelia C. (Pearse) daughter of John B. Swett, of Philadelphia. He was elected one of the attending surgeons of Wills' Hospital for Diseases of the Eye in 1852, and resigned in 1859, when he was elected one of the attending surgeons to the Pennsylvania Hospital, which position he resigned in 1864. During his student life he was elected junior secretary of the Philadelphia Medical Society, and after graduation was elected senior recording secretary of the same society; in 1848 he was secretary of the first Prison Discipline Convention held in Philadelphia, and subsequently held a similar position at the first sanitary convention held in the same city; for several years was secretary of the College of Physicians, one of the censors of the college, secretary of the building committee, and chairman of the hall committee; was for many years an active manager of the Episcopal Hospital in Philadelphia, and secretary of its building committee and committee of arrangements, was one of the organizers, and during the whole of its existence was secretary of the executive committee of the Philadelphia branch of the United States Sanitary Commission; chairman of the committee of arrangements of the American Medical Association at the Philadelphia meeting in May, 1872; served as vice-president and president of the Pathological and of the Ophthalmological Societies of Philadelphia; was chairman of the executive committee of the Medical Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania, and vice-president of that society; also alumni manager of the Univer-

sity Hospital. His thesis, presented on graduating, and which was ordered to be published by the faculty of the university, was a "Monograph on Pseudarthrosis; or False Joints from Ununited Fractures." Other publications from his pen are numerous reports of cases, reviews and other contributions in the *Medical Examiner*; investigations on the "Separate System" for criminals, as embodied in the "Annual Report of 1843" of the Eastern State Penitentiary; also a partial report for 1844, published by the inspectors in 1844 and 1845; the first of these reports, having reached a second edition at home, attracted considerable attention in England, and was translated and published in France, Germany, Belgium and Holland; editorial articles in the *Philadelphia Journal of Prison Discipline*; reviews and bibliographical notices and original papers in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, the *Philadelphia Medical Examiner*, and the *Medico-Chirurgical Review*; annual reports of the Episcopal Hospital, and was editor and annotator of various English medical text-books, among them "Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence," of which work he superintended two editions, his annotations being approved by the author and quoted in the later English editions. During the war he was actively engaged as Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, serving to some extent in the field, and during most of the time as consulting surgeon in army hospitals in Philadelphia. He was also medical examiner and adviser for a long period to one of the leading life insurance companies of Philadelphia, as well as to others for shorter periods, being probably the oldest in that department of his profession in Philadelphia; and for some time was one of the vice-presidents of the Princeton Alumni Association of Philadelphia. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society; of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and of the Histological Society of Pennsylvania, as well as of other kindred associations, medical and general.

HARTSHORNE, Henry, was born in Philadelphia on March 16, 1823, and is a son of the late Dr. Joseph Hartshorne. He was educated at Haverford College (then Haverford School), whence he graduated in 1839. His medical preceptors were his father and his elder brother, Dr. Edward Hartshorne, a distinguished physician and surgeon. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1845. He obtained the degree of A. M. at Haverford College in 1860, and the honorary degree of LL. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1884. He was married, in 1849, to Mary E. Brown, daughter of Jeremiah Brown, of Philadelphia. He was elected Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the Philadelphia College of Medicine in 1853, and in June, 1855, the Board of Guardians of the Poor selected him as one of the Consulting Physicians and Lecturers on Clinical Medicine in the Philadelphia Hospital. In 1858 he filled the position of secretary of the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and was Recorder of the Biological Department of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. A portion of the years 1858-59 he traveled in Europe, visited Egypt, and ascended the Nile as far as Thebes. On his return to the United States he was elected, April 27, 1859, Professor of the Practice of Medicine in

the medical department of Pennsylvania College, to fill the vacancy occurring by the resignation of Dr. Stillé. In the following month of the same year he was chosen Attending Physician of the Episcopal Hospital. He was named Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, Natural History and Hygiene, in 1862, in the Philadelphia Central High School. In 1866 he was elected to the Professorship of Hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania, and was made Professor of Organic Science and Philosophy in Haverford College, in 1867. He has also held, at different times, professorships in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Girard College, and the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania; and, in addition to the hospitals previously named, has also been Attending and Consulting Physician of the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia. He has been, and still continues, quite a voluminous author, both scientific and literary. His first production, in 1846, was his graduating thesis, entitled, "Water vs. Hydropathy." Next followed a "Monograph on Glycerine and its Uses;" "Facts and Conclusions upon Cholera;" "Memoranda Medica;" "Guide to the Medicine Chest and Family Adviser;" "Essay on the Arterial Circulation," being the prize essay of the American Medical Association for 1856. His "Essentials of the Principles and Practice of Medicine" first appeared in 1867. Within four years after its original publication two large editions were exhausted; in 1872 a third edition, thoroughly revised, was put forth, and in 1881 a fifth edition appeared. This work has been translated and published in Japan and over 25,000 copies have been sold up to this date, 1893. In 1869 the first edition of "A Conspectus of the Medical Sciences" was issued, being hand-books on anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, practical medicine, surgery and obstetrics. This work was prepared with the aid of collaborators, or experts in some of the special subjects intrusted to them; he confined himself to the divisions of anatomy, physiology and practice of medicine. This has also been translated and published in Japan. He edited, with considerable additions, the second American edition of Sir Thomas Watson's "Lectures on the Practice of Medicine," in 1874, which task was so well performed as to call forth a very kind and favorable acknowledgment from the distinguished author of the book, which was communicated in a letter to the publisher, Henry C. Lea. In 1879 he edited, with twelve new original articles and numerous annotations, "Reynolds' System of Medicine," consisting of three large volumes, by noted English writers. He prepared the articles on "Etiology," "Diagnosis and Prognosis" in Pepper's American System of Medicine. For many years he was a frequent contributor, especially in reviews of medical works, to the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*. He has also written occasionally for the *American Naturalist*. A number of his papers have appeared in the Transactions of the Philadelphia College of Physicians; one "On Organic Physics," in the Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society; one "On the Relation Between Vigor and Sex," in the Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a paper on "What to do Against Yellow Fever," for the American Public Health Association, 1873.

He contributed in 1872-73 a number of important articles to *Johnson's New Illustrated Cyclopaedia*, among which may be named those on "Hygiene," "Anatomy Philosophic," "Brain," "Circulation of the Blood," "Deaf Mutes" and "Evolution." Of these the last was the most original and elaborate, endeavoring to give a full and concise summary of the whole subject, with the conclusions justified by the present state of science. His literary works embrace "Woman's Witchcraft, or the Curse of Coquetry," a dramatic romance, which appeared in 1854, under the *nom de plume* of Corinne L'Estrange. This book is credited, by mistake, in the catalogue of the Philadelphia library to some lady author. "Bertram, the Prince, and Other Poems" was printed in 1892. He has also contributed several poems to periodicals, especially to *Lippincott's Magazine*, *Penn Monthly*, and the *Friend's Review*, and also prose literary essays on literary and religious subjects to the last named serial. He also contributed "European Correspondence" and other facetiae to *Vanity Fair*, edited by Charles G. Leland, 1860-61. His latest medical papers have been on "Pneumonia—Its Mortality and Treatment," Philadelphia College of Physicians, 1888, and on "Cholera and its Migrations," in *Philadelphia Medical News*, 1892. In the former paper he opposed the modern treatment of pneumonia with whisky, quinine and opium; in the latter he urged the superiority of local and domestic sanitation, instead of quarantine, in the prevention of epidemic cholera. After a break-down in health from over-work, in 1858, Dr. Hartshorne gradually withdrew from practice, and gave a good deal of time to teaching and literary work outside of the medical field; but he continued his study and labor in medical and sanitary science, as the above-named publications give evidence.

HARTSHORNE, Joseph, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Alexandria, Va., December 12, 1779, and died near Wilmington, Del., August 20, 1850. His father, William Hartshorne, had removed from New Jersey a short time previous to the commencement of the Revolution. His ancestors were Quakers who emigrated to this country on account of religious persecution, from a long established family in Leicestershire, England. The pioneer of the family, Richard Hartshorne, arrived at the American homestead on the Highlands of Neversink in 1669, and subsequently as one of the proprietaries in association with the Duke of York and William Penn, in 1682, became one of the largest land-holders in the Province of East Jersey. A portion of the estate, including the original seat of the head of the family, is said to be still in the possession of a lineal descendant. From an extended memoir written by his son, the late Dr. Edward Hartshorne, and published in the American Medical Biography, the editor of this work derives the following interesting details concerning the life, history and professional achievements of the subject of this sketch. But for an accident, which had a marked influence upon his habits, Joseph Hartshorne would most probably have followed the example of his father in confining himself, at least in early life, to commercial pursuits. Although in other respects of vigorous and active frame, he early increased the interest of his parents in his intellectual progress by a calamity which, at the

age of five years, had thrown him upon his mental resources by rendering him a cripple for life. Having been exposed to cold while under the influence of calomel, at the close of an attack of small-pox, his feet were attacked with a deep-seated suppurative inflammation, which was allowed to produce a permanent contraction and flexion of the toes, and consequently incurable deformity and lameness. His inability to engage in the customary sports of boyhood naturally developed an originally sensitive and retiring disposition, and led him to seek the society of those who were older than himself, and to engage in more mature pursuits than those of ordinary boyhood. The loss of the companionship of his more active schoolfellows also, by subjecting him constantly to independent means of entertainment, strengthened a self-reliant nature, and taught him to find, in a resort to books and to his own reflections and observations, a higher reach of pastime, instead of the more physical enjoyment which his lameness had denied him. His own sad experience, also, doubtless increased his sympathy for the sufferings of his neighbors; and, by interesting him in their various bodily ailments, probably led the way to his subsequent vocation. The first effect, however, was simply on his aspirations as a general student. Gifted with a retentive memory, clear perception, strong reasoning powers, and entire independence of judgment as well as general activity of mind, he devoted himself with energy to the exercises of the Alexandria Academy, at which, under the able direction of its worthy and learned principal, Dr. McGrath, the chaplain and valued friend of Washington, he became a distinguished pupil, and completed his collegiate education. Latin and French were the favorite languages of his early studies; and the familiarity which he often manifested in after years with these, no less than the force and precision with which he wrote and spoke his native tongue, were characteristic of the thoroughness and accuracy of his scholastic training. Upon leaving the academy, he entered the counting-house of his father, for the benefit of a business education under the paternal eye, which was deemed of great value to the young men of the neighborhood, on account of the high standing of Mr. Hartshorne, in that part of the State, as a merchant and a man. The good effect of this commercial training was very striking in his prompt, punctual, methodical, and industrious habits, in conducting all his affairs in after life. Without interfering with his inclination for study, it developed his natural aptness for order and precision, and increased the practical turn of mind, which, in spite of a naturally impulsive, and even enthusiastic disposition, eventually became a ruling and invaluable characteristic. It was at this period, too, that he established the perfect physical health which enabled him to devote himself to an enormous amount of mental and bodily labor, without intermission, throughout a long succession of years. During an interval of nearly forty years, he was not obliged to rest three days in succession on account of sickness or fatigue; and it was a rare thing for him to indulge in a single day's withdrawal from professional labor for purposes of recreation. He was an old man and an invalid before he was willing to absent himself from his post; and even then he was ready to

attend to what he regarded as the call of duty, without regard to his own condition, and without thought of compensation, wherever and whenever the claims of friendship or humanity were properly presented to him. While dividing his time between the warehouse at Alexandria and the flour-mills at Strawberry Hill, he was induced, by the urging of his friends and some members of his family, whose penetration had already suggested his proper calling, to engage in reading works on medicine, with a view to his ultimately becoming a physician. He entered upon the course, however, with great reluctance. Although fond of the study, the prospect of undertaking the practice of the healing art was so distasteful to him that he at first resisted the importunities of his advisers, but was finally persuaded to make the trial, in consideration of his lameness, which was supposed to incapacitate him for more active occupation. He therefore became a regular pupil of Dr. James Craik, the family physician of Washington, and former surgeon of the Continental Army. Dr. Craik was the favorite military surgeon and medical adviser and companion of General Washington in all his campaigns, from the ill-fated Braddock's expedition until the close of the Revolutionary War, and possessed, in character and varied experience, unusually valuable qualifications as a private professional teacher. Our young student, however, was destined for a wider field. After one or two years' preliminary reading and practical study with his accomplished preceptor, he was enabled, through the assistance of his uncles, Samuel Coates and Pattison Hartshorne, of Philadelphia, then influential managers of the hospital, and of other relatives in that city, to secure an appointment to the post of resident apprentice and apothecary, then vacant in the Pennsylvania Hospital. He entered this institution on the 27th of July, 1801, and thus commenced his residence and professional career in Philadelphia, about the middle of his twenty-second year. He entered the medical class of the University of Pennsylvania at the commencement of the succeeding term; and, from that time forward, was assiduously engaged in the practical duties of the hospital, as well as in the more theoretical occupation of the library and lecture-room. We have not space to dwell on the reputation of both the schools in which he was so fortunate as to be thus auspiciously established. Nor need we say any thing of the importance and value of the teaching he enjoyed, as hospital surgeon, under such men as Rush, and Wistar, and Physick, and Barton, who were the physicians and surgeons of the hospital, and his preceptors in the university. It is enough to say that he soon became warmly interested in the splendid opportunities afforded by his new field of observation, and did not fail to devote his whole time and energies to the mastery of the science and art, the grand object and nature of which he had just begun to comprehend, in their application to the stern realities of life before him. His previous apprehensions and antipathies were soon merged in a higher sense of admiration for the glories of the science, and a determination to unveil its mysteries for the noble purpose of abating the miseries of his fellow-men. During his five years' term of service, the library and the museum received a large share of his

attention. Probably no resident of the institution ever made himself more familiar with the books of the library, or the preparations of the museum than did Dr. Hartshorne, while they continued in his care; and it is worthy of note, that to him is due the first regular alphabetical catalogue prepared for publication at the hospital, as is shown by a special vote, in acknowledgment and commendation, which is on record in the minute-book of the board of managers. As he was no mere closet student, however, our librarian was still more diligently engaged in improving his acquaintance with the ravages of disease and injury in the ward and the dead-house, and in advancing his knowledge of anatomy and surgery by the exercises of the dissecting-room. His interest in the study of anatomy and physiology, especially attracted the attention of Dr. Caspar Wistar, then the distinguished professor of the former branch; and his proficiency in the professor's favorite study was probably an influential source of regard which Dr. Wistar continued to manifest for him in after years. Dr. Hartshorne justly attached the highest importance to a thorough knowledge of anatomy in all its details and applications; and in insisting upon it as, with physiology and pathology, the only true and substantial basis on which medical and surgical skill should rest, he was accustomed to attribute much of the confidence he felt in both medical and surgical practice to the familiarity with it acquired by him while a hospital student. Although always willing to listen to authority, and able and ready to give a reason for his own belief and precept, he was too much a student of nature, and too independent in his habit of thought, not to value above all things in the pursuit of his profession the faculty of observation, and the ability, through a knowledge of healthy manifestations and appearances to direct his faculty to a useful end. After some seven years' study, four of which were spent in the hospital, and in attendance on the university courses, he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine. The thesis which he presented on the occasion of his graduation was an experimental one, "On the Influence of the Atmosphere in Respiration." It was published at the time, in accordance with the custom of the day, and copies of it are still extant. Although prepared and written under the press of his numerous duties as senior hospital resident, it gives evidence of literary taste and scholarship, and as a specimen of original investigation, is indicative of the ability and learning which soon rendered its young author conspicuous among his brethren. During the last twelve months of his service at the hospital, he was authorized to take the entire charge of the out-patients of the institution, in connection with a charity which has since been given up to the City Dispensary. For this purpose he was allowed the use of a horse and gig; and in the course of the year he was called to prescribe for seventeen hundred different patients, the record of whose cases is still preserved. During the latter few months of his residence in the hospital, also, he engaged in the translation of "Desault's Clinical Lectures on Fractures," and had nearly completed his work, and secured a number of subscribers for the publication, when he was forestalled by a competitor. This induced him to prepare, at very short notice,

an American edition of "Boyer's Treatise on Diseases of the Bones," with an original appendix, containing notes of cases, and descriptions of some new forms of apparatus; the notes and descriptions being illustrated with several handsome copper-plate engravings. This is the only work in the book form with which his name has been connected as author or editor. He was at no time fond of writing for the press, and he soon became too much absorbed in the routine duties of his public and private practice to be able to devote any time, but what was needed for repose in bed, to labors with the pen. The few papers he has contributed are, like his appendix to the edition of "Boyer on the Bones," entirely practical in their character, and intended to announce or elucidate some new or peculiar mode of treatment, which had been successful in his hands. He was in the habit, however, of recording all his important prescriptions from day to day, and briefly noted the cases of interest that occurred to him. Large numbers of memoranda of this kind are to be found throughout his book; but, although interesting, and to some extent available, they are not sufficiently connected in themselves to admit of arrangement for the press. His residence in the hospital was further distinguished by the introduction of an improved apparatus for the treatment of fractured thigh, which, for efficiency and simplicity, is superior to many that have been presented since. It still holds its ground in many places; and with the adaptation of more recent modes of applying the extending and counter-extending bands, may yet be regarded as one of the best forms of splints for the purpose. It is said that he attached but little importance to the claim of "originality" in the contrivance of instruments and apparatus, or in the minor modifications of treatment, well knowing that the suggestions of practice are so frequently the same to intelligent and ingenious practitioners, that there are few expedients which have not occurred again and again, under the stimulus of necessity, to different individuals; and that very many of the so-called new inventions are to be found among the illustrations of our oldest works. These are the small vanities of the profession, which, in spite of his constant habit of adapting his own means to the particular end in view, without subservience to established rule, he sometimes undervalued in his own case, and disregarded in others. So far did he go with this feeling, that he described his splint for fractured thigh as a modification of that of Boyer, although it was altogether unlike its imaginary model, and only resembled it, in common with Desault's, in treating the fractured limb in the straight position, and in the employment of a leather socket, which he soon afterwards abandoned. An opportunity having been presented for his embarking on a voyage to Batavia, as surgeon and supercargo of an East India merchantman, he obtained permission to resign his office at the hospital some six weeks before the expiration of his five years' term of service. The certificate which was given him on this occasion, after speaking in the most cordial terms of his conduct, during his residence in the institution, as meriting their highest esteem and respect, goes on to say: "In the practical duties of his profession, he has displayed, under the inspection and advice of six of the most em-

inent physicians of Philadelphia, a skill seldom to be met with in practitioners of his years. From a well-founded confidence in his abilities and fitness for the charge, the care of the out-door patients has been intrusted to him exclusively during the last year of his meritorious services; and the uncommon success with which his practice was marked, left us no cause either to regret or to diminish our confidence in him." This voyage occupied him about ten months, and was very successful in a pecuniary point of view, at the same time that it was advantageous in other respects. He was soon tempted to make a second venture, during which he was absent some fourteen or fifteen months, three of which was spent in a residence at Batavia. The mercantile result of the second voyage was as unfortunate as that of the first had been prosperous; and the surgeon and supercargo returned to his proper position in Philadelphia, a poorer man than when he left it. The lessons and opportunities of the new field, however, were by no means lost. The diseases and incidents of a long East India voyage, in the strongly-manned vessels of former days, and the malignant fevers and bowel affections so prevalent in Batavia at that time, afforded him ample professional employment, as well as means of enlarging his medical experience. Nor was this episode in his professional life without its moral tests. On two different occasions, his integrity and firmness are known to have been severely tried. Once, as supercargo, while seeking freight for his ship, he was offered a large consignment of spices, then monopolized by the government of Holland, on terms so advantageous as to manifest the smuggling character of the transaction by which they were obtained. He refused to be a party to a fraud which he could only suspect, and might easily have winked at without fear of exposure; and thus saved his honor at the expense of a certain fortune. The second trial was much more severe, as well as more appropriate to his peculiar mission. During the second voyage home, the master of the ship, a man of courage and ability, but unusually stern and arbitrary, even for those days of ocean despotism, subjected his crew to an allowance and quality of rations which created a serious amount of sickness as well as discontent among the men. Dr. Hartshorne not only refused to justify the captain, but boldly protested against his course, and continued to insist upon a change, until he had secured it to some extent, although at the cost of his own comfort and liberty throughout the remainder of the voyage. He was banished to the fore-castle, and at one time would have been put in irons, if it had not been for the undisguised sympathy expressed for him by the subordinate officers and men, whose rights he was defending. It may be remarked here that his determined stand against oppression of these poor mariners was only in accordance with the spirit of his whole after-life, in ministering to the sick and wounded who were confided to his care, and in protecting what he deemed to be their rights and needs, against the negligence or perversity of the attendants and friends. Nurses and patients, of whatever position, well knew that his orders were meant to be obeyed without alteration or delay. He never hesitated to resent the absurd and mischievous intermeddling so common in the sick-room; nor was

he much more patient under the infliction of unreasonable and often impertinent catechizing, so often visited upon the doctor under plea of interest in the patient. To the bluntness manifested on these occasions towards irresponsible parties in and out of the sick-room, and to the sternness with which he was apt to rebuke the careless or disobedient, may be attributed much, if not all, of his reputation in many places for roughness and impatience. To the patients themselves he was ever tender and sympathizing, as he was to all who were really in affliction; although he never withheld the truth when it was unequivocally asked for. His own family and old friends,—all, indeed, who knew him best,—felt not the slightest fear either of words or frowns, unless really deserved, and were more likely to expect a warm grasp of the hand, and a benignant smile or hearty laugh, than either. On reaching Philadelphia once more, he was glad to settle down, and enter permanently upon the practice of his profession. His apothecary's training at the hospital, and his extensive professional acquaintance, together with the very limited income to be hoped for at that early stage of his career, induced him to engage in partnership with an old friend as a druggist. With this view he opened an apothecary's shop and physician's office in Market street above Eighth. A two or three years' trial of this kind of life satisfied him, that, although it was common, at that period, for city practitioners to compound their own prescriptions, as it now is in the rural districts, and the two different callings were not considered incompatible with each other, such a mode of prosecuting his vocation was not suited to his interest or temper. He therefore opened an office alone, within a short distance from his former hospital home. Here commenced the long struggle which, notwithstanding the difficulties incident to his lameness and to his entire dependence on the receipts of his daily labor, was destined to end so happily to his advantage. The advance was slow, however, and the trial especially hard to one who had never known what it was to want, until he had left his father's house. That father had been reduced by the misfortunes of others in his old age; and although still anxious to aid his favorite son by giving him a home in his native town, in the hope of securing him a practice there, the only answer to his urgent offer was the prompt reply, that the paternal roof was no place for the sons, until they could bring their fortunes with them. In the year 1813, Dr. Hartshorne was married to Anna Bonsall, eldest daughter of Isaac Bonsall, a prominent minister of the Society of Friends in Philadelphia; and his practice already quite respectable in medicine and surgery, from that time rapidly increased. In 1815, he was, without solicitation on his part, unanimously elected one of the surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital, he having withdrawn from a canvass for a similar appointment a year or two previously, in favor of Dr. John Syng Dorsey, nephew of Dr. Physick. His colleagues then, and during several years, were Drs. Physick and Dorsey, who already regarded him as a rising competitor for their well-earned fame. This return, in a higher capacity, to the scene of his early exploits, extended his general reputation, and brought him more prominently before the public as a

practical surgeon. Upon the death of Professor Wistar, in 1818, his rising *protégé* succeeded him as attending physician in a large number of respectable families; and he began to be regarded by a considerable party as likely to be a desirable acquisition to the medical faculty of the university, which had just met with so severe a loss in the decease of his distinguished patron. Accordingly, when the chair of Surgery became vacant by the transfer of Dr. Physick to the Professorship of Anatomy in Dr. Wistar's place, Dr. Hartshorne was urged as a candidate therefore, in connection with the accomplished Dr. Thomas T. Hewson, then already popular as a teacher of Surgical and Comparative Anatomy. The canvass by the respective competitors and their advocates was an exciting one, although Dr. Hartshorne took no personal part in it. Dr. Hartshorne and his associate fell short by one vote only of the number that placed the successful candidate, Dr. Gibson, in the station which he so long held in the school; and, as Dr. Evans, from whose excellent memoir we freely quote, remarks: "It is no disparagement to the latter to say, that the strong desire to transplant from a neighboring and rival school one who promised to contribute much to its rising reputation, was, at the time, generally understood to have been the principal cause of Dr. Hartshorne's defeat." He has often said, continues Dr. Evans, that his failure on that occasion was fortunate on many accounts, and that his private practice was immediately and decidedly augmented after it, so much so, that he would never have been willing to perform the duties of the two together, even if the additional patients had been still disposed to seek him. To use his own expressive phrase, he would not have been hampered with the professorship. He was no office-seeker, and averse to mingling in crowds; and hence he not only declined all invitations to public positions which might have extended, what he shrank from, his notoriety, but was rarely seen in the large social gatherings which are so common among the leading professional men of the city, and especially at the houses of the professors of the different medical schools. Although given to individual hospitality with all the warmth of his native State, and rarely without a guest in his house and at his table, he had no taste for social display, and never engaged in general entertainments. He was, therefore, known to the students only at a distance and in his hospital service; and, although he commanded their respect and confidence, he never sought that personal and social popularity among them which is so important in the relations between the teacher and his pupils. In a more intimate course with them, however, he would not have failed to attach them strongly to him, as he did all those with whom, as private preceptor or consulting medical counselor, he was brought into association. He was candid and indulgent, always taking and expressing an unaffected interest in young medical men who proved themselves deserving and capable in the discharge of their duties, and ever ready not only to advise them in difficulties, and to protect them from misrepresentation or imposition, but to award them whatever praise their skill or good conduct may have merited. In the year 1820, Philadelphia was visited by the yellow fever; and from that period up to 1830,

there was a remarkable prevalence of epidemic diseases. Influenza of an aggravated character, as well as bilious fever in its various forms, visited, at short intervals, most parts of our country; and the city of Philadelphia, with its adjacent districts, repeatedly suffered from their inroads. Of the many eminent physicians who, during that time, resided there, perhaps, there was no one more constantly occupied with the duties of his profession, few as much so, as Dr. Hartshorne. The calls upon him, either as attending or as consulting physician, were not only numerous from all parts of the city and districts, but he was constantly resorted to from that section below the city known by the name of "The Neck," with the inhabitants of which he had long been extremely popular, as well as from different parts of the neighboring country. In addition to the great amount of business thus heaped upon him, he was frequently consulted through letters by physicians at a great distance. Some idea may be formed of the extent of his practice at that period, from the fact that, during the course of a single autumn, he prescribed for over two hundred and eighty cases of fever alone, nearly all of which were under his personal care and attendance. The constant demand made upon his time by his private practice, rendered it necessary for him to give up his appointment as surgeon in the hospital, and in 1821 he accordingly sent in his resignation, after a connection with it, as apprentice, resident physician, and attending surgeon, of nearly twelve years. It was thus that so many years of Dr. Hartshorne's life were passed; the reputation for skill and experience which he had acquired adding to his multiplied cares, and securing a continual interruption to rest or pleasure. He continued to devote the untiring energies of his powerful and cultivated mind to the duties and responsibilities of a wide-spread practice, never relaxing in the course he had marked out, until the time arrived when he, too, was obliged to succumb to the inroads of sickness and the shadow of death. His naturally strong constitution, sustained by an active life in the open air, his strict temperance, his extreme cleanliness of person, and regular mode of life, so far as his professional duties would admit, enabled him to resist the infirmities of age almost entirely, until he had nearly completed his allotted threescore years and ten. He had undergone two very severe mental shocks, at some five years' interval; the one being the loss of his eldest daughter, by a rapid consumption; and the other the, for some time, uncertain loss at sea of his eldest son. He had also been subject to occasional attacks of biliary obstruction, probably from gall-stones, for several years, but had never been obliged to interrupt his daily avocations. It was not until the autumn of 1848, and especially after the summer and fall of 1849, that he gave evidence of more serious disorder. The cholera epidemic of 1849 subjected him to numerous appeals from old and new patients, notwithstanding that he had previously been largely curtailing the extent of his practice. He became warmly interested in the work, and was once more almost as busily employed as he had ever been in his best days. While the excitement lasted, he did not appear to suffer; but the close of the season, and the cessation of the contest with the pestilence,

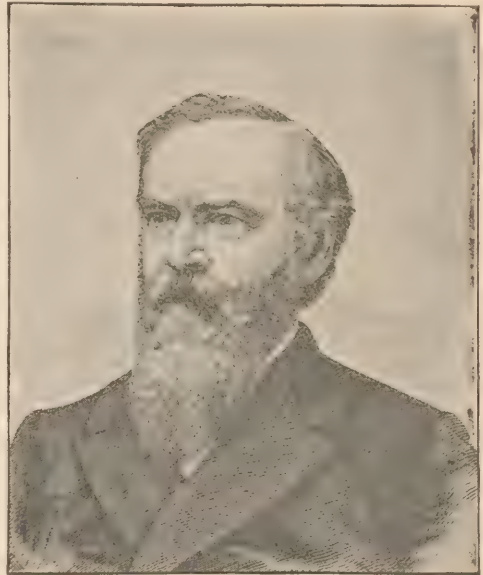
left him exhausted and fatally diseased. The remaining months of his failing life were but a struggle with inevitable decay, in which the intervals of comparative ease were just long and decided enough to delude him into the effort to go on with his labors, and to answer the calls which were daily made upon him, and often pertinaciously pressed, even in his sick-room, and when he was unable to leave his bed. Thus he dragged on a weary life, with little hope of improvement, and in entire resignation to the change which he knew was rapidly approaching, until the latter end of June, 1850. At this time he determined to leave the city, in order to secure the undisturbed repose which was impossible in his own house; and he had himself carried to the Brandywine Springs, near Wilmington, Del., there to spend, in a pure air and perfect retirement, the few days that yet remained to him. "At this place, attended by his sons, with the aid of Drs. Shallcross and Goddard, and surrounded by his family, he breathed his last, in peace with all men, and in the firm assurance of a better life above, through the salvation which is in Jesus Christ alone." Having always been, by preference as well as birthright, a member of the religious society of Friends, now designated as the "Orthodox" denomination, Dr. Hartshorne's spiritual views were in conformity with the principles held by that body, although he attached but little importance to peculiarities of language and dress. When not overwhelmed with care, he was fond of social conversation, generally cheerful, and often quite hilarious, yet his mental abstraction would not unfrequently, and especially among strangers, or in the street, render him apparently unconscious of persons and things around him. In this way he would create, on cursory observers, an impression of reserve and taciturnity, which was not his ordinary habit. Still the cast of his mind led him to serious reflection and its kindred reading. He took pleasure in theological discussion, but not in disputation; and much of the leisure of the latter years of his life was spent in the study of the Bible and its literature, and of standard works on religious belief and experience. Decided in his own views, he was ever willing to listen to those who differed from him, while he strove to live in charity with all. Few men were more determined or independent than Dr. Hartshorne, when compelled to take an authoritative position under the dictates of his own reason and conscience; and yet, although never shrinking from responsibility, he had no wish to govern others. He never dogmatized; and was so adverse to mere argument, that he generally preferred dropping a subject to disputing over it. "I wish to live in peace and friendship with all mankind, and especially with my professional brethren," was his remark to an old friend in reference to a controversy then prevailing in medical circles, the subject of which he did not consider worthy of the excitement created by it. "He was the most scrupulously truthful man," continues the same friend, "I ever knew. On whatever subject Dr. Hartshorne spoke, it never occurred to his auditor that an idea or word could be at variance with his real opinion, or inconsistent with the fact as he understood it. He was content to rely on the simple potency of truth, and always said exactly what he meant, never attempting

either to add force to his assertion by artificial emphasis or ornament. There may have appeared, in this singleness of purpose and absence of embellishment, a lack of some of the sophistication, not to say suavity, of polished society. There may have been absent, also, some of the conventional courtesies which are too apt to be used as cloaks, and which, as such, he held in light esteem. But in that just consideration for the persons and opinions of others, in which true politeness consists, and which has the golden rule for its only guide, he was never intentionally deficient, and usually carefully observant. Beneath an occasional brusqueness of demeanor, and sometimes, when the occasion perhaps demanded, of actual severity, there was a large amount of native goodness of heart; and his sympathies were ever in active exercise towards the afflicted, save when the graver duties of his profession called forth the higher and sterner attributes of his mind. An anecdote occurs to us, which exemplifies the remark just made in a forcible manner. It was related to us by a professional brother, who was then attending with him in the capacity of house-surgeon of the hospital. In the course of his routine, he was observed to visit the cell of an old friend and schoolmate, who was confined therein, a raving and unmanageable maniac. He was so overcome by his feelings, that he stood outside the door, weeping like a child, for some minutes, before he was able to regain his self-control; but the moment the door was open, and the physician and patient were confronted with each other, all trace of the recent yearnings and weakness of the heart were gone, and an air of firm and calm authority alone appeared." Referring to his professional character and standing, one of his biographers, Dr. Evans, has said that no one could be long associated with him, without being convinced of his extensive and exact knowledge of the principles governing the science of medicine; of his diagnostic acumen, and clear perceptions of the changes effected by disease; together with a thorough familiarity with the art applying, in the most successful manner, those agents most effective in arresting and removing it. Hence, in the sick-room he was distinguished by the facility with which he made himself acquainted with the nature and extent of the case before him, by the exercise of great sagacity, close observation, and the well-remembered teachings of a large experience; arriving at conclusions which, although not universally correct, because no human judgment is infallible, the event seldom proved to have been erroneous; and having satisfied himself of the character of the malady with which he had to combat, while always moving with great caution, his course was unhesitating, and regulated by principles from which nothing would tempt him to swerve. As a surgeon he was prudent, but never timid, and he was ever anxious to avoid the knife, when he thought it could be safely dispensed with. He was a decided and strong advocate for the use of the lancet; not resorting to it, however, empirically, without reference to the existing state of the constitution, and of the various organs of the body, but always with precise views in his application, and having a distinct and satisfactory reason for its use. He was aware of there being an impression abroad that he had, from habit, carried the use of this powerful remedial

agent too far; but, after renewed consideration of the subject in all its bearings, his convictions of the correctness of the course he had pursued were confirmed; and in a conversation held with the writer, a short time previous to the commencement of his last illness, he remarked that, upon a careful review of his extensive practice, he could recall no single case that caused him any regret for having bled in it too freely; but there were many in which he feared he had erred, either by not bleeding in them at all, or having deferred it until it was too late. Being solicitous of keeping pace with the progress of medicine, so far as his numerous engagements would permit, he was a constant reader of the medical journals and other publications of the day, gladly availing himself of the thoughts and experience of others. The impulse of his own mind, however, prevented him from circumscribing his reasoning upon the subject, within the limits marked out by the author he was perusing, since, his reliance being chiefly on the deductions of his own mind, whether in agreement or opposition to the opinions of others, he was necessarily prevented from becoming a mere imitator. The great confidence which his professional brethren reposed in his judgment was evidenced by the frequency with which they resorted to him for advice in consultation, in the latter part of his life this constituting a large part of his practice. And in this intercourse with other physicians, while he never concealed his sentiments for reasons of policy, or appeared to acquiesce in what he really disapproved, for fear of infringing on the laws of politeness, yet he invariably treated all with candor and becoming deference, and was always ready to listen to whatever was offered in relation to the facts connected, or remedies proposed, in the case. Satisfied that, with all his boasted talents and acquired skill, the efforts of man in warding off the approach of death, or for restoring health and strength, were unavailing, except as they were rendered effectual by the blessing of the Almighty, he freely acknowledged the obligation resting upon us to make those efforts with reference to their receiving that blessing. But while he thus confessed the limited powers of human agency in the dispensation of life and health, he nevertheless entertained a high estimate of his profession, and regarded it as a noble art, which conferred some of the choicest blessings on mankind; and in proportion to this high estimate was his contempt for and opposition to quackery, in all its phases; and he failed not to speak in the most decided terms of disapprobation of those members admitted within the ranks of the profession who countenanced or who refused to oppose it. Dr. Hartshorne was elected a member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, in 1801; of the American Philosophical Society, in 1815, and of the College of Physicians in 1824. He was at one time a frequent attendant of the meetings of these bodies, and during his student life especially, was a useful and influential member and officer of the Philadelphia Medical Society.

HARVEY, Thomas B., of Indianapolis, Ind., was born in Clinton county, O., November 29, 1827, and died December 5, 1889. He was the son of Dr. Jesse Harvey, who taught the first school in Ohio to which colored children were

admitted. He founded an academy at Harveysburg, that State, and was a missionary among the Indians in Kansas when he died, in 1848. The elder Harvey was of English descent, a member of the Society of Friends, and his time and talents were given so freely to the poor and oppressed that there was none left for money-making. Hence the inheritance of the subject of this sketch, destined to be the future great surgeon and leader of men, was a noble mind, an honest heart, and a sound constitution, which fitted him for hard study and good work. He was compelled to practice stringent economy from his youth, but found time, nevertheless, for much reading in general literature and natural science. He began the study of medicine at the age of nineteen and graduated from the Ohio Medical College in 1851. Dr. Harvey established himself at Plainfield, Ind., where he continued in prac-



T B Harvey

tice for the period of eight years. The late Dr. Levi Ritter, afterward a leading member of the Indianapolis bar, was the only other physician of that locality, and he has written of his colleague and friend as follows: "A more perfect gentleman, professionally, I have never met in either law or medicine. In the sick-room he was the model physician; he studied to gain the confidence of the patients, nurses and friends, and his presence was a healing balm in those many cases where the mind and disposition required treatment as well as the body. I was present with him at his first major operation—amputation of the thigh—and have seen him operate many times since, and can bear testimony to his nerve and skill and to that rare confidence which led him not to be embarrassed when unforeseen complications arose. Dr. Harvey excelled in sympathy, and this was one of his strong holds on his patients. I remember a family in which poverty came from the death of the husband, and sickness followed, in which he

not only visited the sick widow, but would leave a bill folded in the prescription, to purchase food and medicine." In Plainfield, Dr. Harvey married Miss Delitha Butler. When the War of the Rebellion came, he was made Examining Surgeon for the Central District of Indiana, and he then became a citizen of Indianapolis. A contemporary says: "The war swept by, but before the close, none of the hundreds who had been called to the military center were better known than Dr. Harvey. He was of commanding presence; his personal appearance, an exponent of the man within, was as perfect, physically, and as handsome as the typical Greek. His frame was large and his face expressed kindness, strength and intelligence. He attracted attention in any audience without speaking, and when he spoke, all ears were strained to hear the cadence that fell as music on the air. And with all these natural gifts, he was always a modest man, wholly without ostentation and without the least admixture of pride or professional jealousy." Dr. Harvey was by nature and inheritance a teacher. In 1869, when the Indiana Medical College was organized, he was elected to the Chair of Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women, which he held to the day of his death. In the palmy days of the college it was no uncommon thing for Dr. Harvey to hold a clinic for hours, comprising the whole range of medical diseases. His clinics at the City Dispensary for Women were never neglected, nor at the City Hospital, where, every Wednesday for twenty-five years, he was in attendance, attracting always a large concourse of students. He was an all-around practitioner, and was frequently called as consultant in general practice. His own practice, both in his office and out, was very large, and was attended to with great fidelity, both at night and day. He was a great friend and great help to other doctors, both in their practice and in cases where they required personally his professional skill. Dr. Harvey was the chief spirit in organizing the Hendricks County Medical Society in his adopted State, read the first paper before it, and was subsequently its president. He was the first president of the Indianapolis Academy of Medicine; afterward merged into the Marion County Medical Society. He was a member of the Indiana State Medical Society, and its president in 1880, as well as a delegate from the same to the International Medical Congress of 1888. He was a member of the American Medical Association and of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society. In 1886 the State University of Indiana conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., in recognition of his eminent professional attainments. He was the author of numerous papers on professional topics read before the societies to which he belonged. He died from a stroke of apoplexy while delivering his last lecture before the Medical College of Indiana. The medical, as well as the daily press, paid most hearty tribute to Dr. Harvey's worth at the time of his death. He was given high rank, both as a man and as a physician and surgeon, and conceded much credit for his efforts in building up medical education and the standard of the profession. His funeral was attended by the members of his local medical society in a body, and also by many eminent medical men of Indiana and of other States.

HATFIELD, Marcus Patten, of Chicago, Ill., was born February 20, 1849, and received his general education at the Flushing Institute and the Wesleyan University, graduating from the latter in 1870. He then studied medicine at the Northwestern University Medical School, from which he received his medical degree in 1872. During the year of his graduation and the succeeding one, he served as "interne" or resident physician to the Mercy Hospital of Chicago. He then supplemented his medical education and training by visiting Europe, and pursued his studies for the period of two years in the principal schools and hospitals of Berlin and London. On his return from abroad he established himself in Chicago where he now resides. Dr. Hatfield is a member of the faculty of the Chicago Medical College and was for several years Pro-



Marcus P. Hatfield

fessor of Chemistry and Toxicology in that institution. He is a recognized authority in that specialty and has on numerous occasions been called into court to testify as chemical expert. He has recently been made Professor of diseases of children in the Chicago Medical College. Dr. Hatfield is a member of the Chicago Society of Physicians and Surgeons, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the American Medical Association. He was commissioner from Illinois to the Vienna Exposition. He married the youngest and accomplished daughter of Bishop W. L. Harris, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HAWES, Jesse, of Greeley, Col., was born in Corinna, Me., in August, 1843. There he was prepared to enter the literary department of Bowdoin College, when business affairs caused a removal of the family to Belvidere, Ill., shortly before the beginning of the Rebellion. Leaving the anticipated collegiate

course at the call of a more urgent duty, he joined the Union army in the summer of 1861, and served there until the close of the war,



Jesse Harvey.

being wounded in 1862 and a prisoner most of the last year. Returning home, he immediately entered the University of Michigan and graduated thence in 1868. In 1871 he graduated from Long Island Hospital College, after which he made a short visit to Great Britain, and on his return entered upon the practice of medicine at Greeley, Col. Here he has won a high rank among the medical men of the State. His writings, published in various medical journals and in the transactions of the State Society, dealing chiefly with surgical matters, are characterized by marked clearness and force. He has been a trustee of the Colorado State Normal School since its creation by the Legislature. He is an ex-president of the Colorado State Medical Society, an ex-president of the Colorado Board of Medical Examiners, a vice-president of the American Medical Association, a member of the State Board of Health, and an Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics in the Denver University. In 1874 he was married to Clementine S. Rockwell; their only living child is a daughter.

HAYDEN, Anexamander M., of Evansville, Ind., was born in Shenendoah Valley, Va., May 28, 1852, and is the son of Dr. A. B. Hayden and Louisa (Thompson) Hayden, and on his mother's side is of German descent. His early education was secured at the country schools of his native county. Later he finished his literary education at Winchester Seminary, Frederick county, Va. He commenced the study of medicine in his father's office at the age of eighteen and completed his medical education at Starling Medical College, whence he graduated M. D. in March, 1876. Then he came directly to Evansville, Ind., where he has been in the practice of medicine and surgery ever since. In 1884 he spent sev-

eral months in the New York Polyclinic, where he paid special attention to general surgery and gynecology. In 1890 he took a special course in abdominal surgery and gynecology at the Chicago Polyclinic. He has devoted his time almost exclusively to the practice of general surgery and gynecology and has achieved results second to none in the country, having performed forty-five ovariectomies with a single death, and one hundred and twenty-five cystotomies with no deaths. In the year 1882 he was appointed Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery in the Hospital Medical College of Evansville, Ind., and filled that chair until the college closed in 1885. For this position he was well qualified, having made the study of genito-urinary surgery a specialty, and the discharge of his duties was eminently satisfactory. In 1882 he was appointed on the staff of St. Mary's Hospital as visiting physician which position he filled for six years with credit to himself and the institution. In 1888 he was appointed surgeon-in-chief, which position he has held ever since. Dr. Hayden has met with great success; his ability as a surgeon has been recognized, and his wonderful achievements in that line have caused him to be considered one of the most prominent surgeons of Southern Indiana. He has also contributed numerous articles to the leading medical publications of the United States. Among the most important are: "Indications for removal of Uterine Appendages, with Reports of Cases," "Excision of Wrist



A. M. Hayden.

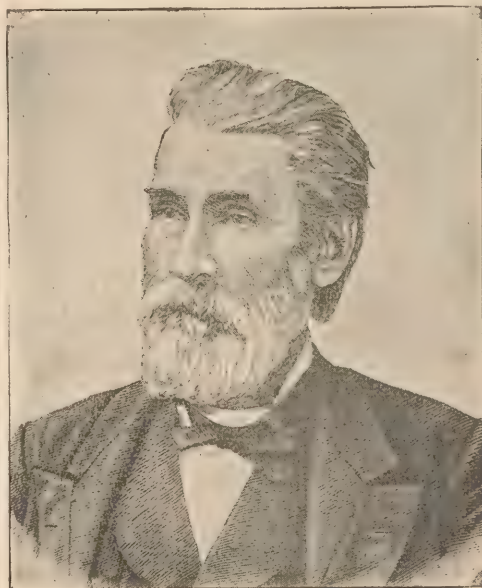
Joint for Tubercular Disease of Bone," "Congenital Deformity of Heart," "Cases of Ovarian Tumor Operations," "Nature and Treatment of Chancroid."

HAYES, Isaac Israel, of New York City, was born in Chester, Pa., in 1832, and died December 17, 1881. After a general education he studied medicine, attended the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated M. D., from that institution in 1853. "During his studies he had become interested in the writ-

ings and intentions of Dr. Kane and tendered him his services. In the latter part of May, 1853, he was appointed surgeon of the second Grinnell expedition (better known from its commander as the Kane expedition) in search of Sir John Franklin in the Arctic regions. Dr. Hayes sailed in the brig *Advance*, and proved an energetic and valuable coadjutor of Kane. In addition to his duties as surgeon and naturalist, he made a short trip on the *Glacier*, inland from Van Rensselaer harbor and assisted in laying out depots in the autumn of 1853. In May, 1854, he crossed Kane Sea, and was the first civilized man to place foot on Grinnell Land, along the coast of which he traveled to Cape Frazer, about 79° 45' north latitude." The "*Advance*" was frozen in on September 9, 1853, and remained so in the summer of 1854. Dr. Kane turned toward Beechy Island by boat for assistance, but was obliged by the condition of the ice to return to his old winter quarters. On August 28, 1854, Dr. Hayes and eight others left the "*Advance*" in a hazardous attempt to reach Upernavik. An account of the trip is to be found in "*An Arctic Boat Journey*," 1860, wherein Dr. Hayes justifies leaving the ship. "The journey was taken by Dr. Kane's permission, but this was given only after he had advised Hayes to forego the project, and exacted a renunciation of all claims on those left behind. The boat party reached a point sixteen miles South of Cape Parry, where they were stopped by ice, and dragged out a miserable existence aided by the charity of the Etah Esquimaux until December, when they returned nearly frozen and starving. In the summer of 1854 the entire party under Dr. Kane by sledge and boat reached Upernavik safely." On July 7, 1860, Dr. Hayes sailed in command of the "*United States*" which had been fitted out by public subscription for exploration of the open polar sea. He wintered in Foulke Fiord, latitude 78° 18' north, near Littleton island. In May, 1861, he crossed Kane Sea, again set foot on Grinnell Land, attaining on May 18 a point which he called Cape Lieber, and which his observations placed in latitude 81° 35' north, longitude 70° 30' west. His various official observations and personal accounts are not entirely consistent in this respect. Competent explorers who have since visited Kennedy Channel surmise that his latitudes were incorrect and that his farthest point was Cape Joseph Good, about latitude 80° 15' north, longitude 70° west. The "open polar sea" was doubtless the Southern part of Kennedy Channel which opens early every year. Breaking out of his ship on July 10, 1861, an unprecedented early date for an Arctic vessel, he explored a considerable part of the eastern shore of Ellesmere's Land, being the first known white man to land thereon. In 1869 Hayes again entered the Arctic circle, visiting Greenland with the artist William Bradford in the "*Panther*." For his Arctic work Dr. Hayes received the founders' medal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1867, and the gold medal of the Paris Society in 1869, and was made an honorary member of many scientific societies in the United States and Europe. He returned from his second expedition to find the Civil War begun, immediately sought service, was commissioned surgeon of volunteers, April 4, 1862, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel March 13, 1865. He resigned

July 3, 1865, and removed to New York City, where he was elected to the assembly, serving five years (from 1876 to 1880) and was each year on important committees of the House. As a lecturer he was heartily welcomed by large and appreciative audiences. Dr. Hayes is said to have possessed the essential qualities of a successful man, being quick witted, industrious, nervous, energetic and versatile, he spoke well, wrote better, and understood his subjects, and therefore won a wide reputation, not only as an explorer, but as an author, lecturer, surgeon and legislator. In addition to the work above referred to he published "*The Open Polar Sea*," giving an account of his second expedition, 1867; "*Cast Away in the Cold, a Story of Arctic Adventure for Boys*," 1868; and "*The Land of Desolation*," 1871; the latter work describing his third voyage.

HAYMOND, William S., of Indianapolis, Ind., was born near Clarksborough, that State, February 20, 1826, and died December 24, 1885.



W S Haymond

He was of English descent, and his early education was gained in Harrison county, Ind., in a log school-house of primitive construction. These limited opportunities stimulated a desire for further study and the possession of a greater number of books than were then at his command. He, at the age of eighteen, commenced teaching, meanwhile pursuing his study and becoming proficient in the science of mathematics. For a limited period, surveying and engineering engaged his time and energies, after which, at the age of twenty-three, he began the study of medicine at Clarksburg, Va., under the preceptorship of Dr. John Edmondson, of that place. He attended two courses of lectures at the Medical College of Cincinnati, and later became a student of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York,

graduating from both these institutions. He chose Monticello, Ind., as an advantageous point for a young practitioner, and having met with success in his profession, remained thus located until 1877. Dr. Haymond soon took rank among the leading physicians of his county and established a reputation for skill in surgery, to which branch of practice he devoted special attention. He served during the War of the Rebellion as assistant surgeon of the Forty-sixth Indiana Infantry, and was for weeks stationed at Fort Pillow. During his service he was on several occasions detailed for important duty at general hospitals. He was in 1874, as a Democrat, elected a member of the Forty-fourth Congress, and served on the Committee on Banking and Currency, bringing much financial ability and judgment to bear in the discharge of his duties. He distinguished himself as an orator, his eulogy on the death of Speaker Kerr having been pronounced the finest literary effort of the occasion. Other speeches on the subject of finance, internal improvements and various important questions of public interest attracted marked attention. He contributed many able and valuable papers to medical journals on subjects of peculiar interest to the profession. His range of study outside the domain of medicine was not confined to the sciences and mathematics, but included in its scope the languages, in several of which he was proficient. Dr. Haymond was a member of all the important medical societies of his State. He aided in the organization of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, in 1879, and was made Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Dean of the Faculty. He was noted for his eloquence, wit and inimitable drollery, while his ability as a didactic lecturer was second to that of no other teacher in this country.

HAYS, I. Minis, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city July 26, 1847. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania and received its degree of B. A. in 1866, of M. D. in 1868, and of M. A. in 1869. Was editor of the *Medical News*, from its beginning as a weekly periodical in 1882, to October, 1889, and was associated with his father, the late Dr. Isaac Hays, as editor of the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, from 1869 to his death, in April, 1879, and was sole editor from that date to July, 1890. He was Secretary-General of the International Medical Congress, held at Philadelphia in 1876. He is a member of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and chairman of its library committee; is an original member and recorder of the Association of American Physicians, and is a member of the American Philosophical Society.

HEATH, Frederic Carroll, of Indianapolis, Ind., was born in Gardiner, Me., January 19, 1857. His father, editor and publisher of the *Gardiner Home Journal*, was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, the Grand Army Post at Gardiner being named in his honor. His grandfather was a physician of wide reputation in the State of Maine. Dr. Heath prepared for college in the schools of Gardiner, and graduated at Amherst College in 1878, receiving the degree of A. M. a few years later. At the close of Junior year he won the Hutchins prize for best examinations in the Greek of Sophomore and Junior years, and was ap-

pointed to Phi Beta Kappa Society for high general rank. After teaching a few years as principal of Granby High School, Gardiner Grammar School and Washington Academy, he entered the medical department of Bowdoin College, graduating in 1884 at the head of his class and delivering a valedictory address that was published in whole or in part in some of the leading papers of the State. The following two years he served as Steward and Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Marine Hospital Service at Portland, Me., and in 1886 became an assistant surgeon, ranking first among a large class of applicants before the examining board at Washington, D. C., and serving at Chicago, Mobile, Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit. In 1890 he resigned to enter upon the practice of his specialty (eye and ear), to which he had previously given considerable attention, taking a long course of clinical work and study in the post-graduate schools and eye and ear hospitals of New York, and locating at La Fayette, Ind., where he was soon made Oculist and Aurist to St. Elizabeth's Hospital. He removed to Indianapolis in October, 1891, where he has been gradually acquiring a constantly increasing amount of confidence and support from the profession and public, and is now Eye and Ear Surgeon to the Indianapolis Polyclinique. He is an earnest worker in medical societies, and a contributor to medical journals. Among his papers are the following: "A Case of Aneurism of the Pulmonary Artery;" "Two Interesting Cases of Enteric Fever;" "Heart Tonics;" "The Physician's First Indication;" "Nasal Reflexes;" "Gonorrhoeal Ophthalmia;" "Steel in the Iris for Twenty-seven Years;" "Benefits and Evils of Glasses;" "The Eye in Relation to General Disease;" "Medical Harmony;" "Practical Suggestions to the General Practitioner in Ear Troubles;" "The Pathogeny of Sympathetic Ophthalmia."

HEKTOEN, Ludvig, of Chicago, Ill., was born in Wisconsin, July 2, 1863, of Norwegian parents. He graduated as B. A. from Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, in 1883, and took a special course in the University of Wisconsin in 1883-84. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago, 1887; and was the recipient of the faculty prize awarded to the highest competitor in examination for position as interne in Cook County Hospital. He was Assistant Physician to the Illinois Eastern Hospital for Insane at Kankakee, from March to October, 1887; was interne in Cook County Hospital from October, 1887, to April, 1889; was appointed Pathologist to Cook County Hospital in January, 1889, and has been reappointed each successive year; and has occupied the position of Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy and Histology in Rush College from 1889 to 1891. In 1891 he became Professor of Pathology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Woman's Medical College of Chicago. In 1892 he became Adjunct Professor of Medicine in the first named institution. He was appointed physician to the coroner's office of Cook county in 1890, which appointment he held until December, 1892. He is a member of many medical societies, and a frequent contributor to medical journals.

HENDERSON, Ernest Lacy, of Kansas City, Mo., was born in New London, Howard county, Ind., September 3, 1858, and is of Scotch-Irish descent, Dr. J. F. Henderson, an emi-

nent army surgeon, being his father. His early education was that of public and private schools, Bryant College and the Kokomo, Ind., normal school. He served an apprenticeship in a printing office and filled all positions from the "devil" up to editor; this was before the age of twenty, at which time he began the study of medicine with his preceptor, Dr. W. K. Mavity, of Kokomo, Ind. Having had a year's previous study under his preceptor, he matriculated at the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, O., and graduated there some two years later (in 1881), with honors. Dr. Henderson was a favorable contestant in Prof. Dawson's bandaging contest, before three hundred students and physicians at the Good Samaritan Hospital in Cincinnati, O. Upon the convening of the alumni of the Ohio Medical College, he was elected a member of



Ernest L. Henderson.

the executive committee, an honor conferred upon only three out of a class of one hundred and five. After graduation he returned to Kokomo, and entered active general practice. Scarcely had he swung his shingle to the breezes, in the office of his preceptor, than he assumed the laborious city practice, including the medical and surgical practice for the jail, city station, poor farm and orphan's home. After being in practice not over six months, he was elected a member of the Board of Health, which board upon convening elected the subject of this sketch secretary, upon whom involved the entire duties of the board. He, however, remained in Indiana less than a year, resigning his offices and practice to locate in that Western metropolis of phenomenal growth, Kansas City, in which place he has since been in continuous practice. Before leaving Indiana he was an active member of the Kokomo Academy of Medicine, the Howard County Medical Society and the Indiana State Medical Society. When a delegate

to the latter he offered a prize for the best essay by any of its members upon "Tuberculous Pulmonitis." The father of Dr. Henderson was surgeon of the medical department of Tennessee during the war, and from him no doubt he has received much instruction and his desire for research. While at medical college he not only attended the Good Samaritan Hospital, but was regularly at the Cincinnati Hospital and others of that city. Upon his advent in Kansas City, he decided that his research and practice could be more thorough if a specialty was followed, and upon this dictation he entered the special practice on cutaneous and venereal diseases, and has since discarded other practice entirely. His success has been extraordinary and he numbers among his patients residents of many States, directed to him by brother physicians. All operations in surgery coming under his specialty he has performed with much success. While his practice is large, his loss by death has been phenomenally small; he having issued but one death certificate in over ten years. Much interest is taken in collateral sciences, his laboratory for personal experiments is equipped with many new and costly instruments. His library, both that of his office and residence, are stocked with choice medical and scientific works. He devised an urethral bougie and in 1890 he gave to the profession the treatment of urethral stricture by injections, which in time must supersede the old methods of treatment. Upon this treatment he labored for many years, but now he has the applause of the profession for his perseverance. His articles in the leading medical journals in 1888 upon the local and constitutional treatment of primary and secondary syphilis created much discussion and praise for new thoughts and scientific research. Much of his practice is now devoted to consultations with physicians in and about Kansas City. He is now a member of the Kansas City Medical and Surgical Society and framed its constitution. Dr. Henderson has now in preparation two most valuable works: "The Radical Cure of Syphilis—Primary, Secondary and Tertiary," and "The Physician's Compendium of Practice. His work "The Radical Cure of Urethral Stricture" will soon be in press. He has been consulting physician to many charitable institutions; medical director of the Trans-Mississippi Life Insurance Company and medical examiner for the Order of A. O. U. W. He has done much in his profession and is a hard student and a close observer. 'Tis said; "that the oil in his lamp burns late in his study—always."

HENSKE, Andrew A., of St. Louis, Mo., was born January 2, 1852, in Marburg, Germany, where he received his collegiate education. He studied philosophy at Muenster, Germany; received the degree of Master of Arts at St. Francis Xavier University of the City of New York; Bachelor of Philosophy at St. Louis University, and graduated as M. D. at the medical department of University of the City of New York, 1877. He attended lectures at the medical department of Harvard University, 1877, and visited Berlin, Germany, 1876. He was Physician to the Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor for the Aged, from 1878 to 1882, and Physician in charge of the St. Ann's Lying-in Hospital and Infant Asylum, from 1879 up to the present time. He was

Professor of Gynecology and Clinical Obstetrics at the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, from 1885 up to the present time, and at the same time Professor of Anatomy and Operative Midwifery at the St. Louis College of Midwifery; also Consulting Physician to the City and Female Hospital. Dr. Henske has practiced medicine in the city of St. Louis since October, 1877.

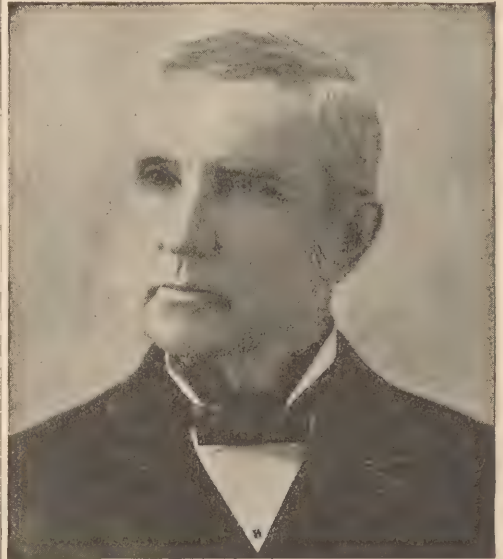
HERVEY, James Walter, of Indianapolis, Ind., was born near Brookville, that State, April 5, 1819. He descended from Scotch and Irish ancestry, the Browns and Herveys, old Scotch families. His mother was a Wayland. The Waylands were a thrifty family and early settlers in Virginia. He has been in the active practice of his profession over fifty years and is still a diligent student and a persevering investigator. While he was quite young his family moved to Butler county, Ohio, where he received a common school education. He then spent two years under the instruction of Professor Kemper, which completed his primary education. His preceptor was Dr. John C. Fall, of Lewisburg, O., in whose office he remained four years, at the same time having access to the libraries of Professor Baker, of Cincinnati, and Dr. Christian Saylor, of Winchester. He then spent a year in the office of Dr. Miller, of Fairfield, Ind., where he had access to the splendid library of Dr. William Crookshank. He was very anxious to attend college but lacked the means, and was therefore compelled to commence practice. With such text-books as he was able to secure he located in Hancock county, Ind. His first office was situated where the little village of Mount Comfort now stands. Soon after entering upon the duties of his profession, a severe and dangerous form of malarial fever spread through the country. The old physicians then practicing in the community designated the disease "congestive fever," and treated it by emetics, calomel, jalap and venesection. A large per cent. of their cases terminated fatally. Dr. Hervey here made the first innovations on established usages in that section. Borrowing money he purchased several ounces (16) of quinine and commenced using it in large doses. It was prophesied that he would kill his patients; the result, however, failed to bear out the prophecy as nearly every case recovered and the Doctor soon had more than he could do. He was called the "Boy Doctor" on account of his youthful appearance. After a time a malignant form of erysipelas appeared, attacking the face and scalp, and not infrequently the tongue. Some of the local physicians applied to it the name of "black tongue," after a symptom. Dr. Hervey applied the new theory to his cases with a success that induced others to adopt his plan of treatment. Strange to say that on the disappearance of this disease an epidemic of small-pox appeared which seemed to be modified by an erysipelatous diathesis. The saving of the vital forces succeeded in the treatment of this formidable disease and saved many lives that under the old method of treatment would have been sacrificed. Dr. Hervey treated eighty-one cases with but a slight mortality. Every case that was bled or otherwise debilitated had a fatal termination. The Doctor claims to have taken part in bringing about a change that has done much good. Other incidents occurred during this time to demonstrate that the successful practitioner

must come to the bedside of the sick armed with a different therapy from that the old authors had recommended. While engaged in practice at Mount Comfort an incident occurred that came near costing the Doctor his life by a night ride alone with a maniac. The details, which are too long for this sketch, were published in the *Hancock Democrat* and other papers. Dr. Hervey was sued for malpractice for using tincture of iodine and nitrate of silver to prevent pitting in small-pox. He was vindicated, however, and afterward complimented for his work. An account of the case was published in the *Indiana Medical Journal*, also in the history of Hancock county. Dr. Hervey remained five years where he first located, buffeting the inconveniences of a country practice. He rode hundreds of miles through the woods and swamps on horseback; this was before the time of turnpikes and railroads. He visited Indianapolis very often, where he had access to the libraries of Drs. Dunlap and Bobbs, to whom he often resorted for counsel and advice, and who manifested much interest in his success. He graduated in 1850, in the Medical Department of Asbury University. He then moved from Hancock county to the village of Oakland, located in the northeast part of Marion county, near where the counties of Marion, Hamilton, and Hancock join corners. This being remote from any medical association Dr. Hervey was instrumental in organizing a medical society which held monthly meetings at Oakland. He was elected the first president of the society, which organization continued until the War of the Rebellion. In 1854 Dr. Hervey was elected a member of the legislature. He hoped to secure some standard of qualification for a physician. During the time he remained at Oakland, he performed many important surgical operations that were never reported. Surgeons then were few and remote and he did the most of the surgery for five years. In 1858 he wrote the "Scroll and Locket," or "The Maniac of the Mound," a temperance story that was widely circulated. There is still a copy of the story in the Indianapolis public library. When the war broke out Dr. Hervey offered his services to Gov. Morton who assigned him to the Fiftieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as first assistant surgeon with the rank of captain. He remained with the regiment through all its marches and battles until February 3, 1863. At Parker's Crossroads he was injured by a falling hospital, which disability caused him to return to Indianapolis. He soon reported to the medical director for duty, and was assigned to Burnside Barracks at that city as surgeon in charge and acting assistant surgeon United States Army, where he remained until the close of the war. He then moved to his present location, where he has since resided. He has worked earnestly for higher attainments in medical literature, and a wider range of usefulness. He has been a member of the Indiana State Medical Society from its first organization. He has contributed many papers to its literature, among which are the following: "Utility of Forces in Diagnosing and Treating Diseases," 1873; "How to Procure Medical Legislation," 1875; "The Necessity of a State Board of Health and How to Obtain It," 1876; "Public Hygiene and its Importance in Maintaining Public Health,"

1879; and "Mental Hygiene—the Influence of the Body on the Mind; How to Elevate Manhood," 1881. Dr. Hervey became an active member of the Marion County Medical Society and contributed to its literature papers on the leading inquiries before the medical profession. He has always taken an active part in the health affairs of the city. He was appointed by the county society a member of a committee to investigate the city's water supply, also a chairman of a committee which investigated the hygiene of the public schools of the city. He is a member of the American Medical Association and generally attends its annual meetings; has also contributed some literature to the journal of the association. Dr. Hervey took an active part in the public health work and in procuring a public health department. Finding it could not be consummated without educating public sentiment, he wrote fully a hundred articles to the different secular newspapers and journals. He was made a member of the State Health Commission by the State Medical Society in 1878, in which capacity he served until the State Board of Health was secured. He spent much time in advancing public health interests for which he neither asked nor received any pay. Among the papers written while a member of the State Health Commission, we may mention those entitled as follows: "Influence of Popular Customs and Habits on the Manhood and Virtue of the Community," which was published in 1879 in the report of the State Bureau of Statistics. Also in 1880 "Heredit and the Detrimental Effect of Improper Marriages;" on the "Hygiene of the Household." In 1883 he read a paper before the State Sanitary Society held at Seymour, Ind., on the "Influence of Popular Usages and Custom on the Public Health," which was published in the *Sanitarium* edited by Prof. Bill of New York City. In 1888 Dr. Hervey was chosen by the historians of Hancock county, King and Binford, to write the history of medical men and the practice of medicine and surgery in Hancock county, which duty he performed to the entire satisfaction of every member of the profession. Dr. Hervey is a member of the International Medical Congress and of the American Public Health Association. He has two medals from the International Medical Congress. One from the meeting at Washington, D. C., in 1887, and one from the last meeting held in Berlin, Germany. While visiting this congress he visited most of the noted medical centers in Europe. For several years he has been studying diseases of the heart and has constructed a sphygmometer for diagnosing disease of this organ. He has long contended that some appliance can be constructed by which a more accurate opinion can be formed of the condition of the heart and the performance of its functions, and the long list of fatalities from heart failure shortened. He is now completing his instrument, which he thinks will give with mathematical accuracy the force, frequency, volume and regularity, as well as the elasticity of the pulse. He has exhibited this instrument before the Marion County Medical Society. He exhibited a model of this appliance to some of the delegates at the International Congress at Berlin, most of whom expressed a belief that it would be of great value in investigations of this wonderful organ, and

encouraged him to complete the instrument. Dr. Hervey's biography has been published in "Boys in Blue, or Those I Have Met," by Samuel Harden of Anderson, Ind. The Doctor has been a newspaper correspondent for many years and has expressed an opinion on all the leading questions of the day. He was president of the Historical Society of Marion, Madison, Hancock and Hamilton counties for twenty years. He has, however, made all his thoughts bend to the demands of his profession.

HIBBERD, James Farquhar, of Richmond, Ind., is of English-Quaker ancestry, and was born at Monrovia, Frederick county, Md., November 4, 1816. From his tenth to his twentieth year he lived with his uncle, Aaron Hibberd, in Berkeley county, Va., attending village school, laboring on a farm and in a woolen mill, and, later, taking a course in the Hallowell Classical School, Alexandria, Va. Choosing the medical profession, he read with his cousin, Dr. Aaron Wright, a year, attending



James F. Hibberd.

medical lectures in 1839-40 at Yale College, and August 14, 1840, began practicing at Salem, O. In 1849 Dr. Hibberd graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and was at once made surgeon of the steamship Senator, from New York to San Francisco, touching at all intermediate South American ports, the voyage consuming seven and one-half months, and conferring on Dr. Hibberd the title of a "Forty-niner." He remained in California until 1855, practicing medicine and engaging in business, with financial success. The fall and winter of 1855-56 he spent in New York, renewing his medical studies. In June, 1856, he opened an office in Dayton, O., but in four months removed to Richmond, Ind., where he has been established continuously for thirty-seven years, building up a large and lucrative practice. During the session of 1860-61 he filled the Chair of Physiology and General Pathology in the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati. Dr. Hibberd assisted, early in his professional career, in the forma-

tion of the Ohio State Medical Society, and is one of the chief organizers of the Indiana State Medical Society and of the Wayne County Medical Society, of his adopted State. He has been a member, in brief, among the earliest of the city, county, district, State and tri-State medical societies, as well as the Rocky Mountain and American Medical Associations, and has been president of all save the latter, of which he was first vice-president in 1865, and now, 1893, after thirty years' continuous and efficient service as a member, the association honors itself and him and the great State of Indiana, rapidly becoming the "Mother of Presidents," by electing the subject of this sketch to its presidential chair. It is a happy coincidence, too, says his biographer, Dr. A. W. Brayton, that the meeting over which he will preside is to be held in San Francisco, the scene of his earlier trials and triumphs. In May, 1871, Dr. Hibberd attended the California meeting of the American Medical Association, going over in seven days the distance that had occupied seven months, sixteen years before. The 123 physicians who traversed the continent with him formed, with their wives and attendant visitors, the Rocky Mountain Medical Association, entirely social and memorial in its character, meeting at the same time and place as the American Medical Association. The addresses of the various presidents and the biographical sketches of the members were collected and published, in 1877, by Dr. J. M. Toner, of Washington, D. C., and constitute the most informal and charming book yet devoted to any group of physicians in the United States. In 1863, after the battle of Stone River, Dr. Hibberd was for some time in charge of a corps of volunteer surgeons and nurses at Murfreesboro, Tenn. In 1869 he visited Europe, Asia Minor, Palestine and Egypt, being absent a year. While abroad he was a delegate of the American Medical Association at Leeds, England, and also to the International Medical Congress at Florence, Italy. During the years 1875-76 he was mayor of Richmond, and was in 1881 health officer of his county. To his efforts the State is largely indebted for the law creating a State Board of Health. Dr. Hibberd has a thorough knowledge of the science and art of medicine; he possesses rare tact and energy, as well as the most genial and social qualities, and is a welcome physician and consultant. His superior executive ability and skill as a presiding officer have been frequently exercised in cases of doubt and difficulty in the Indiana State Medical Society. His great influence in the profession has been exerted in the interests of the people by urging the necessity of increased education among medical men, and in securing laws to aid in the prevention of disease. For many years Dr. Hibberd has been the sole member of the committee on necrology of his State Society, and has collected the memorials of nearly two hundred departed members. For twenty-five years he has been a prolific contributor to the periodical medical literature of the country. He has always been an ardent supporter of the home journals, contributing many book reviews and original communications to the *American Practitioner*, formerly published simultaneously at Indianapolis and Louisville, under the editorship of Drs. T. Parvin, of Indianapolis, and D. W. Yandell, of Louisville. When the *Practitioner* was trans-

ferred to Louisville and became a Kentucky journal, Dr. Frank C. Ferguson established the *Indiana Medical Journal*, and from the first had the hearty sympathy and active support of Dr. Hibberd. In a recent conversation Dr. Ferguson expressed the belief that had Dr. Hibberd cast his lot in New York City he would have become a great medical leader and author, of the type of the elder Flint. Indiana may be congratulated that he has devoted a life-time of active pioneer work to the West, and has aided in bringing our State into the front ranks of medical progress through nearly half a century. Among his contributions to medical literature may be mentioned "Observations on Milk Sickness," 1845; "General Blood-letting in the Treatment of Inflammation," 1860, and the prize dissertation to the Massachusetts Medical Society, 1868, on "The Part taken by Nature and Time in the Cure of Disease." One of Dr. Hibberd's earliest papers before the Indiana State Society was in 1862: "Inflammation as Seen by the Light of Cellular Pathology." In 1861, while saturated with the teachings of Paget, Bennett and others touching inflammation, he received fresh from the London press a copy of Virchow's Cellular Pathology, "which threw a flood of light directly into the dark and intricate labyrinths of physiological and pathological activity, histology and morbid anatomy." Thirty years later, before the same society, Dr. Hibberd reviewed the subject of inflammation in the light of the modern pathology. This paper was published in the *Indiana Medical Journal* for June, 1892. Other papers published in this journal of late years are an important contribution to the "Symptomatology of Myxedema," in 1889, and upon "Jacksonian Epilepsy" in the May issue of that year. Politically, Dr. Hibberd has affiliated with the Whig and Republican parties. He has been an advocate of the education of woman for all the spheres of her capacity, including medicine. His parents were Friends, and his ancestry came to this country with Wm. Penn, but since manhood Dr. Hibberd has not affiliated with any sectarian organization. Of late years he has not interested himself in any of the secret fraternities, which so frequently seem a necessity to the social life of the citizen, but which the larger and more catholic natures are very prone to lay aside or outgrow. Dr. Hibberd was a friend of the late Dr. T. B. Harvey, of Indianapolis, and with him shared the honor of receiving from the Indiana State University the honorary degree of Doctor of Law. A large retinue of Richmond and Indianapolis friends, mostly physicians, attended these honorable worthies to Bloomington on a two days' pilgrimage in June of 1885, to witness the conferring by the highest educational institution in their native State this unique and unsought, but most worthily bestowed honor.

HILL, Thomas Carter, of Anniston, Ala., was born in Greene county, that State, on November 14, 1837. His literary education is very complete, having been placed under the direction of the best teachers in his native State, and at Princeton, N. J. He was graduated from the Medical College of South Carolina in 1860, after a course of three years' study in Philadelphia, New York, and Charleston, S. C. This was supplemented by a two years' course in Europe, in 1870 and 1871. At the

beginning of the late Civil War, he entered the medical service of the Confederate States, and passed through the various grades of assistant surgeon, surgeon, brigade surgeon, and Medical Director of the Valley District of Virginia. At the close of the war he returned to Alabama, where he practiced his profession, in connection with other pursuits, by which he recovered his property, which had been entirely swept away by the war. Various contributions have been made by him to the medical journals. He has always been a busy man, and has done much good by his charities and liberalities to the poor people of his city and county. He is still hard at work, and when he is called to surrender his field to the younger men of the profession, they will always have a worthy example to emulate. For many years he has held various offices of trust among his business and professional associates, and is still carrying those trusts with his usual energy and business sagacity.

HITCHCOCK, Edward, of Ithaca, N. Y., was born at Stratford, Conn., September 1, 1854, and is of English descent. He received his preliminary education at Easthampton and Amherst, Mass., and studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Israel Taylor, of the latter place. He was graduated M. D. at Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, N. H., in 1880. His medical education was supplemented by eighteen months' service in the New York City Dispensary, and with post-graduate lectures in Bellevue Medical College, New York. He practiced his profession for three years at Amherst, Mass., during which time he was an assistant in the Department of Anatomy, Physiology and Physical Culture of Amherst College. During the last nine years his whole time has been occupied as Professor of Hygiene and Physical Culture at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and in continuous research in the matter of anthropometry, with frequent contributions to periodicals of articles on that and collateral subjects. He has been vice-president of the American Academy of Medicine, secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education, and is vice-president of the Department of the Congress of Physical Education of the Columbian Exhibition.

HOADLEY, Albert E., of Chicago, Ill., was born at Chenango Forks, in the State of New York, on the 19th day of November, 1847, of American parents. During his childhood the family moved to Illinois. After receiving his preliminary education in the schools of Amboy, he, when eighteen years old, went to Chicago and shortly afterwards entered the Chicago Medical College, from which institution he graduated in 1872. In 1876 he was married to Miss Annie E. Dicker, of Chicago. In 1888 he took a special course in surgical pathology in the Edinburgh University, Scotland. In 1881 he was elected Professor of Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which chair he held until 1887, when he was elected to the Chair of Orthopedic Surgery, and in 1891 Surgical Diseases of Joints and Clinical Surgery were added to the title. He was elected director of the college and president of the West Side Free Dispensary the same year. In 1885 he was one of the organizers of the Chicago Polyclinic, where he taught clinical surgery for several years. In 1886 he was made a director. In 1891 he was

appointed to the Chair of Orthopedic Surgery and Surgical Diseases of Joints. He is Attending Surgeon to the Railway Brotherhood Hos-



A. E. Hoadley

pital. He was Surgeon to Cook County Hospital from 1886 to 1890. For the year 1890 he was President of the Chicago Medical Society.

HOBBY, Cicero Mead, of Iowa City, Iowa, was born at Skaneateles, N. Y., October 16, 1848, his ancestors were all of New England origin since 1640, and five of them were in the military service during the Revolutionary War, on the American side. He was educated at the Academy in Moravia, N. Y., studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Nelson Mead, at Locke, N. Y., and graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1870. He began the practice of medicine in central New York, and was located for a short time at Saginaw, Mich., but removed to Iowa City in 1871, where, with the exception of two years, he has since been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession. He was married June 4, 1874, to Miss M. L. Parker, of Pittsfield, Mass. In 1875 he was appointed lecturer upon Ophthalmology and Otology in the medical department of the State University of Iowa, which position he held for fourteen years. During ten of the fourteen years he also demonstrated anatomy in the same institution. He was examining surgeon for pensions seven years, and has also been attending Surgeon to the Mercy Hospital in Iowa City. Dr. Hobby has been an active member and Secretary of the Iowa City Medical Society, and the Union District Medical Society as well as a member of the Ninth and Tenth International Medical Congresses, was elected president of the Iowa State Medical Society in 1892, and is executive president of



C. M. Nobley.

the Section of Otology in the Pan-American Medical Congress. He has furnished frequent contributions to Medical Journals, the most important being, "An Operation for Pterygium," *American Journal of Otology*, and "Cerebro Spinal Fever as a Cause of Deafness," *Transactions of the Ninth International Medical Congress*.

HODGE, Hugh Lenox, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city, July 30, 1836, and died there July 10, 1881. He was a son of the late Prof. Hugh L. Hodge, the famous obstetrician, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. He was educated at private schools and at the University of Pennsylvania; graduated A. B. in 1855, and A. M. and M. D. in 1858. Dr. Hodge was for two years subsequent to the latter date Resident Physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital. In 1860 he entered upon a general practice, which in process of time he restricted to surgery and diseases of women. A year later he was appointed Demonstrator of Surgery to, and Chief of the Surgical Clinic and Dispensary of, the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1870 was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy to the same institution. Previous to this appointment he was eminently successful as a lecturer to private classes in operative surgery. He was appointed Surgeon to the Children's Hospital in 1864; to the Presbyterian Hospital upon its opening in 1872, and was Consulting Surgeon to several other equally prominent charitable institutions. He was a member of the American Medical Association; Philadelphia County Medical, Obstetrical and Pathological Societies (being president of the latter), and a Fellow of the College of Physicians. He contributed freely to medical literature, some of his more important papers being: "Metallic Sutures;" "Tracheotomy in Cases of Pseudo-Membranous Croup;" "The Drainage of Abscesses and Wounds by Solid Metallic Probes;" "Deformities of the Hip;"

"Excisions of the Hip, of the Knee, of the Elbow, and of the Wrist;" "Ovariectomy and a New Form of Trocar for the Evacuation of Ovarian and other Abdominal Fluids," and "The Construction, Ventilation and Hygienic Management of Anatomical Rooms." During the war he was one of the Surgeons to the United States Satterlee Hospital, Philadelphia; was also attached to the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps of Surgeons, and was Pension Surgeon to the United States Sanitary Commission. Besides his hospital service, he rendered valuable service in the field at Yorktown, White House, Harrisonburg, Chambersburg, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg.

HOLMES, Edward Lorenzo, of Chicago, Ill., was born in Dedham, Mass., January 28, 1828. He graduated at Harvard College, in the class of 1849, and at the Harvard University Medical College in 1854, settling in Chicago. Soon after his establishment in that city he devoted his attention to the study and treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, and became in this line one of the most eminent specialists of the Northwest, and has held for many years the chair of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Rush Medical College, and was one of the founders of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, organized in 1858. He is a member of the Illinois State Medical Society; of the American Ophthalmological Society; of the American Otological Society, of which he was vice-president; and of the International Otological Society, of which he was also vice-president. He has contributed numerous articles to the *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, and to the *Transactions of the above-mentioned societies*. Dr. Holmes was one of the victims of the great fire of Chicago, which, in a few hours, destroyed the accumulated possessions of a life-time, but it is said that his misfortune was soon retrieved by his extensive practice and skill as an oculist and aurist.

HOLMES, Oliver Wendell, of Boston, was born in Cambridge, Mass., August 29, 1809. He is a son of the Rev. Abiel Holmes, author of the "Annals of America," and Sarah, daughter of the Hon. Oliver Wendell, of Boston. He received his preparatory education at Phillips' Academy, Andover, graduated at Harvard University in 1829, and after a year's study of law entered the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1836, having previously passed several years abroad in attendance at the hospitals of Paris and other medical centers of Europe. He settled in Boston, where he still resides, though he gave up medical practice about 1849. Among the societies of which he is a member are the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the Massachusetts Medical Society. In 1838 he published three "Boylston-Prize Dissertations;" in 1842, "Lectures on Homeopathy and its Kindred Delusions;" and in 1848 a "Report on Medical Literature," included in the *Transactions of the American Medical Society*. He has also published an essay on the "Contagiousness of Puerperal Fever," and in conjunction with Dr. Jacob Bigelow, an edition of Hall's "Theory and Practice of Medicine;" "Currents and Counter Currents in Medical Science," and "Border Lines in Some Provinces in Medical Science." Several of these contributions to professional literature have been reissued in one volume

with the title "Medical Essays," 1883. In 1839 and 1840 he was Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical School of Dartmouth College, and in 1847, on the resignation of Dr. John C. Warren, he was elected Parkman Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical School of Harvard University, in which he until recently still held the professorship of anatomy. The fame of Dr. Holmes as a medical author is well deserved, but his large and exquisite contributions to literature, not medical, no less reflect their splendor upon the profession. His successive volumes of poetry have borne the titles "Urania," 1846; "Astrea: the Balance of Illusions," 1850; "Songs in Many Keys," 1861; "Songs of Many Seasons," 1875; and "The Iron Gate," 1880. When the *Atlantic Monthly* was established in 1857, Dr. Holmes was one of the first contributors, and by many readers was esteemed the most brilliant of all that notable galaxy. His first contributions were in the form of a series of conversational papers entitled: "The Autocrat at the Breakfast Table," in which were included some of the finest of his poems. In addition to numerous other papers of this class, Dr. Holmes also wrote two novels, "Elsie Venner, a Romance of Destiny," 1861, and the "Guardian Angel," 1868, which are considered more remarkable as character studies than for dramatic power. Some of his other and more recent prose works are "Soundings from the Atlantic," a collection of essays, 1864; "Mechanism in Thought and Morals," 1871; "A Mortal Antipathy," 1885; and "Our Hundred Days in Europe," 1887. Dr. Holmes has been successful in every kind of literature that he has undertaken, but the "Autocrat at the Breakfast Table" is considered his most brilliant and popular work, while probably the most enduring products of his pen are his poems. In these, a critic has said, the expression is so admirably clear that the reader does not always immediately appreciate the depth of the thought. Among his serious poems, his own favorite is said to be "The Chambered Nautilus," but "The Voiceless," "Sun and Shadow" and several of his patriotic lyrics, seem to be of equal merit. Some of his satirical pieces, like "The Moral Bully," are as sharp as the most merciless critic could desire, while many of his most purely humorous ones, like "The Wonderful One-Hoss Shay," are already classic. As a poet of occasions, it is doubtful if he ever had an equal. The publishers of the *Atlantic Monthly* gave a breakfast in his honor on his seventieth birthday at which many literary celebrities were present when he read his poem "The Iron Gate" written for the occasion.

HOLT, Benjamin L., of Penn Yan, N. Y., was born in Rochester, that State, December 11, 1850. After studying medicine he attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and received his medical degree from that institution in 1875. Soon after his graduation he was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, and served in that capacity at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory. He also served as Acting Post Surgeon at Fort Sanders, and Post Surgeon at Cheyenne Depot and at Medicine Bow. His service terminated December 11, 1876. Dr. Holt has been a member of the New York State Medical Society, and presi-

dent of Yates County Medical Society. He has also been county physician and health officer of Penn Yan; coroner of Yates county, and an assistant surgeon in the New York National Guards. He has contributed an article to medical literature on "Skin Grafting," as well as papers upon other important subjects.

HOLT, Erastus Eugene, of Portland, Me., was born in Peru, Oxford county, Me., June 1, 1849, graduated from the Medical School of Maine (Bowdoin College), June, 1874, and took an ad eundem degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia College), in 1875. He served as demonstrator of anatomy at the Medical School of Maine two years, and as house-surgeon of Maine General Hospital one year. After several years in general practice, Dr. Holt limited his practice to diseases of the eye and ear in which he has been a pioneer in his section of the country, having written many papers upon the subjects, which papers have been published in journals and in the transactions of various societies to which he belongs. His great work, however, in this connection has been the founding of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary in 1886. The new building for the permanent home of this institution is one of the best of its kind, and adorns the western part of the city. It was completed and dedicated in 1892. On this occasion, Dr. Gordon took occasion to say "that in my opinion there is no other man in the medical profession in this State who could, amid all the discouraging circumstances, have brought it to completion and united so many in its support as has Dr. Holt."

HOLTON, Henry D., of Brattleboro, Vt., was born July 24, 1838, at Rockingham, that State, where he received his academical education. He studied medicine two years with Dr. J. H. Warren, of Boston, and two years with Professors Valentine and Alex. B. Mott, of New York, attending lectures at the same time in the medical department of the University of New York, receiving his degree of M. D. from that institution in 1860. Dr. Holton first began practice in Brooklyn, and was Physician to Williamsburg Dispensary, but soon afterward removed to Putney, Vt., where he remained seven years, and finally established himself in the city of his present residence. He is a member of the Connecticut River Valley Medical Association, of which he was secretary from 1862 to 1867, and president in 1868; of the Vermont Medical Society, of which he was censor for several years, and also president in 1868; of the American Medical Association and the British Medical Association; a corresponding member of the Boston Gynecological Society and American Public Health Association, and has been a delegate to the International Medical Congress at Brussels, in 1875. He was Medical Examiner to the Vermont Asylum for the Insane, and in 1873 was elected by the Legislature one of the trustees of the University of Vermont, and has since held the Professorship of Materia Medica and General Pathology in that institution. While engaged in the general practice of medicine, Dr. Holton has devoted special attention to gynecic surgery, and obtained a wide reputation as an ovariectomist. He has devised some valuable surgical appliances and made important contributions to the medical journals of this country.

HOOPER, Philo O., of Little Rock, Ark., was born in 1833; obtained his literary education in Nashville, Tenn.; and graduated in medicine in the spring of 1856 at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Dr. Hooper was surgeon during the late war between the States, and president of the Army Medical Board for the examination of applicants for positions in the medical department of the Confederate States Army; president of the State Medical Society of Arkansas; president of the faculty of the medical department of Arkansas Industrial University, and its dean from its organization until his resignation in 1886, when he was elected Emeritus Professor of Practice of Medicine. He was first vice-president of the American Medical Association in 1882, and presided over that body with great executive and distinguished ability and delivered the annual address at its meeting at St. Paul. He was also a



Philo O. Hooper

member of the board of trustees of the American Medical Association, and president of the board for several years, and an active member in the management and conduct of its journal. And was largely instrumental in getting the first appropriation passed in the Legislature of Arkansas to erect a hospital for the insane, and was president of the board of trustees of that institution after its completion and up to 1886, when he was elected its Medical Superintendent, and now holds that position. He is also a member of the American Medico-Psychological Association, the American Medico-Legal Society, Mississippi Valley Medical Association, and honorary member of several municipal and county societies.

HORNER, Frederick, of Marshall, Va., was born at Berry's Ferry, June 26, 1828, and is of English and Scotch descent. His early educa-

tion was received at the academies of Salem and Warrenton, in his native State. His medical studies were conducted under the preceptorship of Prof. Hugh T. McGuire, of Winchester, Va., also Profs. Wm. E. Horner and H. H. Smith, of Philadelphia, and was graduated from the Academic and Medical Departments of the Universities of Virginia and Pennsylvania. He also took a post-graduate course at Jefferson Medical College and at the Philadelphia Medical College. He was commissioned an assistant surgeon of the United States Navy, in 1851, and served in this capacity and as past-assistant and acting surgeon, United States Navy, before, during, and after the war between the States, being on active duty for the period of fifteen years, and is at present retired past-assistant surgeon United States Navy. He has been engaged in medical practice in Virginia, from 1866 to 1872. His medical education has been supplemented by attending clinics at St. Thomas Hospital, London, Eng., and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, as well as the leading medical schools and hospitals of Paris, France. From 1872 to 1893, his time has been mostly occupied as a medical and literary journalist and author, but also devoting special attention to the treatment of inebriety as a disease. Dr. Horner has had marked success in surgery, and in diseases of women and children. He has taken much interest in intellectual, moral and religious sciences, the practice of vaccination, and in school hygiene. He has successfully performed many important surgical operations, either reported to various medical journals or now on files of the Navy Department. In 1853-54, he was engaged in the treatment of an epidemic of yellow fever on board the United States ship Jamestown, at Rio de Janeiro and Bahia, Brazil; lost no cases, and one patient, a seaman, was rescued amid symptoms of black vomit. Again, in 1855, he took part in the management of an epidemic of this malady which prevailed at Havana, Cuba, and the cities of Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., while surgeon of the United States ship Varina, United States coast survey, during which no cases occurred on his ship. He was a member of the board of health, to determine the character of the fever, which was fatal to many naval officers, seamen and operatives at the Norfolk Navy Yard and to hundreds of the citizens of the towns on the Atlantic coast. In 1869 he published in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Philadelphia, original investigations entitled "Inebriety a Disease." His researches in this line have also been widely published in the Transactions of the New England Medical Society, State Medical Society of Virginia and in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. He was among the first to successfully treat epilepsy with bromide of potassium. In 1873 he was appointed delegate to the International Association for the Cure of Inebriates, held in London, Eng. At the meeting of the American Medical Association at St. Louis, Mo., he was the first to propose and adopt a plan to hold the International Medical Congress at the Centennial celebration in Philadelphia, in 1876. He was one of the medical reporters from Virginia to the Second International Medical Association in America, which was held in Washington City. During the bombardment of Buenos Ayres and battle between the Buenos Ayreans and

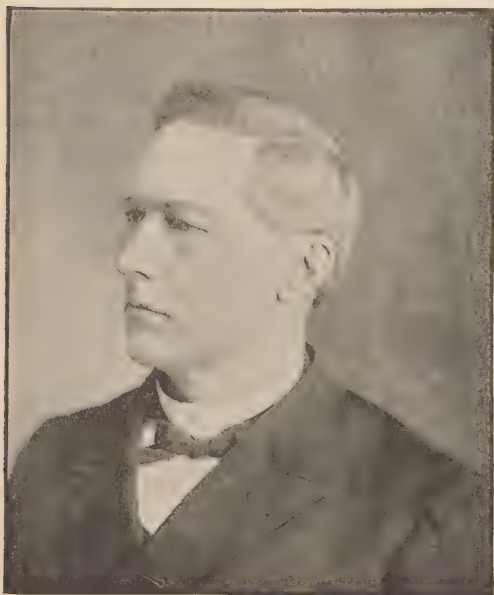
the armies of Brazil, he volunteered his services to attend the wounded. Dr. Horner was among the few naval surgeons of the Southern States who remained loyal to the Federal Union during the War of the Rebellion, and on the reorganization of the navy, in 1861, his commission of Passed Assistant Surgeon United States Navy was confirmed by President Lincoln and Congress. In 1859 he contributed to have the grog rations of the seamen of the American Navy abolished.

HORNER, William Edmonds, was born in Warrenton, Va., June 3, 1793; died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 13, 1853. His ancestry emigrated from England to Maryland before the Revolution. Dr. Horner was educated at first at the academy of Charles O'Neill at Warrenton, and afterwards at Dumfries. Upon the completion of his academic studies, in 1809, he commenced to study medicine under the direction of Dr. John Spence, a Scotch physician educated at Edinburgh. He continued the pupil of Dr. Spence until 1812, and during this period attended two sessions at the University of Pennsylvania. Anatomy was the branch that more particularly interested him, and for which he manifested the most decided partiality. In July, 1813, while an undergraduate, he entered the United States Army as a surgeon's mate, and performed his first military duty upon the Canadian frontier. In this subordinate capacity he continued to serve until the conclusion of peace with Great Britain in 1815, when he resigned. Of his adventures during this campaign he kept an interesting record and published a series of papers detailing his observations and experience in the *Medical Examiner*, of Philadelphia, as late as 1852, the year before his death. During the winter of 1813-14, having obtained a furlough, he attended the lectures in the University of Pennsylvania preparatory to his graduation, which took place April, 1814. The thesis written by him was on "Gunshot Wounds." Upon resigning from the army in 1815, after a brief sojourn in Warrenton, his native place, Dr. Horner settled in Philadelphia, and here located, we are informed by Professor Samuel Jackson, his enthusiasm for anatomy, his earnest application to dissection, his quiet demeanor, his steadiness of character, the neatness and elegance of his preparation had attracted the notice of Professor Casper Wistar and gained his friendship, confidence and esteem. In the spring of 1816 an arrangement was made with Dr. Wistar, who filled the chair of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, by which Dr. Horner became his assistant in the anatomical course, preparing the subject for demonstration. By this association the demonstrations of the anatomical course were fuller and more complete than they had been previously, and the anatomical museum was rapidly increased by numerous specimens and preparations, particularly of fine injections as well as important pathological illustrations. The late Prof. Joseph Carson writes that upon the death of Dr. Wistar, in 1818, Horner engaged with Dr. Dorsey as his assistant, and when that professor was stricken down at the very beginning of his course, the engagement was renewed with Dr. Physick, who undertook the labor of delivering the anatomical lectures in addition to his own on surgery. "The course of 1818-19 was completed in a manner highly satisfactory to

Dr. Physick and the class. The assiduity and zeal of Dr. Horner and the excellence of his demonstrations, by lightening the labor of the course and facilitating its progress, contributed in no small degree to the result." For this reason, in 1820, Dr. Horner was elected adjunct professor, and upon the resignation of Dr. Physick, in 1831, became the Professor of Anatomy, and held this chair until his death, over twenty years afterwards. As a lecturer, Dr. Horner was neither fluent nor copious in language, nor had any pretensions to elocution. His plan, to a certain extent, was novel. He composed a textbook, his "Special Anatomy," which was a complete but concise treatise on anatomy. It was written in strict reference to the course of study in the University of Pennsylvania, and was kept in as compendious a state as possible, so that there should be no unnecessary loss of time in reading it. This book was, in fact, his lectures. In the lecture room he confined himself chiefly to the demonstrations of the text of his work, by dissections, preparations, drawings and models. Dr. Jackson further remarks, with respect to this plan: "On the value of the method there will be different opinions, but it is certain that he made good anatomists. I have frequently heard students declare that, plain, simple and unadorned as were the lectures of Dr. Horner, they had learned anatomy better from him than from any others they had heard lecture on that branch. The Anatomical Museum of the University, founded, as has been narrated, by Dr. Wistar, is an evidence of the great anatomical skill and untiring application of Dr. Horner. A very large portion of it, upwards of two-thirds at the time of his death, and containing most of its finest preparations, rivalling those of the best anatomical museums of Europe, was the result of his labors. Dr. Horner, from time to time, presented the preparations he had made to the University, which was acknowledged by the board of trustees, but on his death he bequeathed an extensive collection, together with all his instruments and apparatus connected with dissections, to the medical department." The trustees have, in consequence of this liberal bequest, bestowed on the collection thus constituted the name of the "Wistar and Horner Museum." These fine anatomical collections were valued at \$10,000. Dr. Horner is entitled to credit as an original observer. He determined the existence of a special muscle, situated on the posterior surface of the lachrymal duct and sac, which solved the difficulty of explanation as to the mode by which the tears were conveyed into the nose. He named the muscle *tensor tarsi*. Its existence has been verified by anatomists in this country and in Europe, where it has been called "Musculus Horneri." He was an active member of the city sanitary board during the cholera epidemic of 1832, and was presented by the citizens with a silver pitcher for his exertions. He first detected the fact that in cholera the whole of the epithelium was stripped from the small intestines, and hence the turbid rice-water dejections in that disease. This he did by making a minute injection of the mucous membrane, and then examining it by the microscope under water. Dr. Horner united with the Roman Catholic Church in 1839, and in 1847 founded St. Joseph's Hospital. In

1848 he visited Europe and was well received by scientific men. His health began to fail in 1841, and it is said that during his last years he suffered greatly, but continued his lectures till two months before his death. He left his large library to St. Joseph Hospital. Dr. Horner published several works upon anatomy. Eight editions of his "Special Anatomy and Histology" were issued between 1826 and 1851. Five editions of his "United States Dissector" were published, the last being revised by his son-in-law, the late Prof. Henry H. Smith, in 1856. The "Anatomical Atlas" is another well-known publication of Dr. Horner, and in addition to his books, he contributed many important articles to the medical periodicals of his time.

HORNIBROOK, Edward, of Cherokee, Ia., was born in Grenville county, Ontario, October 28, 1838. Parents Irish. He was educated at public schools, by private tutors, and at the



Edw. Hornibrook

University of Toronto. He graduated in medicine at Victoria College in 1861. He practiced his profession at Mitchell, Ontario, for eighteen years, and removed to Cherokee in 1879. He was an active member of the Canada and Ontario medical associations, and contributed many papers to each. He was delegated to represent the former society at the American Medical Association in 1878, and still retains his membership in the latter. He is also a member of the Iowa State, Missouri Valley, Cedar Valley and Cherokee County Associations. His contributions to medical societies and to the medical press have been chiefly records of his own experience and observations. In 1874 he published a paper upon "Empyema and Its Treatment by Aspiration and Injection of Iodine without Drainage, in Children," and in 1876 on the "Treatment of

Fractured Patella." Both were published in the *Canada Lancet* and attracted wide attention. An abstract of the latter is published in "Holmes' System of Surgery." Among his later publications may be mentioned the following papers, viz: "Pyonephrosis;" "Puncture of the Liver;" "Two Laparotomies with Peculiar Complications;" "Resection of the Tibia and Fibula;" "Pelvic Peritonitis and Pelvic Cellulitis;" and "Neurasthenia." He is now a member of the board of trustees of the Hospital for the Insane at Independence and of the Sioux City Medical College.

HOSACK, David, of New York, was born in that city, August 31, 1769, and died there December 22, 1835. From an extended memoir written by his son, Dr. A. E. Hosack, and published in the American Medical Biography, the editor has derived the following interesting extracts relating to the life, history and professional achievements of this noted pioneer physician. After receiving the ordinary education of childhood, he attended an academy at Newark, N. J., and finally, in 1786, entered Columbia College, New York, and availed himself in the meantime of instruction in the languages under private teachers. Finding his time not fully occupied during his college course, he resolved upon the study of medicine, and accordingly, in May, 1788, entered as a private pupil with the late Dr. Richard Bayley, an eminent surgeon in New York. He had scarcely begun his studies before the celebrated "Doctor's Mob" occurred, which threatened serious results to those concerned; it arose in consequence of the imprudence of some of the students carelessly pursuing dissection in the building upon the site since occupied as the New York Hospital. This mob caused many of the professors to absent themselves from the city, and others to seek shelter in the city jail. Mr. Hosack, with the rest of the students interested, learning that the mob had seized upon and demolished the anatomical preparations found in the lecture-room above referred to, repaired immediately to Columbia College, with the view of saving such specimens as were to be found in that institution. Before reaching the college, however, and when on his way to Park Place, he was knocked down by a stone striking him on the head; he would, in all probability, have been killed, had it not been for the protection he received from a neighbor of his father, Mr. Mount, who was passing at the time, and took care of him; he never saw that gentleman afterwards without feeling and expressing his gratitude to him for his kindness. In the autumn of 1788, he removed to Princeton, N. J. After being examined with the students of the college then entering into their Senior year, he was admitted into the Senior class, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in the autumn of the succeeding year, that is, 1789. His great inducement for removing to Princeton was a desire to complete his course of collegiate studies as soon as possible, in order to devote his exclusive attention to medicine, to which he had now become ardently attached, and that he might also have the benefit of attending the valuable lectures on Moral Philosophy and Elocution delivered by the learned president of that college, the Rev. Dr. Witherspoon; those of Belles-Lettres and Composition, by the vice-president, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Stanhope Smith; and the instruc-

tion in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, by the celebrated mathematician, Dr. Walter Minto, all of which presented attractions which he could not resist. Having finished his course at Princeton, he returned to New York, and resumed his favorite medical studies, to which he now gave his undivided attention, availing himself of every advantage which the city at that time presented. He attended the lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, delivered by Dr. Wright Post; those on Chemistry and Practice of Physic, by Dr. Nicholas Romayne; and the valuable course on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. Bard. He also attended the practice of physic and surgery at the almshouse, which then offered the only means of clinical instruction in the city; they were, however, very ample, the house being daily visited by Dr. Post, Dr. William Moore, Dr. Romayne, and Dr. Benjamin Kissam. In the autumn of the year 1790, being desirous of obtaining all the advantages of instruction which the United States at that time afforded, he proceeded to Philadelphia, the medical school of which had already acquired great celebrity from the learning of its professors, especially Drs. Shippen, Rush, Kuhn, Wistar, and Barton. At that time a division already existed among the faculty, which led to the institution of a medical college as a rival school to that connected with the university, and not a little contributed to the benefit of both, and the ultimate advancement of the science of medicine in Philadelphia. He entered as a regular pupil, and attended all the courses of lectures delivered during the winter in the university. He also attended those delivered on the Theory and Practice of Physic by Dr. Rush, then a professor in the College of Philadelphia, as well as his clinical instructions in the Pennsylvania Hospital. In the summer of the succeeding year, after the usual private and public examination, he was admitted to the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, upon which occasion he duly defended an inaugural dissertation on cholera morbus, in which he endeavored to illustrate the doctrine of Dr. Kuhn on that subject, that an acid in the primæ viæ, chiefly the effect of the use of accessants, was the most usual proximate cause of that disease. Upon that subject, however, his views subsequently changed. After receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine, Dr. Hosack returned to Princeton and married Miss Catharine Warner, a lady of great worth, to whom he had become attached while pursuing his collegiate studies. "Marriage," says Leibnitz, "is a good thing, but a wise man ought to consider of it all his life." His marrying at that early age might, perhaps, be considered indiscreet on his part, as he was without the means of supporting a family; it doubtless, however, proved an incentive to exertion. Soon after, by the advice of Dr. Rush and others whom he consulted, he removed, in the autumn of the same year, to Alexandria, in Virginia, which he then believed would, at some future day, be the capital of the United States. He took with him letters of introduction from Dr. Witherspoon and Dr. Smith, the president and vice-president of his *Alma Mater*, Princeton College, as well as from his friends and preceptors of the University of Pennsylvania. He soon acquired a considerable practice; it, however, proved insufficient for his wants.

Being dissatisfied after a year's experience, and desirous of residing near his family, he returned to New York in 1792, a step which ultimately proved very judicious. Upon commencing the practice of his profession at this time, he felt the necessity, and perceived the importance of a European education, and, as he says, "observing the distinction which our citizens at that time made between those physicians who had been educated at home and those who had had additional instruction from the universities of Europe, and knowing how little property I had reason to expect from my parents, I found that my chief dependence was upon my own industry and unceasing attention to the profession I had chosen as the means of my subsistence; my ambition to excel in my profession did not suffer me to remain insensible under such distinction. Although it was painful for me to think of leaving my family, consisting then of a wife and child, I accordingly suggested to my father the propriety of my making a visit to Europe, and of attending the medical schools of Edinburgh and London. He at once, with his characteristic liberality, acquiesced in my views and wishes. In August, 1792, leaving my family to the care of my parents, I took passage for Liverpool. The day after my arrival there I called upon Mr. William Renwick, the father of Professor Renwick, of New York, to whom I had letters of introduction; he kindly insisted upon my removal to his house, to remain with his family during my stay in Liverpool. Mr. Renwick introduced me to many of his friends in that town; among these were the late Dr. William Currie, Dr. Brendrith, Dr. Thomas Renwick and others, from whom I received many kind attentions. At the house of Dr. Brendrith I passed an evening in the society of some of the choicest spirits who at that time distinguished the town of Liverpool, and who were assembled to meet the Ayrshire poet, Burns, then on a visit there, and already becoming distinguished for his enchanting verse. After supper, the toddy passing freely round, he gratified us by singing one of his own songs. I was then but little aware of the fame that awaited him, and the distinction that his name has since acquired. From Liverpool I proceeded to Edinburgh, where I arrived in time to attend the medical lectures of the University of that city. I attended not only the lectures delivered by Dr. Monro on anatomy, Dr. Black on chemistry, Dr. Gregory on the practice of physic, Dr. Duncan on institutes, Dr. Home on materia medica, Dr. Alexander Hamilton and his son, Dr. James Hamilton, the present Professor of Midwifery; but I also attended the demonstrations in anatomy by Andrew Fyfe, the practice of the infirmary and the clinical lectures delivered during that winter in this institution by Dr. Duncan, Dr. Gregory, Dr. Home and Dr. James Hamilton, afterwards the author of the celebrated work on purgatives. I also enjoyed, in addition to the advantages I received from the professors' public courses of lectures, the benefit of much private intercourse with them and their families, especially those of Drs. Duncan, Gregory and Alexander Hamilton. At the table of Dr. Gregory, I had the gratification frequently of meeting many of the distinguished literati of Edinburgh; among these were Dr. Greenfield, the colleague of the Rev. Dr. Blair, and for some time the

reputed author of the Waverly Novels; Dr. Rotherham, Prof. Rutherford, and other gentlemen of distinction. Upon one occasion I had also the pleasure of meeting at dinner, at the house of Dr. Gregory, two of his sisters, who were then making an annual visit to their brother; these were the ladies to whom their father, Dr. John Gregory, had addressed his memorable 'Legacy to his Daughters.' In addition to the foregoing interesting characters mentioned here, many others might be cited from whom Dr. Hosack received every kindness and attention, such as Dr. Charles Stewart, a distinguished physician of Edinburgh; the Rev. Dr. Erskine, of Lauristan, and Henry Mackenzie, the author of the "Man of Feeling," at whose table he was frequently a guest. He then continues his remarks. Speaking of the learned divines, perhaps the most learned of any age, he says: "I regularly attended church, sometimes hearing sermons from Principal Robertson, at other times from Dr. Erskine, Sir Henry Moncrieff, of Wellwood, and occasionally from Dr. Blair. Dr. Robertson's discourses were distinguished for the valuable instruction they conveyed, and the dignified style and manner in which they were delivered. Dr. Erskine was remarkable for the piety and Christian fervor which pervaded his sermons, and in which they exhibited great resemblance to those published by his relatives of the same name. The most eloquent and animated preacher of Edinburgh was Sir Harry Moncrieff, whose discourses were attractive, and were always listened to with the utmost attention by a crowded audience, while those of the celebrated Dr. Blair, though sanctioned by the presence of the town council of Edinburgh, with their provost at their head, who always attended as a body with their insignia of office, and accompanied him to his church every Sabbath in a regularly formed procession, were not remarkable for any interest except as beautiful moral essays; but these even were delivered in a dull, monotonous, prosing manner, as if the speaker himself were scarcely conscious of the merits of the admirable discourses he was pronouncing; totally forgetful of the lessons so happily inculcated in his lectures on rhetoric, and so practically illustrated in his valuable papers contained in the 'Royal Edinburgh Transactions.'" In the spring of 1793, while in Scotland, he made a short tour to the north as far as Elgin, the birthplace of his father, and there met several of his relations. After his return to Edinburgh he proceeded to London, where he entered as a pupil of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, under Sir James Earle, the son-in-law and successor to the celebrated John Hunter, whose death took place at this time, and whose funeral he had the gratification of attending. He also frequently visited other hospitals, when any important surgical operations were performed, surgery being the favorite subject of his pursuit; he nevertheless did not neglect the collateral branches of medical science, as will be seen by his own statement: "Having," as he says, "upon one occasion—while walking in the garden of the Professor Hamilton, at Blandford, in the neighborhood of Edinburgh,—been very much mortified by my ignorance of botany, with which his other guests were familiarly conversant, I had resolved at that time, whenever an opportunity might offer, to

acquire a knowledge of that department of science. Such an opportunity was now presented, and I eagerly availed myself of it. The late Mr. William Curtis, author of the 'Flora Londinensis,' had at that time just completed his botanic garden at Brompton, which was arranged in such manner as to render it most instructive to those desirous of becoming acquainted with this ornamental and useful branch of a medical education. Although Mr. Curtis had for some time ceased to give lectures on botany, he very kindly undertook, at my solicitation, to instruct me in the elements of botanical science. For this purpose I visited the botanical garden daily throughout the summer, spending several hours in examining the various genera and species to be found in that establishment. I also had the benefit, once a week, of accompanying him in an excursion to the different parts of the country in the vicinity of London. Dr. William Babington, Dr. Thornton, Dr. now Sir Smith Gibbs, Dr. Hunter of New York, the Hon. Mr. Greville, and myself, composed the class in these instructive botanical excursions, in the summer of 1793. By Mr. Dickson, of Covent Garden, the celebrated cryptogamist, the '*maximus in minimis*,' as Mr. Curtis has very properly and facetiously denominated him, I was also initiated into the secrets of the cryptogamic class of plants. During my residence in London, the winters of 1793-94, I devoted myself to anatomical dissections, under the direction of that very distinguished teacher of anatomy and surgery, Dr. Andrew Marshall, of Flavel's Inn, Holborne; to chemistry, practice, and materia medica, under Dr. George Pearson, of Leicester Square; to mineralogy, as taught by Schmeisser. At the same time I daily visited the hospitals, and attended the various surgical operations which were performed during that period. I also frequently visited the Leverian Museum, having taken a ticket, which gave me the privilege of seeing and examining the precious collection of objects in natural history contained in that valuable establishment." In the midst of such diligent application and study it is not surprising that he should, as a young man, have sought recreation in the various amusements of London. Having been initiated in the excellencies of the drama while in Edinburgh, he says: "I was prepared to enjoy the superior and more numerous attractions of London, in the succeeding years of 1793-94, a period when the stage displayed a constellation of talent that has never been exceeded, if it has ever been equaled. John Kemble, and if possible his more extraordinary sister, Mrs. Siddons, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Miss Farren, since Countess of Derby; Mrs. Eden, Mrs. Jordon, Miss De Camp, afterwards the wife of Charles Kemble; John Palmer, Parsons, Quick, Holman, King, Bannister, Munden, Suett, Faucett, and Irish Johnstone, afforded to the friends of the drama a gratification never to be forgotten; while in song and at the opera, Madame Mara, and Billington, Banti, Mrs. Crouch, Signora Storace, Incledon, Kelly, and others, fascinated the lovers of music with their most exquisite performances." These delightful amusements, however, alluring as they were, did not divert him from the more important objects of his visit to Europe. In 1794 he returned to New York in the ship Mohawk, after a passage of fifty-three days. Among his fel-

low-passengers were Mr. Thomas Law, brother of the late Lord Ellenborough, Mr. Daniel McKinnon, author of "Travels in the West Indies," and Mr. Hunter, late Senator of the United States from Rhode Island. During the voyage typhus fever made its appearance, and became very general, particularly among the steerage passengers. Dr. Hosack being the only physician on board, was called upon to exercise his professional skill in the treatment of them, in which he was singularly successful, not losing a solitary case. His services were duly appreciated by all, as was evinced by the unsolicited vote of thanks published in the daily papers. From this date commences his professional career in the city of New York. He was encouraged by his success; experiencing the benefit growing out of an intimacy formed with his fellow-passenger, Mr. Law, who, upon his arrival in this country, took pleasure in introducing him to most of his acquaintances, among whom were General Hamilton and Colonel Burr. The favorable impression he made upon the minds of these distinguished persons induced them to adopt him as their family physician. His receipt from his first year's practice, together with that derived from four private pupils, amounted to about fifteen hundred dollars, which enabled him to support his family, consisting at that time of himself and wife; his only child, a son, having died during his absence. In 1795 he was honored by being appointed to the Professorship of Botany in Columbia College, upon the duties of which he immediately entered. At the termination of the course he published a syllabus of his lectures, afterwards inserted in his "Medical Essays." In the autumn of 1795, the yellow fever made its appearance in the city of New York, and was peculiarly malignant and fatal, affording ample opportunity to young medical men to distinguish themselves. At this time he attracted the attention of Dr. Samuel Bard, an eminent physician of New York, who, forming a strong friendship for him, and with due appreciation of his talents, was induced to place him in charge of his practice during a short visit to the country. Upon his return to the city, gratified by his assiduity and attention to his patients, Dr. Bard proposed a connection with him in business preparatory to his retiring from the profession, which he did after the lapse of three or four years, leaving Dr. Hosack in the enjoyment of an extensive and profitable practice. This preference was in itself highly complimentary; not but that Dr. Hosack would have been successful in his profession with his energetic and determined character, and the distinguished friends he had already acquired. Still, the patronage of one so eminent as Dr. Bard, while it tended to confirm them in the correctness of their choice, was certainly of the greatest importance to so young a man. A feeling of affection grew out of this connection more like that of father and son. At this period of his life he became more particularly known to the community for his success in the treatment of yellow fever, which had made its appearance during four successive summers, viz: 1795, 1796, 1797 and 1798, and since in 1803, 1805, 1819 and 1822. From the extensive opportunity of observation thus afforded him, he became a strong advocate of contagion and of the foreign origin of the disease, and was the first to pursue the

sudorific and mild treatment of it, to which may be traced the successful results attendant upon his practice. To use his own language: "I have generally," he says, "pursued the sudorific treatment during every visitation of yellow fever since 1794. With due respect for the opinions and views of other practitioners, I am no less convinced of the injurious consequences to be apprehended from the indiscriminate use of the lancet and mercury in this epidemic form of fever." To quote from a biographical sketch of Dr. Hosack, published in the "National Portrait Gallery," in 1834, where the writer remarks: "The attention which Dr. Hosack paid to this disease in the years referred to, received, in a peculiar manner, the approbation of his fellow-citizens; for it was remarked of him that during those several epidemics he was always present, and thereby enjoyed the amplest opportunity of observation, and of forming correct opinions of the nature and character of the disease." In 1798 he was himself attacked with the yellow fever, and he pursued in his own case the same treatment he had so successfully employed in others. Such, too, was the public confidence in the correctness of his views and practice, that, at the request of the corporation and board of health of New York, he was frequently called upon for the express purpose of ascertaining the character of a disease, to allay thereby the anxiety of their fellow-citizens. In 1811 he was requested, as a member of a committee, to investigate the nature and trace the introduction of the yellow fever, which appeared at Amboy, in New Jersey, in that year. The report of that committee, which was communicated to De Witt Clinton, as president of the board of health, was written by Dr. Hosack. This luminous and circumstantial statement was received as a conclusive document, showing the specific character of the disease, and its communication by means of contagion, and was republished in the medical journals of Edinburgh and London, and also in the third volume of the "Medical and Philosophical Register" of New York. Upon the death of Dr. William Pitt Smith, in 1797, who held the chair of *Materia Medica* in Columbia College, Dr. Hosack was appointed to that branch, in addition to the one of botany already held by him. In this department he acquired further reputation. He continued to fill these joint professorships until 1807, when the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State of New York was established, when he was chosen Professor of Surgery and Midwifery. He soon, however, relinquished the former for that of the theory and practice of physic and clinical medicine. By the foregoing statement, it may be observed that Dr. Hosack had already, and in so short a space of time, held these professorships, and had actually lectured upon five different branches of medical science. Referring to Dr. Hosack's qualifications as a physician and teacher, Dr. Minturn Post says: "Perhaps there is no science which requires so penetrating an intellect, so much talent and genius, so much force of mind, so much acuteness and memory, as the science of medicine." These requisites were eminently conspicuous in the character of Dr. Hosack. He now became distinguished as a general practitioner, enjoying a more extensive practice than many of his contemporaries, and among his patients may be

enumerated many of the most learned and distinguished citizens of New York. It has often been remarked that many men, though gifted with great talents, and whose fame rests upon an enduring basis, were in no degree remarkable either for conversational or oratorical powers, while in others these qualities have been happily blended. In no respect was Dr. Hosack more remarkable than as a lecturer; gifted with a commanding person and a piercing eye, of an ardent temperament, and of strong convictions, his manner of treating the various subjects connected with his professorship was at once bold, impressive, and eloquent. Occupying, during the most distinguished portion of his career, a chair—that of the theory and practice of physic and clinical medicine—which, perhaps, embraced a greater variety of subjects than any other, the scope which he gave to his observations was of the most extended character. None of the ills to which flesh is heir escaped his research, or baffled his investigation. The beautiful science of botany lent to less attractive subjects its kindred grace and classical allusion, and added a charm to a discourse already beaming with observations of the highest import to humanity. Gifted as Dr. Hosack was with a keen desire for the acquisition of knowledge, he was strongly attracted to all who exhibited an ambition to excel in the various departments of learning. He thus became intimately associated with the most remarkable men of our country, and was imbued with the spirit, the manner, and the characteristics of the most distinguished votaries of science, literature, and art. Stored as his mind thus was, he was enabled to give to subjects comparatively unattractive an interest which was imparted to them by the charm of his impressive manner. His great object was to direct the student to the importance of the subject under examination, to lead him by his eloquence, and to rivet his attention by his earnestness, and no man ever succeeded better as a public lecturer in attaining these results. Students from every part of our widely extended country were ever anxious for the hour of his lecture to arrive, and were inspired with new zeal as they listened to the eloquent teachings that fell from his lips. Dr. Hosack was a man of great and untiring industry. Numerous as his engagements were, the appointed hour found him at his desk in the lecture-room, with his notes before him. Upon many subjects connected with his branch of medical science, he held opinions which were controverted by many of his professional brethren. Upon these subjects especially his style of lecturing was conspicuous for its bold and fearless character. As a professor of the science of medicine, he was of the opinion that many of its most distinguished votaries had taken too limited a view of its nature and extent, and had founded theories which, being based upon some particular part of the system, were found, when applied to practice, to be inadequate and valueless. In his lectures, he says: "We shall not, as some have done, confine ourselves to any particular part of the body in considering the cause of disease, but shall examine the whole, and in so doing we shall adhere strictly to the inductive system to establish our facts. This was not formerly the case. Thus, Hoffman gave his whole attention to the nervous system, as

also Cullen, who attempted to explain all the phenomena of disease by the same cause; he overlooked the fluids entirely, except in diabetes, typhus, and scorbutus. Before the time of Hoffman, all was humoral pathology. Darwin resolved all by the absorbent and nervous systems; Sydenham and Boerhaave by the fluids. Rush and his followers are modifiers of the Brunonian school. But the dreams and speculations of a Darwin, and the fertile imagination of a Brown, shall have no place here. I attend to the whole circle—to the nerves, fluids, and solids; in fine, every part of the system, for every part may become the seat of disease. The principles of the practice of medicine should invariably be deduced from the structure of the body and the cause of the disease. Principles are but the assemblage and classification of facts, and are the only safeguards to practice, as has been well observed by Rush. The plan to be pursued in studying the theory and practice of medicine will be: The structure of the human frame, more especially the various functions it performs in health, including those that appertain to the mind. The natural functions of the system; the causes of disease, whether inherent in the body, or produced by the operation of external agents; the influence of climate, soil, clothing, food, sleep, and exercise; both bodily and mental; the passions of the mind; the functions peculiar to the sexes; the various trades and occupations; as also the sensible and adventitious qualities of the atmosphere in the production of endemic and epidemic diseases. How far the functions of the constitution extend their influence in overcoming or preventing disease, as ascribed to it by the ancients and some moderns, under the term of '*vis medicatrix nature*'; and the arrangement in the best order of the diseases to which the human body is subject, with their respective treatment and symptoms." The extended outline exhibited above, gave free scope to the energetic and comprehensive mind of Dr. Hosack, embracing in its outline both the primary and collateral branches of the healing art. His course was marked by an extent and variety of information, which made it singularly attractive to the young votary of science. Of an ardent and sanguine temperament, he threw his whole soul in support of the opinions he had adopted, and appeared at all times ready as their champion and defender. His advocacy of the doctrines of the humoral pathology was marked by the ardor and decision which distinguished his character. His illustrations in support of these principles, as drawn from typhus, scorbutus, and other diseases, were at once pointed, cogent, and convincing. Could he have lived to see the manner in which these doctrines have since been received by distinguished members of the profession, how great would have been his joy and satisfaction. Dr. Hosack was gifted with a fine sonorous voice, great play of expression, and a remarkable vivacity of manner, qualities which, being as it were contagious, begat in his youthful auditory a kindred sympathy, relieved from the tedious monotony of manner, which has characterized some distinguished professors of medical science—

"Pleased they listened, and were won."

In lecturing upon points of theory and practice, on which he held controverted views, he

was singularly eloquent. Gradually rising with the subject, his voice would assume a depth and power that gave evidence of the faith that was in him, while his gestures added to the effect which his discourse produced. Nor were his powers of illustration less remarkable. In lecturing upon fever, on croup, on tetanus, and scarlatina, diseases upon which he held opinions peculiar to himself, and, indeed, in advance of most of his professional brethren, the cases with which his portfolio was stored were exceedingly interesting and impressive. The general reader may form some idea of the manner in which he illustrated his subjects by the example which we subjoin. At one time during his professional career, scarlet fever prevailed in New York as an epidemic, and had attacked several of the family of General Alexander Hamilton. The General, who was in public office, was at the time absent from the city, although information was communicated to him, from time to time, in reference to the state of his family, but he was at last summoned home, by an urgent letter, informing him of the hopeless condition of one of his children. He started immediately, and after a fatiguing journey in winter, arrived during the night at his sorrowful home. He proceeded immediately to the sick-room of his child, where, to his inexpressible joy, he found his little son in a sweet sleep. Being informed of the change wrought, and of the means by which it had been effected—a spirit and ammonia bath,—refusing all importunities to take repose, the General repaired immediately to the adjoining chamber, where Dr. Hosack had retired to rest, after several fatiguing and sleepless nights. Being awakened from his slumber, what was his surprise to see the form of General Hamilton, the friend and companion of Washington, kneeling at his bedside, and returning thanks to his God for his merciful interposition. The General said, in his most impressive manner, and in accents that showed his deep emotion, that he could not lie down until he had taken him by the hand and expressed his heartfelt gratitude to him who had been a “ministering angel” in restoring his child to him. To Dr. Hosack, the interview, with the accompanying circumstances, was overwhelming, and was ever remembered by him as among the most gratifying compliments and acknowledgments he had ever received. “*Laudari laudato viro*,” must ever be, to the generous mind, the highest species of praise, and this he had indeed received. In his lectures upon scarlet fever, he always cited this interesting incident, with a view to elevate the profession, by exhibiting to students that medical science and unceasing exertions were ever duly appreciated, adding, at the same time, that “such heartfelt gratitude, thus expressed, was worth more than any pecuniary compensation whatever.” A friendship, cemented under such interesting circumstances, survived till death, and was conspicuous on every occasion; in none was it more so than when he accompanied his illustrious friend to the fatal field, when he fell in his unfortunate duel with Colonel Burr, a conflict which carried dismay to the hearts of our citizens, and which was mourned by the whole nation, as the untimely fall of a great man, who had devoted his time, his talents, and his energies to the great cause of liberty. It will be easily perceived that a

course of lectures, illustrated by cases so interesting and instructive, would be highly attractive to the youthful student, and was eminently calculated to cheer him onward in the rugged path of his professional career; but when we add to these his clear voice, his gestures, and his animated countenance, the effect was indeed conspicuous. Many of the views which Dr. Hosack entertained have since been adopted by the profession; others have been considerably modified. He had pointed out the use of the stethoscope, but he did not attribute to the beautiful study of auscultation the importance which it has since acquired; but his treatment of fever, of croup, of tetanus, of scarlatina, and many other diseases, will ever remain as enduring evidences of his skill and research. As a clinical lecturer, he brought to the bedside the same methods of quick perception, close investigation, and sound judgment; he brought every resource of his art to wrestle with the fell destroyer, and was ever ready to respond to the call of the afflicted. To the student he pointed out the marked and distinguishing features of the case, and, although pathological investigations were not then prosecuted as at present, still his great experience enabled him to point out with accuracy the character of the disease before him. His clinical lectures were clear, lucid, and practical, giving to the student such information as would serve him in the hour of need. He took a deep and abiding interest in his profession, and in all who exhibited a desire to receive information in its arduous and responsible duties. He lived in memorable times, before the great men of the Revolution had passed away; had seen and conversed with the most eminent of the age; had listened to the inspired song of Burns, tuned to sweet cadence, from his own lips; was intimate with Rush and Gregory, and Sir Joseph Banks, and was the friend of Clinton and Hamilton. “His career will ever remain to the youth of our country a bright example of the influence which industry, talent and energy have in the attainment of reputation and fame.” He is said to have possessed the confidence of the community generally, to which he was fully entitled, not only from his skill and ability as a physician, but from his urbanity of manner, social disposition, and great decision of character as well as for his uniform kindness to the poor. He never spared himself, and was never known to shrink from what he conceived to be his duty. He observed with strict precision the numerous engagements of his profession, and was always punctual in his attendance in consultation with his fellow-practitioners, treating them with deference and respect; and if he differed from them in opinion, he would patiently listen to their argument, and if not convinced, he seldom failed to persuade them to his way of thinking. So conscientious was he as a physician, that frequently upon returning home late at night, fatigued after an arduous day’s duty, feeling anxious about some patient, he voluntarily visited him, when his visit would be wholly unexpected by the family. He was remarkable for his skill in diagnosis, having a quick perception and an almost intuitive tact in detecting disease, which may, in a great measure, be attributed to the fact that he always acted upon first impressions, as the mind is then most free from bias. He was indefatigable in

his habits of industry, for he always spent hours in his study after the labors of the day, and seldom retired to rest until after midnight, either devoting himself to medical study, reading over the lecture he was to deliver the following morning, or answering letters to his numerous correspondents, professional and otherwise, which, with an extensive practice, shows a diligence and application seldom to be met with. He was not the less known as a surgeon, having been a pupil of one of the most distinguished surgical practitioners, Dr. Bayley; he was, under his tuition, fully qualified for the practice of this branch of his profession; besides having, while abroad, availed himself of the ample opportunities afforded him, while in attendance at the hospitals in London and Edinburgh, of witnessing operations performed there by Mr. Earle, Abernethy, John Bell, and others. Upon being appointed to the Chair of Surgery, he delivered, at the opening of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the city of New York, November, 1807, an introductory lecture, entitled, "Surgery of the Ancients." His authorities, were, of course, those of the old writers in medicine, such as Hippocrates, Celsus, Galen, and others; he was consequently obliged to translate from the original languages in which they were written, the Greek and the Latin. This lecture contains many interesting facts in surgical history. Being one of the surgeons of the Almshouse Hospital, he there performed many important surgical operations, done for the first time in America; among which may be cited that of tying the femoral artery at the upper third of the thigh, after the manner recommended by Professor Scarpa; this operation was performed by Dr. Hosack as early as 1808. He tied the same artery several times afterwards for aneurism. He introduced, as early as 1795, in American surgery, the operation for hydrocele by injection. He also contributed several valuable essays on surgical subjects and cases, such as, "Observations on Glossitis;" "Cases of Tetanus Cured by Wine, Spirits, and Brandy;" "Observations on Tic-Douloureux;" "Cases of Anthrax;" "Observations on Hemorrhage, and the Removal of Scirrhus Tumors from the Breast." In this latter communication he dwells particularly upon the advantages to be derived from exposing the wound to the air, after operations, with a view of checking hemorrhage; a practice since claimed by Sir Astley Cooper, of London. and Professor Dupuytren, of Paris. He possessed all the physical requisites for a surgeon, and had he confined himself to this department of the profession, he would, doubtless, have been pre-eminent. His attention was, however, diverted to the more elaborate theory of medicine, to the abstruse reasoning of which he directed the best energies of his mind; being encouraged so to do by the offer made him, by the trustees of the college, of the Professorships of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Midwifery. The former of these he retained until the end of his professional career. Holding so conspicuous a situation as a leading practitioner, as well as being a professor in the university, Dr. Hosack could not fail to interest himself in most of our public scientific institutions and charities, and was instrumental in establishing several of them. His love of botanical science induced him to found

the Elgin Botanic Garden, which he did at his own individual expense, as early as 1801. It was situated about three and a half miles from the city of New York. It consisted of about twenty acres of land on the middle road. It was selected, from its varied soil, as peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of the different vegetable productions. The grounds were skillfully laid out and planted with some of the most rare and beautiful of our forest trees. An extensive and ornamental conservatory was erected for the cultivation of tropical and greenhouse plants, as well as those devoted to medical purposes, more especially those of our own country. At this time there were under cultivation nearly fifteen hundred species of American plants, besides a considerable number of rare and valuable exotics. To this collection additions were made from time to time, from various parts of Europe, as well as from the East and West Indies. It was the intention of the founder of this beautiful garden, had his means been more ample, to devote it to science generally; more especially those of zoology and mineralogy. This, however, he was compelled from want of fortune to relinquish, hoping that the State of New York would, at some future day, be induced to carry out the plan as suggested by him, similar, in all respects, to that of the Garden of Plants in Paris; but in this he was disappointed. The State purchased the garden from him, but like many other public works, unconnected with politics, it was suffered to go to ruin. While it was in his possession it afforded him many a pleasant hour of recreation, and served to abstract him from the cares and anxieties of an arduous profession. As early as 1792, by an essay published by him upon suspended animation from drowning, the corporation of the city was induced to co-operate with him in establishing an institution known as the "Humane Society." His friend, Gen. Jacob Morton, a distinguished citizen of New York, known for his charitable and benevolent acts, lent his aid in the cause, and in speaking of Dr. Hosack, says: "But in the charities of life, in those services which carry comfort to the poor and distressed, was he eminently useful. To him the 'Humane Society' is indebted for its establishment. When he first joined it, it was called the Jail Society, and its services were confined to the supply of provisions to the prisoners in jail for debt. Upon his suggestion, and through his instrumentality, a charter was obtained, extending the objects of its charity, and naming it the 'Humane Society.' A convenient soup-house was erected with the funds of the institution, aided by the corporation. Apparatus for the recovery of persons apparently drowned were procured and distributed in several parts of the city. The soup-house department of this institution was extended to the relief of the respectable poor who chose to apply." In the severe winters with which the city has been visited, this institution was eminently and extensively useful. A general direction was also given to the matron of the house never to refuse an applicant, so that the city might have the proud boast that "no one need perish from hunger." This institution existed in active operation for many years; the necessity of it has since been superseded by the liberal and more extended plan of the city almshouse establishments, and arrangements for the for-

sign poor. The City Dispensary received no less his care and attention. It was principally through his exertions that it was remodeled, and became useful both as a charity and as a school for young medical practitioners. One of the principal features of this institution was the extension of vaccination to the poor; for almost immediately after its discovery by Dr. Jenner it was, through the interests of Dr. Hosack, fully adopted, as he was among the first, if not the very first, supporters of it. In his discourse for the improvement of the medical police of the city of New York, delivered to the medical class in 1820, as introductory to a course of lectures on "The Practice of Physic," he urges the necessity of a separate and independent building for the reception of the sick poor afflicted with yellow fever or other epidemic diseases. He says: "I early in the past season called the attention of the board of health to this subject, and recommended, upon the first appearance of typhus fever in our city, the instantaneous removal of the sick either to Bellevue or some other suitable place to be provided. I then earnestly urged upon the board the necessity of some permanent provision being made commensurate with the increasing population of the city." Dr. Hosack, being at that time the resident physician, induced the corporation to select a spot at Bellevue for the erection of an extensive fever hospital, which was accordingly done. The necessity for such an institution could not be doubted for a moment; we are only surprised that New York, abounding in numerous charities, is still deficient in such accommodation for the poor, to say nothing of the advantages to be derived to the health of the city by isolating diseases of a malignant character. Additional suggestions are also made by him in this lecture deserving of notice. Of national quarantine laws he says: "It is an unavoidable inference, from the view taken of the importation of fever, that nothing short of the most rigid system of quarantine laws, and those, too, executed by officers who conscientiously believe in their utility, will secure our cities from a repetition of the evils we have experienced. Nor can our country be effectually guarded against the renewal of the yellow fever in our seaports, while our commerce continues with the torrid zone, unless the government of the United States shall, as has been done in Great Britain, institute a general system of quarantine regulations, to be strictly enforced in every commercial city of the Union. When, too, we take into view the late progress of the plague, and call to mind the introduction of that disease in former days into the cities of London, Marseilles and Moscow, have we not reason to expect that our commerce with the Levant will, ere long, add another scourge to our country, unless we are protected by a code of health laws, to be alike operative in all our seaports?" This paper on medical police contains many other valuable suggestions for the further improvement of the sanitary condition of the city, such as the extensive establishment of sewers, and the substituting for wood, stone piers, erected upon arches, thereby enabling the current to force them from accumulation, which tended so much to the engendering of disease to the citizens. It was also a suggestion that the sewers should extend to the termination of these piers, and discharge their contents into the channel. It

has often been a subject of wonder to his friends that Dr. Hosack should have found leisure, in the midst of his various pursuits, to have contributed so much to the literature of his profession. This may be accounted for by his extraordinary method and system in the division of time. His leisure moments, if such they may be called, were always occupied by miscellaneous reading, as the works of his library will attest, most of them bearing pencil-marks and reference to some facts therein contained. It was also his habit from the commencement of his professional life to record in a notebook every fact, case, or prescription deemed by him of importance. At an early period he commenced the publication of the *Medical and Philosophical Register*, in which he was associated with Dr. John W. Francis, formerly a private pupil of Dr. Hosack, and for many years afterwards united with him in his practice. This journal was issued quarterly, and each number contained a hundred pages and upwards. He afterwards published three volumes of his "Medical Essays," containing addresses before the different societies, introductory lectures, biographical sketches and obituary notices of some of the most distinguished medical men of the United States, besides some of his most practical papers on vision, scarlet fever and contagion. It was observed by a distinguished foreign critic, in reviewing his various publications, that "he would rather be the author of Dr. Hosack's paper on the Laws of Contagion, than the writer of the ponderous quarto volume of Dr. Adams on Morbid Poisons," then a popular work of the day. He also published an extensive appendix to a work on the Practice of Medicine, by Dr. Thomas, of Salisbury, England, in which are contained most of his views of the treatment of diseases generally. Adopting nosological arrangement, as a system best calculated to illustrate diseases, he was induced to prepare a work on that subject, which ran through several editions. Dr. Hosack, being the intimate friend and associate of many of the distinguished men of our country, both literary and scientific, as well as of most of our eminent statesmen, could not, with his acute penetration and singular discernment of character, have failed in forming a correct appreciation of them. His intimacy and confidential friendship with Mr. Clinton, from his earliest boyhood through life, induced him, upon the death of that distinguished statesman and accomplished scholar, to pronounce his eulogy; this he did at the request of the public authorities and different literary institutions of New York, in many of which Mr. Clinton and himself had been so intimately associated. He felt honored by the appointment, and rendered that homage to his friend which was so justly his due. It occurred at a time when Dr. Hosack was most engaged in the various duties of his profession, and it was with difficulty he could find time to complete so ample a biography as he offered to the friends and admirers of Mr. Clinton. Not being a political man himself, it required a very extensive and elaborate correspondence on the part of Dr. Hosack to obtain the necessary information from his political friends for such an undertaking. It is of interest to note the fact that the greater part of this work was written upon the backs of letters during his visits to patients while

waiting to be admitted to the sick room, so characteristic was this of his economy of time. From the flattering notices of this work by the various journals and reviews, and also by complimentary letters from distinguished men from all parts of the United States, as well as from eminent statesmen on the other side of the Atlantic, he had every reason to feel gratified with the performance of the task. His public spirit was not less manifest in his donations to the different institutions. Having imbibed, whilst abroad, a taste for mineralogy, as well as of the collateral branches of medical science generally, he early began to form a cabinet of minerals. To quote from a sketch of his life by a friend: "He attended in the winters of 1793-94, the first course of lectures on mineralogy that was delivered in London by Schmeisser, a pupil of Werner. With this additional knowledge of mineralogy which Dr. Hosack had begun to study at Edinburgh, he continued to augment the cabinet of minerals which he had commenced in Scotland. This collection was brought by him to the United States, and was, it is said, the first cabinet that crossed the Atlantic; it was afterwards deposited in Princeton College, in rooms appropriated by the trustees, but fitted up at the expense of the donor, similar to those at the *Ecole des Mines* at Paris. To render this donation immediately useful, it was accompanied by a collection of the most important works on mineralogy." He also made a liberal contribution to the library of Columbia College, consisting of several hundred volumes. The New York Hospital and historical societies profited much by his liberality. In private life Dr. Hosack was no less conspicuous for his social qualities and kindness of heart. His home was made a happy one, not only to himself, but to all who dwelt under his roof. His love of society induced him, as may be said, "to keep open house," the stranger, of any claim to literature or scientific distinction, as well as our own prominent citizens, partook of his hospitality, and always found a hearty welcome. His constant professional engagements interfering greatly with his disposition and wish to entertain, induced him to set aside an evening in each week for the reception of his friends, and he selected Saturday for that purpose during the winter months. At these pleasant "reunions" were to be found the poet, the painter, the learned theologian, and eminent jurist, as well as all who were distinguished in medical science; it was a school for the young aspirant in every department of knowledge. Of the distinguished persons who were to be seen at these "conversations" may be enumerated the Abbé Coreia, Andrew Michaux, Sir John Franklin, Dr. Richardson, Captain Sabine, Captain Basil Hall, Washington Irving, Fenimore Cooper, Bryant, Halleck, Chancellor Kent, Thomas Addis Emmet, Professor Silliman, Bishops Hobart and Wainwright, and De Witt Clinton. During Dr. Hosack's professional career, he always took pleasure in fostering talent in youth, and from his knowledge of character and acute discernment, he seldom failed in his predictions of their future success in life. Indeed there was scarcely a time when he was without some *protégé*; his selection was always among those whose want of means debarred them from obtaining the advantages of a liberal education. Those thus selected were ed-

ucated in the profession of medicine; most of them were successful, and some became eminent. In one of his early walks, when at his country seat near the city, he observed a young man gathering flowers. Upon inquiring of him his object, he discovered him to be a young Frenchman, who politely apologized in French for the intrusion, saying that he was a botanist, which proved to be a sufficient passport, and was peculiarly gratifying to Dr. Hosack, who had always been so great an admirer of that science himself. After further conversation with him, and finding him to be an ardent follower of the system of Jussieu, he became much interested, and invited him in to breakfast; this was the only introduction, but it proved to be all that was necessary. The young man informed him that his family had been obliged to leave France during the troubles of the Revolution, and he being desirous of pursuing his favorite study of botany in the wild fields of America, had emigrated to this country. The young man being poor, he adopted him into his family, and educated him in the profession of medicine, as best calculated to give him a support. In due course of time, he graduated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York. Upon the termination of the Reign of Terror, and the Empire being established, he returned to his native land, and became an *attaché* to the Jardin des Plantes in Paris; here he attracted the notice of some of the most eminent botanists in that country, so much so, that when the Emperor was organizing his *corps de savans* of the army of Egypt, our young friend was particularly recommended to him as best qualified for the department of botany. The Emperor gave him an interview, and asked him many questions, such as where he had studied his profession, and where he had acquired his knowledge of plants. His answers doubtless must have surprised the Emperor, who, at that time, could have had but a very imperfect knowledge of the United States. Indeed, it is creditable to our country that a young man at that early period should have been here educated in the profession of medicine, and have been prepared to occupy so important a situation, and still more surprising that he should have been chosen from among the many who, it might have been supposed, had enjoyed superior advantages. Nevertheless, such was the fact, and he proved to be not only an honor to the appointment, but to the French nation, now proud to place his name among the most learned and scientific of their countrymen; this person was Professor Delile, of the School of Medicine at Montpellier, and Superintendent of the Jardin des Plantes in that city. It was formerly, more than at present, the prevailing opinion that the study of anatomy, and medical science generally, tended to unsettle the mind, and frequently led to atheistical principles; so far from this being the fact, it has a direct tendency to awaken reflections of a very serious character, and if doubt of the great first cause exist in the minds of any one, it must be dispelled by contemplating the infinite beauty of our organization, the harmony and extraordinary combination of matter to sustain life and resist disease. In the language of a celebrated naturalist, we might exclaim, "O God! how thy works infinitely surpass the reach of our feeble understandings;

all that we actually know of Thee, or ever can, is but a faint and lifeless shadow of thy adorable perfections, in contemplation of which the highest understandings grow bewildered!" Many, therefore, who study medicine are frequently more strongly impressed with the truths of religion, and are induced to relinquish the pursuit of the former to enlist under the banner of the cross. Several who were educated as private pupils of Dr. Hosack, have since become distinguished divines, and ornaments to the church of their adoption. Though this may not be attributed to any influence which he as preceptor may have exerted upon the minds of his pupils, yet he never failed in his teaching to show his reverence for, and entire belief in, the truths of religion, and to express his high admiration of the works of the Creator. In his later years Dr. Hosack retired from the profession, with the intention of devoting himself to agriculture and rural life. It is an old saying that "professional men live well, work hard, and die poor." As a general rule, it would seem to be correct; applicable alike to law, physic, and divinity. If an exception occur, it affords the individual thus favored facilities to entertain and keep around him his old associates and friends, and to do honor to the elevated position he naturally assumes in the community generally. He lives to enjoy, in a retrospective view, his past well-spent life, honored and revered before retiring from the world. If constant occupation have prevented him from disseminating the knowledge acquired by experience, an opportunity is now afforded him of doing justice to himself by furnishing to the world the result of his labors. Dr. Hosack, after a life of nearly fifty years spent in the arduous duties of the profession of medicine, retired to his beautiful residence at Hyde Park, Dutchess county, situated on the banks of the Hudson, where he passed his remaining years, devoting himself to agriculture in all its various departments. He carried with him the same ardor and zeal which had been so characteristic of him in his professional career. He introduced into the country many of the finest breeds of cattle, sheep, and swine, which he imported at great expense from abroad. The grounds were cultivated in the best possible manner, and the most esteemed fruits and vegetable productions of the country were made to thrive in the greatest luxury possible. His extensive farm was indeed a model one, and from its wide-spread reputation attracted many strangers from different parts of the Union, as well as from abroad, to visit it. The pleasure-grounds were arranged with great taste and skill, and are thus described by some of the distinguished persons who have written travels in this country. Mr. James Stewart, of Scotland, says: "The splendid terrace over the most beautiful of all beautiful rivers, admired the more the oftener seen, renders Hyde Park, as I think, the most enviable of all the desirable situations on the river. The grounds are very charming, and the views from them very picturesque and striking, in which the Catskill Mountains form a bold and remarkable feature." Miss Harriet Martineau, in her work on this country, observes: "I felt that the possession of such a place ought to make a man devout, if any of the gifts of Providence can do so. To hold in one's hand that which melts all strangers' hearts, is to be a steward in a very serious sense of the term. Most

liberally did Dr. Hosack dispense the means of enjoyment he possessed. Hospitality is inseparably connected with his name in the minds of all who ever heard it, and it was hospitality of the heartiest and most gladsome kind. Dr. Hosack had a good library, I believe one of the best private libraries in the country; some good pictures, and botanical and mineralogical cabinets of value. Dr. Hosack drove me around his estate, which lies on both sides of the high road, the farm on one side, and the pleasure-grounds on the other. The conservatory is remarkable for America, and the flower garden all that can be made under present circumstances; but the neighboring country people have no idea of a gentleman's pleasure in his garden, and of respecting it. On occasions of weddings and other festivities, the villagers come up into the Hyde Park grounds to enjoy themselves, and persons who would not dream of any other mode of theft, pull up rare plants as they would wild flowers in the woods, and carry them away. Dr. Hosack would frequently see some flower that he had brought with much pains from Europe flourishing in some garden of the village below. As soon as he explained the nature of the case, the plant would be restored with all zeal and care; but the losses were so frequent and provoking as greatly to moderate his horticultural enthusiasm. We passed through the poultry-yard, where the congregation of fowls exceeded in number and bustle any that I have ever seen. We drove round his kitchen-garden, too, where he had taken great pains to grow every kind of vegetable which will flourish in that climate. Then crossing the road, after paying our respects to his dairy of fine cows, we drove through the orchard, and refreshed ourselves with the sweet river views on our way home. There we sat in the pavilion, and he told me much of De Witt Clinton, and showed me his own life of Clinton, a copy of which, he said, should await me on my return to New York. When that time came he was no more; but his promise was kindly borne in mind by his lady, from whose hands I received the valued legacy." Captain Hamilton, the author of the "Peninsular Campaign," and "Cyril Thornton," also makes mention of his visit to Hyde Park, and thus expresses himself: "I accepted the very kind and pressing invitation of Dr. Hosack to visit him at his country seat on the banks of the Hudson. The various works of this gentleman have rendered his name well known in Europe, and procured his admission to the most eminent philosophical institutions in England, France and Germany. For many years he enjoyed, as a physician, the first practice in New York, and has recently retired from the toilsome labors of his profession, with the warm esteem of his fellow-citizens. I reached Hyde Park in a heavy snow-storm, but the following morning was bright and beautiful. The snow, except in places where the wind had drifted it into wreaths, had entirely disappeared, and, after breakfast, I was glad to accept the invitation of my worthy host to examine his domain, which was really very beautiful and extensive. Nothing could be finer than the situation of the house. It stands upon a lofty terrace overhanging the Hudson, whose noble stream lends richness and grandeur to the whole extent of the foreground of the landscape; below, its

waters are seen to approach from a country finely variegated, but unmarked by any peculiar boldness of feature; above, it is lost among a range of rocky and woody eminences, of highly picturesque outline. In one direction alone, however, is the prospect very extensive; and in that—the northwest—the Catskill Mountains, sending their bald and rugged summits far up into the sky, form a glorious framework for the picture. Dr. Hosack was a farmer, and took great interest in the laudable but expensive amusement of improving his estate. He had imported sheep and cattle from England, of the most improved breeds, and, in this respect, promised to be a benefactor to his neighborhood. I am not much of a farmer, and found the Doctor sagacious about long horns and short legs in a degree which impressed me with a due consciousness of my ignorance. The farm buildings were extensive and well arranged, and contained some excellent horses. I visited Hyde Park again in the month of June. I now beheld its fine scenery adorned by the richest luxuriance of verdure. Poet or painter could desire nothing more beautiful. There are several villas in the neighborhood, tenanted by very agreeable families, and had it been necessary to eat *lotus* in the United States, I should certainly have selected Hyde Park as the scene of my repast." After such flattering descriptions of Dr. Hosack's home, it is not surprising that his life was now one of continued enjoyment and happiness. His habit of early rising, which, during his professional career, had been acquired from the necessity of toil and labor, now became that of unalloyed pleasure. The song of birds, the hum of bees, and the sweet perfume of flowers springing into renewed life before the rising sun, and gentle breezes of the morn, while it delighted the senses, could not fail to exert a benign influence upon a mind so well stored and fully prepared to admire "nature, for nature's sake alone." To him it was an inestimable blessing, and one which he enjoyed to its fullest extent. Referring to the last days of this noted physician, his son, Dr. Alex. E. Hosack, has written as follows: "In the autumn of 1835, Dr. Hosack removed as usual with his family to his city residence, and a few weeks after was seized with apoplexy, which terminated his existence. On Friday morning, December 18, 1835, he rose as usual in his wonted good health. After breakfast he made one or two calls in the neighborhood for the purpose of transacting business. On his return home he found he was paralyzed in his right arm. Upon entering his parlor, he calmly signified by signs, as his speech was confused, his actual condition to some members of his family. I was immediately sent for. Perceiving his situation, and in obedience to his request, I took from him eighteen ounces of blood, and directed a bed to be prepared for him in the same room. His symptoms increased, his articulation became more indistinct, and finally unconsciousness and stupor came over him; the usual treatment in such cases was pursued, but without effect. He lingered in this state until Tuesday, December 22, when he ceased to live, expiring without a struggle, and surrounded by his affectionate and devoted family. Some three or four weeks previous to his last illness, my father, in conversation with me, said to me that he had a conviction that he

would either be attacked with apoplexy or paralysis, and that the period was not far distant, and that the attack would be on the right side. So confirmed was he in this belief that he told me he intended to practice writing with his left hand, in order that he might make known his wishes in such an event. A few days after this conversation, when in his study, he handed me a note from a friend, which he said had been written with his left hand, he being paralyzed; he then made an attempt himself. The subject being a painful one to me, I discouraged further discussion of it. He continued to entertain the belief that the fatal disease was hovering over him, and acting under this impression, he stopped at the jeweller's, and ordered several rings with his hair set in them, which he presented to his children. I never could discern a reason for his adopting such a belief, as he appeared to me as well as I had ever known him. The conviction that death was so near did not disturb his tranquil mind, or affect his spirits in the least." Dr. Hosack had attained his sixty-sixth year. He received every attention during his illness from his professional friends, Dr. J. W. Francis, Dr. W. J. Macneven, Dr. Alexander H. Stevens and Dr. George Wilkes, who in his devotion and kindness seldom left his bedside. Dr. Hosack was educated a Presbyterian, his parents being members of that church. His children were also christened in that faith, but afterwards he was induced to give the preference to that of the Episcopal service, and though not a communicant, he observed its forms and ceremonies, and was a regular attendant upon church until his death. His death was noticed at the time by all the journals of the day, with appropriate and eulogistic remarks. Upon the occasion of his death the following words of tribute appeared in the *National Intelligencer*: "The death of Dr. Hosack may be considered as an additional bereavement to the city of New York, and indeed to our country, as few men have contributed more than he to elevate the character of the medical profession in the United States, and to the general encouragement of science, literature and the arts. His regular and methodical industry, and his kind though decided deportment, which immediately inspired confidence in those who had not previously tested his skill, raised him early in life to eminence and fortune; and he employed the advantages thus honorably acquired in a manner which rendered them beneficial to the whole community. Endowed by nature with a generous disposition and a taste for intellectual pleasures, his house was the seat of hospitality and refinement. There the polished European met with a society not inferior in accomplishment or elegance to any which he had left beyond the Atlantic, while the most humble individual, who had any claim to notice, from his efforts in the advancement of knowledge, or of the interests of humanity, received a welcome, and frequently found a friend. To his example and his judicious aid, many, if not all of the scientific and benevolent institutions of New York owe their origin and success. He devoted his time to them, he gave them funds, and he distributed among them precious collections of books and of objects in the various departments of natural history, in the formation of which he had spent years, and from which he could not have separated

himself without regret, in order that they might thus be rendered more accessible to the public."

HOTZ, Ferdinand Carl, of Chicago, Ill., was born in Wertheim, Baden, Germany, July 12, 1843, received a collegiate education at the Lyceum at Wertheim, and studied medicine at Jena in 1861 and 1862, at Heidelberg from 1863 to 1866, under Helmholtz, Simon and Knapp, and at Berlin in 1866 and 1867, under Graefe, Virchow and Langenbeck. He also spent a part of the year 1867 in study at Vienna. He received his diploma of M. D. from the University of Heidelberg in 1865, and after visiting Paris, London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dublin, came to this country and settled in Chicago in 1869. His contributions to medical literature consist of a number of papers to the Illinois State Medical Society, and to the *Journal and Examiner*, of which he is associate editor. From 1864 to 1866 he was house surgeon in the surgical department of the University Hospital at Heidelberg, subsequently volunteer surgeon in the South German Army, during the war between Prussia and Austria, in 1866; assistant surgeon to Knapp's Eye Infirmary, Heidelberg, during 1867 and 1868, and ophthalmological surgeon to the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary, a position he has held since 1876. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society; of the Illinois State Medical Society, of which he was vice-president in 1872; and of the American Medical Association. Since 1875 he has been director of the Chicago Public Library, and is at this date, 1893, Professor of Ophthalmology at the Chicago Polyclinic.

HUEBSCHMANN, Francis, of Milwaukee, Wis., was born in Riethnordhausen, Grand-duchy of Weimar, April 19, 1817, and died March 21, 1880. He was educated at Erfurt and Weimar, and was graduated in medicine at Jena, in 1841. He came to the United States in 1842, and settled in Milwaukee, where he resided until his death. He was school commissioner from 1843 till 1851, a member of the first constitutional convention, in 1846, and served on the committee on suffrage and elective franchise. He was the especial champion of the provision in the constitution of his adopted State granting foreigners equal rights with Americans. He was Presidential Elector in 1848, member of the city council, and county supervisor from 1848 till 1867, and from 1851 till 1872 served three terms as State Senator, and from 1853 till 1857 he was Superintendent of Indian Affairs of the North. During the War of the Rebellion he entered the National service in 1862 as surgeon of the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry. He was surgeon in charge of a division at the battle of Chancellorsville, and of the Ninth Army Corps at Gettysburg, where he was held by the Confederates for three days. He was also at the battle of Chattanooga, in charge of the corps hospital in Lookout Valley in 1864, and brigade surgeon in the campaign to Atlanta. He was honorably discharged in that year, and returning to Milwaukee, became connected with the United States General Hospital.

HUGHES, Charles Hamilton, of St. Louis, Mo., was born in that city in 1839. He is a son of Captain H. J. Hughes, the organizer of the first military company in the State of Iowa. The subject of this sketch is originally from Royal Welsh stock, the family being

known in English Heraldry as the Hughes of Gwercies in Edeirnion, County of Merioneth, Wales. This renowned family was granted armorial bearings, November 4, 1619, when Sir Thomas Hughes was knighted at Whitehall, Mr. Hughes then having his seat at Wells, Somerset, and at Gray's Inn, being a barrister at law. Richard Hughes, of this historical family, removed from Tipperary county, Ireland, to the New England Colonies about 1760. Referring to Burk's Encyclopedia of Heraldry, we find the Hughes, of Tipperary county were a family of great antiquity and noble alliance, and were derived from Abraham Hughes, a gentleman of Welsh descent, who crossed over to Ireland from Wales with Cromwell about 1650, and acquired by marriage a large estate in Wexford county. The great-grandfather of Dr. Hughes (Richard



C. H. Hughes

Hughes) was a Methodist and kept a public inn in Tipperary county, where he entertained John Wesley who preached from the "Upping block" in front of his house, when that celebrated evangelist made an itinerant journey from Dublin to Cork in 1750. Richard Hughes settled at first upon the site of Harrisburg, Pa., to which he subsequently obtained a title through his wife, and of which he was finally dispossessed because of non-occupancy. Upon the breaking out of the Revolution, he enlisted in the Continental Army and served throughout the whole struggle for American independence. He was with Washington at Valley Forge, and at the battle of Brandywine received a severe gunshot wound. After the close of the war he married an English lady, Elizabeth Scarlet, and located upon a farm in Rockingham county, Va. Four sons were born to them; Richard, William, John and David. Upon this farm the venerable ances-

tor of the American branch of this family, and veteran soldier of the Revolution, died at the age of one hundred and five years. Richard married Nancy Davis, a native of Virginia, and removed to West Virginia, near the present site of Weston, and subsequently to Allen county, Ohio, near Lima, in 1829. To these parents were born twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, the name of the father of Dr. Hughes being Harvey J., who married Miss Elizabeth R. Stocker, of Elizabethtown, Ind., daughter of Capt. Zachius Stocker, the founder of that town, who named it in her honor. Dr. Hughes lived in St. Louis till nine years of age, when his parents moved North, his father having become associated in many business enterprises on the upper Mississippi with George L. Davenport, son of Col. Davenport, commandant at Rock Island (who was murdered on that island), and Antonie Leclaire, an early pioneer of that upper Mississippi country. His early education was commenced in a private school for small children, located on North Fifth street, conducted by Mrs. Freeman, and continued in a public school conducted by Mr. Avery, and in the primary department of the St. Louis University. Later, after his parents had removed from St. Louis, he was sent to Dennison's Academy, at Rock Island, Ill., and completed his literary school training in Iowa College, then under the management of a faculty of professors from Amherst, Mass., a most excellent institution where instruction was so thorough that students were admitted from the classes of this college to the next higher grade in Yale or Harvard. Dr. Hughes began the study of medicine under the tutelage of Dr. John T. O'Reardon, at Davenport, Ia., who was a graduate of Apothecary's Hall, Dublin, and of the medical school at Louvain, Belgium, finishing his education as an interne in a Paris hospital under the famous surgeon Leroux. Dr. James Thistle, who went from Natchez, Miss., to Davenport, was also one of his preceptors, and while under Dr. Thistle's teaching Dr. Hughes enjoyed the friendship and medical assistance of Dr. Thistle's brother-in-law, the distinguished Dr. Cartwright, of New Orleans, who spent his summer vacation with Dr. Thistle, and inspired his pupil, young Hughes, with his own ambition and love of the profession. Dr. Hughes acknowledges a debt of gratitude to Dr. Cartwright for the interest taken in his youthful studies and the help given him by this distinguished Southern physician, now deceased. Dr. William M. McPheeters and Dr. Charles A. Pope, of St. Louis, were also Dr. Hughes' earlier instructors in medicine. Dr. Hughes' medical studies were completed for graduation at the St. Louis Medical College, where, after a four years' course of private and collegiate medical study, he graduated in 1859. During his student days he was engaged for a year as acting assistant physician in the United States Marine Hospital, of St. Louis. On graduation he visited the principal colleges and hospitals of the East, and on the out-break of the war he entered the government service as assistant surgeon, being promoted to full surgeon in July, 1862. He was then placed in charge by Medical Director Madison Mills, United States Army, of the Hickory St. Post Hospital and the McDowell's College Prison Hospital, and the Schofield Barracks, including the Strag-

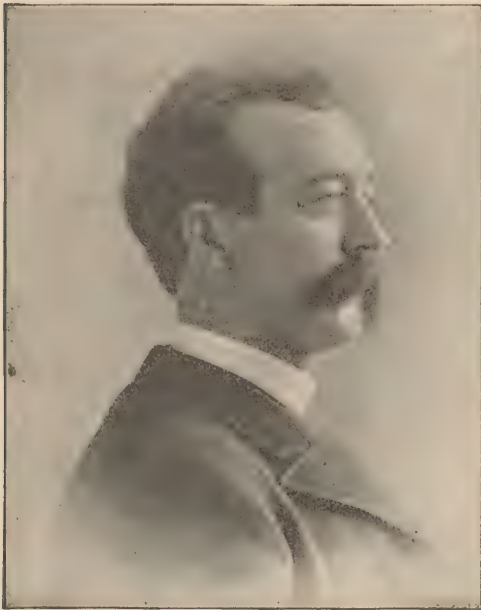
glers Camp of St. Louis. Dr. Hughes' medical services throughout the war were of the most valuable character to the government, for he had charge of the forces from St. Louis to Pilot Knob, Mo., for two years, and during the last of Price's raids into Missouri, he had also medical charge of the refugees and freedmen. He was mustered out in 1865, having earned from headquarters the praise of having the best field hospital in the service. He was one of the youngest surgeons to receive a commission in the Union Army, and on leaving the service he was placed upon the board of management, and in 1866 was elected to the medical superintendency of the Missouri State Lunatic Asylum, at Fulton, the only institution of the kind then in the State, but now called No. 1, because of two similar State asylums which have since been established, being one of the youngest superintendents in the United States at that time, as he was also one of the youngest of its full military surgeons. Dr. Hughes remained at the head of this large institution, for over five full years, making annual visits to other institutions within and without the United States, and studying with that zeal which has always characterized his professional life, the varying phases of mental and nervous diseases in hundreds of hospitals and with the kindly assistance and advice of the venerable Ray, Stribbling, Workman, Howard, Gray, and a host of other famous men among the living and the dead in the walks of clinical and forensic psychiatry who were the friends and patrons of his youth, until his young heart was filled with the grandeur of his chosen pursuit, and stimulated into a life-long enthusiasm, by the noble example of lives so illustrious and so worthy of emulation. Dr. Hughes early identified himself with the Association of Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, now the American Medico-psychological Association, and at the annual meetings of this distinguished body, he would come in contact with its shining lights, imbibing illumination and experience from the more venerable in years and knowledge. In 1876, at the International Medical Congress held at Philadelphia, he read before the Section of Psychiatry the first American contribution ever made before any public association on the interesting subject of the "Simulation of Insanity by the Insane." This paper was pronounced at the time and is still regarded by competent judges as the most systematic and complete treatise extant upon this important subject in forensic psychiatry. His previous essay, at Nashville, Tenn., before the Association of Superintendents, entitled "Psychical or Physical," being an inquiry into the relations of mind and organism, and a critical discussion of the mind and matter problem, which was then attracting so much attention from mental philosophers and alienists, made a marked impression upon the association and profession generally, as a remarkably clear presentation of a much discussed and most obscure subject. His contributions since this time have been numerous and almost constant, until nearly every practical subject which might engage the attention of alienists and neurologists in active practice has received elucidation in some phase from his clearly descriptive pen. Besides the many medico-legal papers, he has editorially for the past eleven years conducted

and published the *Alienist and Neurologist*, a journal of scientific, clinical and forensic psychiatry and neurology, which he founded in 1880. Its pages have contained, in each number, from its foundation to the present date, samples of his industry and genius, both in its original and editorial departments. This journal has been received, both by the practitioner and the student, with no small degree of favoritism (and circulates over the whole world), because of the peculiar perspicuity, the force, simplicity and practical character of its editorial utterances and the soundness of its doctrine generally, relating to diseases of the mind and nervous system and to questions of forensic psychiatry and neurology. In 1887 Dr. Hughes read before the Section of Psychiatry in the International Medical Congress at Washington a paper on the "True Nature and Definition of Insanity," of which body he was one of the vice-presidents of the physiological section. At the preceding International Congress at London, he presented a "Plea for Moral Insanity" in psychiatry, which there received commendation from exalted sources of psychiatric distinction. Dr. Hughes' contributions to psychiatry have been too numerous for designation here. All who are so fortunate as to know him, know that his literary standard is of the very highest, and any further mention of his writings would not raise the Doctor in the estimation of his warm admirers. We might, however, make note here that the presidential address to the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, has won for the Doctor distinction both far and near, and has awakened professional attention to many important topics; the entire paper and abstracts having from time to time been published in the principal medical journals of this country. In this address the Doctor enters considerably into the politics of this country and expressed his belief that it would be well to have a representative in the cabinet of the United States from among the physicians. He advocated the policy of physicians who are peculiarly independent or retired from active practice, entering more into the field of politics, so that their power would be felt in our legislation. He, however, strongly opposes the political interference with the administration of benevolent associations. His remarks respecting specialists have been commended by all intelligent physicians and special practitioners. He devised an aesthesiometer which bears his name. The Doctor, in 1891, made a report to the Missouri State Medical Association of the advances made in neurology during recent years, and pointed out the steps by which the present state has been reached. Among the more recent papers contributed by Dr. Hughes may be mentioned the one read before the St. Louis Medical Society, January 30, 1892, upon the "Epidemic Inflammatory Neurosis or Neurotic Influenza," maintaining that this epidemic disease is essentially nervous in its symptoms and effects on the system, although a blood poison. He calls it a "Toxic Neurosis." A medical journal thus speaks concerning Dr. Hughes: "As a physician, the Doctor is probably better known, inside and outside of America, than any physician in St. Louis. His reputation, so far as his own country is concerned, is as broad as its limits. He enjoys the esteem and confidence of a large circle of friends who contribute to making up the

extensive and lucrative practice in which he is engaged. The Doctor is a cheerful, cordial, genial and attractive man socially, and necessarily very popular, although he needs to be known to be thoroughly appreciated." In 1890 Dr. Hughes became connected with the Marion-Sims College of Medicine, and held the Chair of Professor of Psychiatry, Diseases of the Nervous System and Electro-Therapy in that institution of medicine up to the spring of 1892, when he was called to take a similar chair and the presidency of the faculty of the Barnes Medical College, in which position he still continues. Besides his membership in the American Medico-Psychological Association, he also is a member of the American Neurological Society; the American Medical Association; the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, of which he was its president in 1891; president of the Neurological Section of the Pan-American Medical Congress of 1893; vice-president of the Medico-Legal Congress for 1892; vice-president of two sections of the International Medical Congress in 1873. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, Missouri State Medical Society and member of the Judicial Council of the American Medical Association. He is honorary member of the British Medico-Psychological Society; corresponding member of the New York Medico-Legal Society, and of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, and other distinguished professional bodies. Dr. Hughes has not yet written a literary novel, as many of his distinguished colleagues in medicine, like Hammond and Wier Mitchell, have done, but whenever his busy professional life has permitted him to do anything literary, the work of his pen has not been unappreciated. "The Great of Humble Birth in History," which originally appeared in the *St. Louis Magazine*; his address before the Mary Institute, on "Mind and Organism," and some of his patriotic poems, have been well appreciated; chief among them may be noted "The Patriot's Prayer," "Don't Give Up the Ship," and "Up with the Flag." One of his youthful poems, written at the age of seventeen, when financial embarrassment had overtaken his father, and he was thrown for the first time on his own resources for his further education, reflects the natural hopefulness, courage and energy of his young character, for it had for its caption "Nil Desperandum." From that time on, Dr. Hughes' career has been that of a self-made man, if there can really be said to be any who are absolutely such. At all events, after the age of seventeen, his financial resources and professional acquirements have been entirely of his own personal acquisition. One incident shows his determination to succeed in life: In 1857 he received from his father \$120—never afterwards any more—in Nebraska money, which was of par value there, but at a discount of thirty per cent. in St. Louis. This money young Hughes invested in a small cargo of potatoes at twenty cents per bushel, embarking with them for St. Louis and hypothecating the cargo as security for his passage to St. Louis. These potatoes were disposed of in that city at eighty-five cents per bushel, the proceeds invested in the same depreciated money that bought them and sent North for another load. They having been likewise disposed of, young Hughes had means enough (and more) to carry him through college dur-

ing the winter. In the following spring he went into the Marine Hospital. His character is therefore as worthy of emulation as his merited success in life is of approbation. Dr. Hughes has been twice married. His first wife was a Miss Addie Case, daughter of Luther Case, Esq., and cousin of Dr. George, of St. Louis, who was a very bright and charming lady. In 1873 he married the handsome and accomplished daughter of H. Lowther, Esq., of Calloway county, Mo. The Doctor has three children by his first wife; of his last marriage three children have also been born. We are indebted for this record of Dr. Hughes to biographies found in the *New York Medico-Legal Journal*, the *Medical Mirror*, of St. Louis, the *Northwestern Medical Reporter*, the *Lancet Clinic* and other medical journals, and to a history of the pioneers of the Ohio Valley, in which the record of the Ohio branch of his family is given.

HUGHES, Michael Aric, of Salt Lake City, Utah, was born in Lorain county, Ohio, Sep-



M. A. Hughes.

tember 23, 1850. He is of Irish extraction, his parents having come to America in the early thirties. Left an orphan when a mere child, he lived with his uncle, John Hughes, until he attained his majority. In the fall and winter of 1867-68, he attended an academy at Berlin Heights, Erie county, O., and afterwards at Oberlin College, where he remained about two years. In 1872 he began the study of medicine under Dr. E. P. Haines, of Elyria, and a few months later removed to Cleveland, where he entered upon the study of medicine at the Medical Department of Wooster University. At the same time he placed himself under the instruction of Dr. M. L. Brooks, who was at that time one of the leading physicians of the "Forest City." After three years' of study in the last-named

city, he received his degree of M. D., in 1875. In 1877 he removed to Sandusky, where, he practiced his profession for a little more than three years. In 1881, Dr. Hughes located at Port Clinton, in his native State, here he remained till the fall of 1883, when he went to New York City, and pursued post-graduate studies for eight months. In 1887 he formed a partnership with Dr. D. C. Bryant, of Omaha, Neb. In 1888, he went to Berlin, Germany, and studied there several months, after which he went to the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, of London, studying the diseases of the eye, and at the Royal Ear Hospital, Soho Square, under Dr. Urban Pritchard. The diseases of the nose and throat he studied in Dr. Morrell Mackenzie's Hospital, in Golden Square. Returning to the United States in the summer of 1889, he located in Salt Lake City, Utah, where he successfully practices the specialty of the eye and ear. He is one of the medical and surgical staff of the Hospital of the Holy Cross, and oculist and aurist of the R. G. W. Railway Company. In September, 1891, he was married to Miss Marie Gorlinski, the accomplished daughter of Major Joseph Gorlinski, of Salt Lake City. Dr. Hughes is a member of the Salt Lake County Medical Society and Salt Lake Academy of Medicine.

HUNT, James Gillespie, of Utica, N. Y., was born in Litchfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., June 21, 1845. He is a son of the late Isaac J. Hunt, a noted physician, and is of Anglo-Saxon descent. His ancestry is traced backward through several generations to the Rev. Robert Hunt, who was one of the four brothers who emigrated from England to this country about the beginning of the seventeenth century and settled in the township of New London, Conn. The boyhood experience of the subject of this sketch was not materially different from that of a large majority of American youth, though he was fortunate in being able to devote nearly the whole of his early years to study. Beginning with the district school he continued on until he graduated at the Utica Free Academy at a comparatively early age, and he then began preparations in his father's office for the profession which was to be his life work. As all of his uncles, four in number, as well as his father were physicians, he may be said to have grown up surrounded by the atmosphere of the medical profession. After about four years of industrious study, under careful instruction, he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, where he took two courses of lectures, and a course in the laboratory of analytical and applied chemistry. These were followed by a third course in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., from which he graduated March 13, 1871. On returning to Utica he entered immediately into practice in association with his father. This partnership continued until 1874, since which time Dr. Hunt has conducted his large practice alone, and he has met with an unusual degree of success. In attempting to note the elements of this success it may, perhaps, be justly said that they consist chiefly in this thorough knowledge of his profession, gained by persistent and judicious study, supplemented by constant reading of the later developments that have been recorded throughout the range of medical literature, coupled with a temperament and manner which happily fit him for his work. His capacity for

professional labor is almost unbounded, and he never spares his energies in his devotion to his duties. Dr. Hunt's professional standing, as well as the position he occupies in the community, may be judged to a certain extent by the various calls that have been made upon him to stations of honor and responsibility. He is a member of the Delta Phi Society, Iota Chapter, of the University of Michigan, 1869, and of the Jefferson Medical College Alumni Association, 1871; was made a member of the Oneida County Medical Society in 1872; is a member of the Utica Medical Library Association, and was its president in 1886; was elected a member of the Oneida County Microscopical Society in 1881; is a member of the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Association, and was chosen a member of the American Public Health Association in 1880; was appointed by



James G. Hunt

Gov. A. B. Cornell as Health Commissioner of the State Board of Health, and served from 1880 to 1885; is physician to, and one of the incorporators of, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, organized in 1881; is a life member and a trustee of the Utica Mechanics' Association; was appointed surgeon of the Board of United States Pension Examiners in 1889; was made a trustee of the Utica Female Academy in 1888, and is a director of the Globe Woolen Mills. Dr. Hunt has also taken a deep interest in fraternal organizations and is prominent as a Mason, having taken the Thirty-second Degree, and is an Odd Fellow. It is much to his professional credit that he was chosen a surgeon for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company in 1885, and is acting in that capacity at the

present time; also the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, and of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad, from 1886 to 1889. In 1891 he was elected a member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, and in 1892 he was elected a member of the New York State Association of Railway Surgeons. He has also filled the post of Surgeon in the Faxon Hospital, 1880-86; St. Luke's Hospital, 1883 to the present time; and St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 1888 to the present date. He holds the ranks of first-lieutenant in the Forty-fourth Separate Company National Guard, and is assistant surgeon to that military organization, and was for several years president of the Utica Citizen's Corps. It is just to say that in all of these various positions Dr. Hunt has shown his fitness and capacity for his capable discharge of their duties, and earned the respect and esteem of those with whom he had been associated. In politics Dr. Hunt is a Republican, and was appointed coroner by Governor John A. Dix to fill vacancy in November, 1873, and continued in the office nearly ten years. In 1874, he was appointed health officer of the city of Utica, and still holds the office. In 1887 he was strongly urged for the mayoralty of that city and received the unanimous nomination at the convention, but for personal reasons he was compelled to decline the honor. On January 28th, 1874, Dr. Hunt was married to Ella R. Middleton, daughter of Robert Middleton, of Utica. He has contributed largely to the Annual Reports of the State Board of Health articles of great interest on public health matters. Among his best efforts in public health matters is his report as Chairman of the Committee on Public Institutions in the "First Annual Report of the State Board of Health of New York," for the year 1880. This is a very lengthy report, and the doctor presents the results attained in one of the largest and most useful public buildings—New York State Lunatic Asylum—in a very able and scientific manner, touching upon the system of ventilation, heating, drainage and water supply. In the Second Annual Report of the State Board of Health of New York, for the year 1881, as Chairman of the Committee on Public Institutions, in his introduction he says: He presents an outline of results of personal inspection and exact inquiry into the present condition and sanitary wants of school-houses, as shall fitly serve the purposes of the board to institute and induce needed sanitary improvements in our school-houses, and in the schools themselves, and at the same time to suggest and stimulate local concern in this matter. His lectures to the School of Nurses of St. Luke's Hospital, of Utica, for the past number of years, have been very instructive to the nurses, and have been read by thousands of those who have made public health a study; he is known far and near throughout the United States, on all questions pertaining to public health. As a sanitarian, he ranks among the first in the State of New York.

HUTCHINSON, James, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Bucks county, that State, January 29, 1752, and died September 6, 1793. He was educated at the College of Philadelphia, and graduated with the first honors of his class. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Cadwalader Evans, and attended the medical

lectures of the college. His tickets of admission are in the hands of his descendants and are said to be written on the back of "playing cards." In the year 1774, at the time he graduated Bachelor of Medicine, the trustees presented him with a gold medal for his superior knowledge in chemistry. Dr. Hutchinson subsequently went to London and continued his medical education under the protection and guidance of Dr. Fothergill. It is stated by his biographer, that while pursuing his studies in Europe the disputes between England and American Colonies were approaching a crisis, which he saw must end in an open rupture. The prospect of this event hastened his return to his native country, the cause of which he warmly espoused. He returned home by way of France, and was entrusted with important dispatches from Dr. Franklin, the American Minister there, to the Congress of the United States. When near the American coast, the ship in which he was a passenger, was chased by a British armed vessel, and being anxious to save the dispatches he left the vessel in an open boat under a heavy fire from the enemy and landed safely. A short time after he left the vessel, she was captured by the enemy in sight, and he lost everything he had, including a fine medical library collected in England and France. Dr. Hutchinson served in the army during the Revolution, and was especially interested in public affairs. In a vindication of himself from the charge of receiving pay to which he was not entitled, published in the *Pennsylvania Journal*, February 6, 1782, Dr. Hutchinson gave an account of the services rendered by him during the war. In this he states that he was in the employment of the United States for upwards of one year, and of the State of Pennsylvania from the latter part of 1778 till the beginning of February, 1781. While in the Continental service he had a commission as the senior surgeon to the Flying Hospital in the middle department, and with only six assistants inoculated 3,496 men, while the army lay at Valley Forge. When the army moved across the North River, after the battle of Monmouth, having no duty to perform in his own department, and desirous of being useful to his country, he went to Rhode Island as a volunteer in the expedition against that place under General Sullivan. Soon afterwards he resigned his commission. On his return to Philadelphia he was appointed Surgeon to the State Navy. The emoluments derived for medical services may be learned from the following statement: "The pay annexed to this station (State Navy) was three continental dollars and five rations per day. The duty consisted in taking care of the officers and men belonging to the galleys, and of the militia who were occasionally at Fort Mifflin. This, though considerable, was performed without an assistant." He was trustee of the University of Pennsylvania from 1779 until his death, and was Professor of *Materia Medica* in that institution from 1789 till his election in 1791 to the chair of chemistry. For several years he was secretary of the Philosophical Society. He was also for many years one of the physicians to the Pennsylvania Hospital and physician to the Port of Philadelphia. His brilliant medical career was cut short while in the prime of life. He was a victim of the epidemic of yellow fever that prevailed in the autumn of 1793.

HUTCHISON, Joseph Chrisman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in Old Franklin, Howard county, Mo., February 22, 1827, and died July 17, 1887. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. Having received a collegiate education at the University of Missouri, he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and while attending lectures at the latter institution was a private pupil of Drs. Gerhard and Peace. Graduating M. D. in 1848, he practiced during the ensuing four years in Missouri, removing thence in 1853, and establishing himself in Brooklyn, where he remained until his death. In his specialty, surgery, he successfully treated numerous notable cases, and performed the various leading operations. He was a member of the Kings County Medical Society, president in 1864; member of the New York State Medical Society, president in 1867 and 1868; member of the New York Pathological Society, president in 1871; Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, vice-president in 1869, 1870 and 1871; honorary member of the Connecticut State Medical Society; and corresponding member of the Boston Gynecological Society. In 1867 he was a delegate from the American Medical Association to the International Medical Congress at Paris; in 1875 a delegate from the same body to the meeting of the British Medical Association at Edinburgh; and in 1876 a delegate from the New York State Medical Society to the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia, and also to London in 1881. Among his more important publications may be mentioned: "Dislocation of Femur into Ischiatic Notch," "Treatise on Physiology and Hygiene," "Acupressure," prize essay New York State Medical Society; and reports of "Removal of Upper Maxillary and Malar Bones without External Incision," "Excision of the entire Ulna," "Ligation of External Iliac Artery for Femoral Aneurism." During the cholera epidemic of 1854 he was physician to the Brooklyn Cholera Hospital. In 1857 he became surgeon to the Brooklyn City Hospital. He was the founder and for a number of years surgeon-in-chief of the Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary; also consulting surgeon to the Kings county, St. Peter's and St. John's Hospitals. From 1854 to 1856 he was lecturer on diseases of women in the New York University Medical College; from 1860 to 1867 was Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery in Long Island College Hospital, resigning his chair in the latter year; and was health commissioner from 1873 to 1875 of the city of Brooklyn. Dr. Hutchison attained in his special field of operative surgery a high rank among American surgeons. In 1880 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Missouri.

HYNDMAN, James Gilmour, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in that city, September 12, 1853. His parents were of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Cincinnati, and he graduated in 1870 from Woodward High School. He immediately thereafter began the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Dr. James T. Whittaker, and was graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in March, 1874. For two years prior to receiving his degree (he was not yet of legal age) he was Resident Physician at the Cincinnati Hospital, a position always secured by competitive exam-

ination. After completing his hospital service he began practice in Cincinnati. Like all young practitioners his time was not always in great demand by patients. He occupied his spare time during his early years of practice in making abstracts and translations from the German and French medical journals for *The Clinic*, a weekly medical journal, at the time owned and conducted by the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio. His connection with this journal, either as assistant editor or managing editor, continued until it was merged into the *Lancet and Clinic*. His work on *The Clinic* was observed by Eastern editors, and as a result he was selected as one of the translators of Ziemssen's *Cyclopedia of Medicine*. The treatises on echinococcus, cysticercus cellulosæ and trichinosis, in the third volume, were all translated by Dr. Hyndman. In 1879 he was elected Lecturer, and the subsequent year was made Professor of Medical Chemistry and Clinical Laryngology in the Medical College of Ohio. While he has not altogether discontinued his general practice, his principal field of study and work has been in the direction of throat work, and the greater portion of his literary contributions have been in this department. In June, 1883, he was married to Miss Mary E. Mitchell, daughter of Samuel M. Mitchell, of Martinsville, Indiana.



E. Fletcher Ingals

INGALS, E. Fletcher, of Chicago, Ill., was born in Lee Center, Lee county, Ill., September 29, 1848. He is the second son of Charles F. and Sarah H. Ingals, who were among the early pioneers of Illinois. He is an American, proud of his ancestors, who, on his father's side, came to this country in 1627, and, on his mother's side, long before the Revolutionary War. The Doctor received his

early education in the public schools near his native place, at the State Normal Institution, and in the Rock River Seminary at Mt. Morris, Ill. He studied medicine with his uncle, Prof. Ephraim Ingals. He came to Chicago in 1867, and graduated at Rush Medical College in 1871. The same year he became connected with the spring faculty of that institution, a position which he occupied until he was elected to the regular faculty, with which he has since been identified, now holding the Chair of Diseases of the Chest and Laryngology. He has also for several years held the Chair of Diseases of the Throat and Chest in the Northwestern University Woman's Medical School, and is Professor of Laryngology and Rhinology in the Chicago Polyclinic, and is the Attending Laryngologist at the Presbyterian and St. Joseph's hospitals. He has long given special attention to this class of diseases. He is the ex-president of the American Laryngological Association, and ex-first vice-president of the American Climatological Association, and president of the Laryngological section of the Pan-American Medical Congress. He was also recently honored by the presidency of the Illinois State Medical Society. Prof. Ingals is the author of many articles on diseases of the throat, nose and chest, as also a text-book, well known and extensively used in the colleges, on the same subject, and which has already passed through its second edition. He is an indefatigable worker, giving every minute of his time to his profession, whose motto is to do the very best that can be done for each individual patient, and as a result he is one of the best known and most popular physicians in Chicago. While his professional attainments are of the highest order and place him in the front rank of the profession, he is modest and unassuming and the friend and ally of all the faithful workers in the profession with whom he comes in contact, especially among the younger physicians. He was married in 1876 to Miss Lucy S. Ingals, daughter of Ephraim and Melissa R. Ingals. They have two living children, a son and a daughter.

INGALLS, William, of Boston, Mass., son of a distinguished physician of the same name, was born in that city January 12, 1813. He was educated at North Andover and at Harvard, and studied medicine under his father and Dr. Charles Harrison Stedman and at Harvard Medical School, graduating M. D. from that institution in 1836. Soon afterward he established himself in Boston and engaged in the general practice of his profession, but early devoted special attention to obstetrics, in which field he has had vast experience and is widely known. Dr. Ingalls is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; of the Boston Society for Medical Observation; of the Obstetrical Society of Boston, and of the Suffolk District Medical Society. He has published a "Synopsis of Private Obstetrical Practice," 1876, which covers a period of forty-two years of his professional experience. During the War of the Rebellion he was surgeon of the Fifth Massachusetts Infantry, and of the Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers. He has also been medical director of the Second Brigade of the Massachusetts Militia. He has held the position of surgeon in charge of the United States Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., and that of visiting surgeon to the Boston City Hospital.

INGE, Richard, of Greensborough, Ala., was born in Green county, that state, January 18, 1851. On the completion of his academic education he entered the Southern University, Alabama, and subsequently the University of Virginia and the University of New York, receiving the degree of M. D. from the last two institutions in 1871 and 1872 respectively. Returning to his native State he established himself in Greensborough where he has since remained engaged in a successful general practice of medicine and surgery, also filling the Chair of Anatomy in the Southern University. Dr. Inge has been secretary of the Hale County Medical Society, and first vice-president of the Alabama State Medical Association.

INGHAM, James V., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born July 5, 1843, in that city. His academic education was acquired at Williams College, after which he studied medicine and attended the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and received his medical degree from the latter institution in 1866 and settled in Philadelphia, where he has since remained. He early devoted special attention to obstetrics and diseases of women and children, in which line he has been quite successful. Dr. Ingham is a member of the American Gynecological Society; of the Obstetrical and Pathological Society; and is a Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia. He has edited the American supplement of the *Obstetrical Journal of Great Britain and Ireland*, and has been Obstetrician to the State Hospital for Women and Infants.

IRELAND, J. Alexander, of Louisville, Ky., of English descent, was born in Jefferson county, Ky., September 15, 1824. After receiving his English education, and acquiring a fair knowledge of Latin and Greek, he studied medicine and attended the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, and the Kentucky School of Medicine, receiving his medical degree from the latter institution, in 1851. He then established himself in Louisville, and conducted a general practice in that city and surrounding country, until 1864, when he made a specialty of obstetrics and gynecology, which he has pursued for the last thirty years. He is a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society, and several local medical organizations, and was also a member of the International Medical Congress, at Philadelphia, in 1876, and is the ex-president of the Tri-State Medical Society, of Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois. In 1864 he was elected Professor of Obstetrics in the Kentucky School of Medicine; in 1866, Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of Louisville; in 1872, Professor of Diseases of Women and Children in the Louisville Medical College, and in 1875 he was elected to the same chair in the Kentucky School of Medicine. He still holds this position in the Louisville Medical College and is dean of the faculty.

IRWIN, Crawford, of Hollidaysburgh, Pa., was born in Blair county, that State, April 20, 1824. He descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, who came to this country about the middle of the last century. Having received the degree of A. B. from Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, Pa., in 1844, he studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. J. A. Landis and entered the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated M. D. from that institution in 1847. After practicing for

a few months at Davidsburgh and at Johnstown, and for nearly five years at Frankstown, in his native State, he established himself in the town of his present residence in January, 1854, where he has been engaged in a successful general practice of medicine and surgery for about forty years. He is a member of the Blair County Medical Society; has filled each of the several offices of the Juniata Valley Medical Association and of the Pennsylvania State Medical Association, being elected president of the latter in 1875. He was for many years Physician to the Blair County Almshouse and to the County Prison. During the War of the Rebellion he was assistant surgeon in the provost marshal's office for one year, and was for two years examining surgeon to the United States Pension Bureau.

ISHAM, Asa B., of Cincinnati, O., was born in that State July 12, 1844. He is of New England ancestry. His academic education was received at Marietta College. In 1861 he conducted the *Lake Superior Journal* at Marquette, Mich., and in 1862 he edited the city department of the *Detroit Daily Tribune*. In the latter part of that year he enlisted as a private in the Seventh Michigan Cavalry forming part of Custer's brigade in Kilpatrick's and Torbert's cavalry divisions, armies of the Potomac and Shenandoah. In May, 1863, he was severely wounded while in action near Warrenton, Va.; was promoted first lieutenant, March, 1864; and captured in a cavalry charge at Yellow Tavern, Va., in May, 1864; was exchanged in December of the same year, and honorably discharged for disability from wounds in April, 1865. He pursued his professional studies at the Medical College of Ohio and was graduated M. D. at that institution in 1869, and established himself in Cincinnati where he has since remained, engaged in medical practice and medical teaching, holding the position of Professor of Physiology in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics from 1877 to 1881. Dr. Isham is a member of the Walnut Hills Medical Society and the Ohio State Medical Society. He has contributed largely to medical literature and to the history of the late Civil War.

ISOM, Thomas D., of Oxford, Miss., was born in Maury county, Tenn., April 5, 1816. His early education was at country schools. He studied medicine at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., and at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and graduated M. D. from the latter institution in 1839. In 1840 he established himself at Oxford, where he has practiced his profession for more than a half century. Dr. Isom was one of the earliest practitioners in the section where he settled to leave off venesection and other depletants in the treatment of febrile diseases of malarious and malignant type with which the country thereabout was scourged, and to successfully adopt the practice of administering large doses of quinine without regard to the preparatory treatment to rid the system of irritation. He was incited to the change by the non-success of the old methods in such cases, and adopted this procedure while at the Louisville Medical School, which he attended in 1841 for the purpose of still further prosecuting his studies. Dr. Isom was a member of his State Convention in 1860, and surgeon of the Seventieth Mississippi Infantry at the be-

ginning of the War of the Rebellion, and opened the Mississippi Hospital at Warrenton, Va., in 1861; returned to Mississippi in the winter; in 1862 re-entered active service and had charge of several hospitals, and in 1863 he was placed on the Army Examining Board. In 1876 he was elected president of the La Fayette County Medical Society of Mississippi, and has been an active member of the American Medical Association.

IVES, Eli, of New Haven, Conn., was born there February 7, 1779, and died in that city, October 8, 1861. He was the son of Levi Ives, a skillful practitioner, a founder of the New Haven Medical Society, and one of the editors of *Cases of Observation*, which was reputed to be the first medical journal that was published in the United States. The subject of this sketch was graduated at Yale, in 1799, and for the next two years was rector of the Hopkins Grammar School, in New Haven. In the meantime he studied medicine, and in 1801 began practice in association with his father, meeting with great success. In 1813, in connection with the elder Silliman, he secured the establishment of the Medical Department of Yale College, and was Professor of *Materia Medica* in that institution, from 1813 till 1829, and then occupied the Chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and held this position for twenty-three years, resigning in 1852. He gave special attention to indigenous vegetable remedies, and is said to have been one of the first to employ chloroform, having administered it in 1831, by inhalation, for the relief of a case of difficult respiration. He founded, and was for many years president of the horticultural and pomological societies, and spent much time and labor in the maintenance of a botanical garden. He had been president of Connecticut State Medical Society and the American Medical Association; and was an active advocate of temperance, education and emancipation. He contributed valuable articles to the *Journal of Science*. His grandson, Charles L. Ives, was for several years a Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in Yale, and the author of an article on "Prophylaxis of Phthisis Pulmonalis," and a prize essay on the "Therapeutic Value of Mercury and its Preparations," both of which were published by the Connecticut Medical Society.

JACKSON, Abraham Reeves, of Chicago, Ill., son of Washington and Deborah (Lee) Jackson, was born in Philadelphia, June 17, 1827, and died in the former city, November 12, 1892. Graduating from the Central High School of Philadelphia, he began the study of medicine under Dr. John Wiltbank, subsequently entered the medical department of Pennsylvania College, and in 1848 received from that institution his degree of M. D. After practicing for a year in Kresgeville, Munroe county, Pa., and for eight months in Columbia, Warren county, N. J., he established himself in Stroudsburg, Pa., where he remained until 1870. In the summer of 1862 he was appointed contract surgeon United States Army, and was made assistant medical director of the Army of Virginia. An attack of typhoid fever compelled him to return home. In 1867 he was appointed surgeon to the ship "Quaker City," and in this capacity served on the trip made historic in Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad." He was the original "My friend the Doctor" in that famous publication. Re-

moving to Chicago in the spring of 1870, he made a specialty of surgical diseases of women. Soon after entering upon practice in that city, he conceived the idea of establishing a hospital to be devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of this class. Enlisting the support of many prominent men and women, he worked energetically to attain the desired end, and on September 1, 1871, a charter was granted incorporating the Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois. Of this institution, immediately upon its opening, he was appointed surgeon-in-chief. In the winter of 1872 he was appointed lecturer on Gynecology in the Rush Medical College. In 1882 he became one of the founders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, of which he was president up to the time of his death. He was a member of the Chicago Society of Physicians and Surgeons; member of the Chicago Medical Society; fellow of the Chicago Academy of Sciences; member of the Chicago Medico-Historical Society; member of the Illinois State Medical Society; member of the Illinois State Microscopical Society, and corresponding member of the Boston Gynecological Society. At the time of his death he was president of the American Association of Gynecologists. In May, 1874, he was elected editor of the *Chicago Medical Register*, published by the Medico-Historical Society, and with this, as also in leading professional periodicals, and in the transactions of the several societies of which he was a member, he published a number of important papers and reports. Of these may be mentioned: "Successful Removal of Both Ovaries;" "Uterine Fibroid of Posterior Wall Successfully Removed;" "Fibrous Tumor of Bladder Successfully Removed;" "Non-Ovarian Menstruation;" Vesico-Vaginal Fistula, with Cases;" "Retroversion of the Unimpregnated Womb;" "Unsuccessful Attempt to Remove Fibrous Tumor of Anterior Wall of Uterus;" "On the Treatment of Fibrous Tumors of the Uterus by Hypodermic Injection of Ergotine;" "Remarks on Intro-Uterine Polypi;" "The Ovulation Theory of Menstruation—Will it Stand?" and many other able contributions during the last twenty-five years which have served to make his professional career prominent and familiar to all readers of medical literature. Dr. Jackson was one of the most highly esteemed and best beloved members of the medical profession in Chicago. He stood with the limited few on the top rung of the ladder in his specialty, becomingly accepted the honors so freely bestowed upon him by his fellows, and in his departure they, as well as the laity, sustain the irreparable loss of a progressive leader. The immediate cause of his death was an apoplexy, which is believed to have been the sequence to a poisoning of the system by an infective wound received while performing an operation some fifteen years previously.

JACKSON, Edward, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born near West Chester, Pa., March 31, 1856. He was the son of Halliday and Emily (Hoops) Jackson, descendants of early English settlers in the Province, and was educated in the Friends' School at West Chester, and at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., where he graduated in the course on civil engineering, in 1874. He studied medicine with Dr. Mordecai Price, of Philadelphia, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of

Pennsylvania, in 1878. After a term as assistant in the Philadelphia Dispensary, he engaged in general practice at West Chester. In 1885, he removed to Philadelphia, and restricted his practice to diseases of the eye. In the same year he became connected with the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine, and in 1888 he was elected Professor of Diseases of the Eye in that institution. In 1890 he was chosen one of the attending surgeons at Will's Eye Hospital. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and in 1887 was elected Secretary of its Section on Ophthalmology. He is a member of the American Ophthalmological Society and Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians. He is American editor of the *Ophthalmic Review*, and has charge of the department of Ophthalmology in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*. He has published a small work on the "Essentials of the Refraction and Diseases of the Eye," and a large number of journal articles, among the more important of which are those on "Skiascopy, or the Shadow Test;" the "Numbering and Decenting of Prisms;" "A New Form of Ophthalmoscope;" the "Symmetrical Aberration of the Eye," and the "Extraction of Cataract."

JACKSON, George Thomas, of New York City, was born there December 19, 1852. His grandfather, Dr. Samuel Macauley, was a successful practitioner of medicine of old New York. Dr. Jackson was educated in private and public schools of New York City, and for a time in the College of the City of New York. His medical preceptors were Dr. J. W. Warner and Dr. F. Delafield. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia College in the class of 1878. He then entered Charity Hospital as interne, and afterwards (1879 and 1880), studied in Berlin, Vienna, and Strasburg. He began practice in New York City in 1881, and has been engaged in practice there ever since. After some three years of general practice he turned his attention to dermatology, and has been engaged in that specialty about ten years. He was appointed Visiting Dermatologist to the Randall's Island Hospitals in January, 1889, and Consulting Dermatologist to the Presbyterian Hospital in April, 1892, which positions he still holds. He has published "Diseases of the Hair and Scalp," E. B. Treat, N. Y., in 1887; and "The Ready Reference Hand-book of Diseases of the Skin," Lea Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, 1892. He has contributed various papers to medical societies and current medical literature; besides doing editorial work and contributing book reviews for the *New York Medical Journal* and *The Journal of Cutaneous and Genito-Urinary Diseases*. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the New York Dermatological Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, and other societies.

JACKSON, Samuel, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city March 22, 1787, and died there April 4, 1872. He was educated in the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated at its medical department in 1808. After conducting his father's drug store for several years and serving as a private soldier in Delaware and Maryland during the campaign of 1814, he established himself in the practice of medicine in his native city, and in 1820 became president of the Board of Health, making a special study of yellow fever. In 1821 he

aided in organizing the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and became Professor of Materia Medica, and held the position until 1826. In the following year he was chosen assistant to Professor Nathaniel Chapman in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1832, in anticipation of an epidemic of Asiatic cholera, Dr. Jackson was placed at the head of a commission of medical men that visited Canada, where the malady first appeared, and his reports were published in pamphlet form. During the prevalence of the disease in Philadelphia he had charge of one of the cholera hospitals in that city. In 1835 he was appointed Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and held this position for twenty-eight years, resigning his chair in 1863, and was then Emeritus Professor until his death. He acquired considerable reputation as a medical teacher, and made important contributions to the literature of his profession. As early as 1818 he read before the Academy of Sciences in Paris a paper entitled "Mediate Auscultation." He was the author of "Principles of Medicine," published in 1832; a discourse commemorative of Prof. Nathaniel Chapman, 1854, and numerous articles issued under the title of Medical Essays. He also, in 1855, wrote the introduction to J. C. Morris's "Translation of Lehmann's Chemical Physiology."

JACOBI, Abraham, of New York City, was born near Minden, Westphalia, North Germany, May 6, 1830. He was educated at the universities of Greifswald, Göttingen and Bonn, graduating in 1851. He was prosecuted for high treason and confined in Prussian State prisons from 1851 to 1853. He settled for a few months in Manchester, England, and then came to New York and established himself there in general practice, and has been actively engaged in the same for the last forty years, and has become eminent. In 1860 he was made Professor of Diseases of Children in the New York College, held the same chair in the medical department of the University of the City of New York from 1865 till 1870, and in 1870 became Clinical Professor of the Diseases of Children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He has been president of the New York Pathological and Obstetrical Societies, and twice of the Medical Society of the County of New York. He has been visiting physician to the German Hospital since 1857; to Mount Sinai Hospital since 1860; to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum since 1868; and to Bellevue Hospital since 1874. He is also consulting physician to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital. In 1882 he was president of the New York State Medical Society and in 1885 became president of the New York Academy of Medicine. From 1863 till 1871 he was joint editor of the *American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children*. In 1873 he married Mary C. Putnam, the noted physician, medical author and teacher, of New York, who was the first woman admitted to the Ecole de Médecine, Paris, where she was graduated in 1871. His contributions to medical literature are voluminous and very valuable. Among them may be mentioned the following: "Inaugural Thesis," written in Bonn in 1851; "De Vita Rerum Naturalium;" "Invagination of the Colon Descendens in an Infant;" "On the Oxy sulphuret of Antimony as an Expectorant;" "On

the Etiological and Prognostic Importance of the Premature Closure of the Fontanels and Sutures of the Infantile Cranium," 1858; "On Diphtheria," 1860; "Dentition and its Derangements;" "Clinic on Diseases of Children in the New York Medical College," 1862; "Contributions to the Pathology and Therapeutics of Croup," 1868; "Some Unknown Causes of Constipation;" "On Congenital Sarcoma;" "On the Development of the Infant Brain," 1869; "Contributions to the Pathology and Therapeutics of Diphtheria," 1875; and of a "Treatise on Diphtheria," in 1880. He contributed chapters on the care and nutrition of children, diphtheria and dysentery, to Gerhardt's "Handbuch der Kinderkrankheiten" (Tübingen 1877) also articles on some of the important affections of Childhood in Pepper's "System of Practical Medicine," and has published lectures and reports on midwifery and female and infantile diseases, and articles in medical journals. His "Sarcoma of the Kidney in the Fetus and Infant," is printed in the transactions of the International Medical Congress at Copenhagen.

JAMES, Thomas Chalkley, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city in 1766, and died there July 25, 1835. "He was of Welsh ancestry, and of that band of earnest, honest, Christian men, followers of George Fox, who embraced the offers of perfect toleration made by William Penn, and making large purchases of land in the province of Pennsylvania, migrated with their families to the yet unexplored wilderness to establish there amid the privations incident to the New World homes in which their posterity might hold in peace principles which in the Old World they were denied, privileges which they valued only less than their sense of duty to God. Agriculturists in the Old World, they retained their fondness for the same pursuits in the New; and a belt of outlying townships, to which they lovingly gave the familiar names of the different parts of the principality from which they severally came, still surround Philadelphia, and transmit to succeeding generations the evidence of the source from whence their fathers sprang." From this stock arose the James, Cadwalader, Lloyd, and other families, associated in each generation with the best society in Philadelphia, and furnishing to each the medical men, who discharged with fidelity the trust reposed in them. Dr. Caspar Morris, the friend and colleague of the subject of this sketch, has written that Abel James, the father of Dr. James, settled in Philadelphia, and became an active and successful merchant, one of the number of those whose privilege it was to give to the mercantile character of the city a position which certainly has never been excelled. Enterprising in their undertakings, zealous in their efforts, honest in their principles, high-minded and honorable in their transactions, they earned for themselves a name, which was adorned by a modest and simple deportment, and a liberal and generous style of living, appropriate to the ample fortunes which were the fruit of their industry. The substantial city residences, and spacious country mansions now swallowed up by the ever-increasing growth of the city, were not the only tokens of their taste. The choicest editions of the best authors of the period were imported freely, with the more bulky cargoes of the ships which

crowded the wharves, and found among them a ready sale. Mr. James had collected what, at that time, would have been thought a handsome private library, even in the mother country; thus proving the possession on his part of an elevated and refined taste, which he transmitted to his children, together with the appliances for its cultivation. Holding the first rank among the merchants of Philadelphia, he cheerfully united with his fellow-citizens in the patriotic determination to sacrifice their present interests by resisting the encroachments on their liberties as Englishmen, made by the government of the day; and met the attempt at "taxation without representation" by the agreement to abstain from the importation of the products of the industry of England. When the struggle for independence took place, of resistance to oppression, Mr. James withdrew from the city to an estate in the vicinity belonging to his wife; where, according to contemporaneous testimony, "he found employment for half the village of Frankford in rebuilding the family-seat, where he kept open house and a plentiful table, at which the traveler was hospitably entertained, while the wandering beggar freely partook with the servants." One of the popular legends of the Revolutionary War relates, that at the juncture when the fortunes of our country were at the lowest ebb, the Federal treasury exhausted, and Washington, with a handful of men whose term of service had expired, was conducting his masterly retreat through New Jersey before the forces of Lord Howe, he appealed to Congress for a certain sum of hard money, which was absolutely essential to the existence of the army. Robert Morris, who was at the head of the committee on finance, meeting Mr. James in the street, was asked by him, "What news?" to which he replied, "The news is that I am in immediate want of a sum of hard money, and that you are the man who must procure it for me; your security to be my note of hand and my honor." Though a "Friend" and non-combatant, Mr. James at once did what scarcely any other could have done, advanced the money and relieved the embarrassment of the country. The friend of Benjamin Franklin and a member of the American Philosophical Society, he was among the earliest and most prominent promoters of the many efforts for the improvement of the province which had their origin at that early period. He was a member of the Provincial Assembly, and as such was appointed on a committee to examine the possibility of a project to establish a commercial connection with the northwestern country by the medium of a canal to unite the waters of the western lakes with those of the Delaware and Schuylkill; while the construction of bridges, lighthouses, and other means of promoting the facilities of access to the city, in which he took an active interest, proved his enlarged and liberal views. Such was the paternal ancestry of Dr. James. His mother was a daughter of Thomas Chalkley, widely known as an eminent member and minister of the Society of Friends. Through both father and mother he inherited an honorable name, and from them he received an education and training in conformity with the principles which governed their own actions. He received a good classical education at the "Friends' School," where he was the pupil of

Robert Proud, the historian. It was the purpose of his parents to provide him with the most ample facilities for the cultivation of his powers, and he chose the medical profession as that which presented both a strong incentive to intellectual culture, and the widest field for the application of philanthropic energy. Having completed his scholastic course he commenced his medical studies under the direction of Dr. Adam Kuhn, himself a pupil and friend of Linnæus, and then Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. It had been the intention of his father, and his own hope, that he should prosecute his studies still further in the schools of Europe; but the proverbial vicissitudes of commerce, falling ever with most force upon the most enterprising in the pursuit of business, prostrated the fortunes of his father; while his mother, with a high feeling of honor, willing to sacrifice everything to preserve the reputation of her husband for integrity, threw her own patrimony, which was handsome, into the fund for the liquidation of his indebtedness. Young James thus found himself at the very outset of his career called to imitate the virtues, and illustrate the principles which had been instilled into his childhood. The dissipation of his cherished hope only stimulated him to increased exertion. Instead of abandoning his plan for enlarging the stores of preparation, he took his degree of Bachelor of Medicine from the University in the year 1787, when he was only twenty-one years of age; and accepting the position of surgeon on board of an East Indiaman (of which the father of Prof. Alfred Stille was supercargo) bound to Canton, China, with which port the merchants of Philadelphia at that period carried on a large and lucrative trade, he, by a judicious mercantile adventure, secured the means for the accomplishment of his cherished wish—to prosecute still further his medical studies; while he at the same time was promoting the same result by the opportunity thus afforded for observation of foreign climes and manners, as well as by the experience of the year's practice of his profession. With the means thus acquired, he repaired to London about the year 1791, where he found his fellow-townsmen, Dr. Physick, pursuing his studies as a pupil of John Hunter, at St. George's Hospital. Dr. James entered himself as a pupil in a lying-in hospital, under the care of Dr. Osborne and Dr. John Clark; and spent the winter of 1791-92 in London, in the study of his profession, while he also availed himself of the opportunities for elevating social intercourse which his parentage and connection presented. The following winter was spent in attendance upon the courses of the University of Edinburgh, though he did not remain to take a degree. Returning home, he reached Philadelphia during the summer of 1793, in time to participate in the anxieties, responsibilities, and perils of the fearful pestilence which, in the autumn of that year, devastated the city. A handsome piece of plate, presented to him by the Welsh Society of Philadelphia, as a token of their appreciation of his faithful services to their countrymen during that terrible epidemic, remains in his family to perpetuate the remembrance of his moral courage and professional skill. Dr. James was not prevented by his religious scruples from

taking part in the patriotic movements of the day, or from serving the cause of his country in upholding its government and laws. When the young men of Philadelphia were called upon by General Washington, in 1794, to lend their aid in the suppression of the rebellion which first threatened the stability of the newly-formed Republic, Dr. James proffered his services, and joined the army, which marched from Philadelphia to suppress the disturbance in the western counties of Pennsylvania, which is known as the "Whiskey Insurrection." He joined the expedition in the capacity of Surgeon of "McPherson's Blues," a *corps d'élite* of young gentlemen, who had promptly tendered their services at the request of their President. The expedition was a bloodless one, from the force employed, which overawed the insurgents; but it tried the spirits and endurance of these delicately educated youths, and sometimes subjected them to depression. "To dispel this in a measure, fell to the lot of Dr. James, who, upon a drum-head, wrote an inspiring song, which was set to music and sounded through the camp with renovating accents." We thus find him fairly launched on his voyage of life. There are few things more important to the young aspirant after professional distinction than the knowledge of his adaptation to the one or the other of the several paths which lie open before him. The physician, the surgeon, and the obstetrician are equally members of the noble brotherhood of medicine. But for entire success in either line, special qualities of mind are requisite. We have seen that Dr. James, when in London, availed himself of the best opportunities presented there for the acquisition of practical knowledge of the obstetric art. Midwifery had been taught in Philadelphia, it is true for many years, by Dr. Shippen, and more than one of the older physicians was specially devoted to that branch of the practice. The feelings and habits of the community had not yet, however, been brought into accordance with just views of its pre-eminent importance. The lives of mothers and infants, and the happiness of husbands and families, were too frequently sacrificed at the shrine of a spurious modesty, which demanded that the hour of the greatest human anguish, and that in which is concentrated the sum of human hope, should be confined to the care and control of ignorance, too often combined with meddlesome and pretentious charlatanism, utterly without qualification to avert evil or afford relief. Dr. Dunlap, who was then the principal obstetric practitioner, though especially devoted to that branch of practice, was too frequently called upon only when nature had failed, and ignorance had done her worst. He was, moreover, getting old. No man could have been found with higher qualifications to step into the breach, and place the flag of the profession triumphantly on the high ground it has ever since sustained in this community than Dr. James. Perfect in his bodily proportions, possessing features of the purest style of manly beauty, from which radiated not only the expression of a highly gifted intellect, but the manifestations also of a kindly, generous, noble heart, he ever arrested the attention of the passing stranger as a citizen worthy of honor; while those who knew him most intimately prized

him most highly, and found each added year of acquaintance, and every opportunity for more close and searching investigation of his character, to give additional assurance that he was one whose ingenuous nature had survived its contact with the world, and whose guileless truthfulness justified the confidence which was reposed in him by the entire community in which he dwelt. Bland and courteous in his manners, refined in his feelings, and delicate in his address, he carried with him a presence which invited the confidence of the female heart, and disarmed the repugnance to receive from the other sex the assistance which may be needed in the hour of maternal anguish, which innate modesty must always feel. His patient disposition was itself supported by the intellectual stores which he had accumulated, and which he could also render available to beguile the tedious hours of labor; while the tones of cheerful encouragement were mingled with expressions of sympathy, which at once soothed the fears and excited the hopes of the sufferer and her friends. At the foundation of these qualifications were others still more important. He was calm and dignified, and had that self-possession which can legitimately spring only from the consciousness of having devoted himself thoroughly to the study of his art, and of having, with untiring assiduity, rendered himself master of all the stores of knowledge which had been accumulated by the observation and thought of his predecessors. The extreme modesty of Dr. James led him ever to esteem more highly than he should have done, the merits of others when contrasted with his own; but when thrown on his own responsibility, and left to the acting of his own mind, his powers were always equal to any emergency. Thus qualified for the post, he became the founder of the school of midwifery in this country. Dr. W. Shippen, Jr., had, it is true, annually delivered a few lectures on the subject, in connection with his course on anatomy; and, so early as 1797, Dr. W. P. Dewees had made an unsuccessful attempt to deliver a private course of lectures on the same branch. It was not, however, till after nearly ten years' practice that Dr. James, in conjunction with Dr. Church, delivered a complete course of lectures on the science of midwifery. In order to accomplish this object, he procured the establishment of a lying-in department in the Hospital of the City Almshouse, accepting the onerous duty of attendance upon it, and admitted the students who attended his lectures, in sub-classes of three, to be present at each accouchement. With respect to these lectures, we are told that, "To render his teaching useful, Dr. James, assisted by Dr. Church, not only employed the usual modes of illustration, but zealously endeavored to instruct practically as well as theoretically." So assiduous was Dr. James in the prosecution of this undertaking, that he had no sooner closed the first course, on March 2, 1803, than he entered upon a second, beginning on the 10th of the same month. During three years, he continued to deliver two courses annually. On the death of his first associate, Dr. Church, he formed a fresh alliance with one who was destined to an eminence as lofty in another branch as Dr. James had acquired in obstetrics; and who even then afforded unmistakable evidence of the ability and eloquence which placed him subsequently as professor of practice

in the front rank of American teachers. Dr. Nathaniel Chapman was, during several years, the able and accomplished associate of Dr. James, in the delivery of his course of lectures, and contributed largely to promote the establishment of the just claims of midwifery to stand on the same level with the other branches of the medical profession, an achievement for which we are chiefly indebted to Dr. James. On the death of Dr. Shippen, who held the Chair of Midwifery, in connection with that of Anatomy, Dr. Wistar, who had during many years been Adjunct Professor, was elected by the trustees of the University to fill the vacancy. Recognizing the importance of midwifery, and the necessity that it should receive more attention from the students than it would while it held a secondary rank, and was kept in an unnatural alliance with anatomy, Dr. Wistar communicated to the trustees of the university his views on the subject, and urged upon them the necessity of the erection of midwifery into a separate chair. It was not, however, till after the lapse of two more years (1811), with courses necessarily imperfect, that the board acted upon this suggestion, and created a distinct professorship of midwifery. To this Dr. James, who had received the honorary degree of M. D. from the university, was appointed, with Dr. Chapman as assistant professor. Even then, however, so gradual is the advance of light, the attendance upon these lectures was left to the choice of the students, who were attracted by the diligent and faithful teaching of James and the brilliant eloquence of Chapman, though they were not obliged to submit to the examination of their knowledge on this subject in order to qualify themselves for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Finally, in the year 1813, on the death of Dr. Benjamin Rush, who had held the Chair of Practice, Dr. Barton, Professor of Materia Medica, was advanced to the vacant chair, while Dr. Chapman was elected to that of Materia Medica, and Midwifery was placed on the same footing as the other chairs, with Dr. James as the sole incumbent. He was at this time in the maturity of his physical and intellectual power. His personal appearance was highly attractive, his knowledge of his subject as great as that of any contemporary, and it was his privilege to sustain fully the honor of the post assigned to him. His lectures were the product of careful study and diligent preparation. They contained an accurate analysis of all the knowledge which had been accumulated by the labors of Smellie, and Denman, and Burns, and Baudelocque, combined with the results of his own observation and large experience. His manner of delivery was appropriate to the subject and the character of the man. There was a quiet, unostentatious simplicity which attracted the attention of the student and commanded his respect. Having thus secured, by long-continued, patient and judicious effort, a proper appreciation of the value of obstetric science, Dr. James continued, during more than ten years, annually to interest, as well as to instruct, the large and steadily increasing classes which frequented the halls of the University of Pennsylvania. But about the year 1825, the result of uninterrupted mental and bodily exertion, pursued by night and by day with little intermission, began to be manifest. There was first a mere tremor of the muscles of the

right arm. This soon extended to the body generally, and finally so impaired his utterance that it was with difficulty he could fill with his voice the amphitheater in which he lectured. Unwilling that the large classes of students which then frequented the University course should suffer any injury from his failing strength, Dr. James made application to the trustees to appoint an assistant, and Dr. W. P. Dewees, who had become possessed of a wide reputation as a lecturer on midwifery in the Medical Institute established under the auspices of Dr. Chapman, was appointed by them to that post. Upon him Dr. James gradually devolved the duties and honors of the chair, dividing with him the emoluments, until, in the year 1834, he resigned the professorship, from a conviction that his failing powers were inadequate to the toils and duties which were inseparable from it. The private practice of Dr. James had long been large and select, and it could not be but that his patients were warmly and devotedly attached to him. The same motives which induced him to resign his public duties, impelled him now also to curtail his practice. He had been, first as physician and then as obstetrician, one of the medical staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital during twenty-five years. He well merited the encomium of the board, who, in accepting his resignation, tendered him "their acknowledgment for his long, faithful and useful labors, and assured him of their cordial regard and best wishes." Dr. James was deeply interested in everything which had a tendency to promote the advancement of medical science, and after having served the Philadelphia College of Physicians in various official relations, he was elected president of that body on the death of Dr. Parke, an office which he held till his death. To that body he made occasionally verbal and written communications on subjects which were always interesting and instructive. He was also associated with Drs. Hewson, Parrish and Otto, as editor of the *Eclectic Repertory*, which, during eleven years, disseminated among the medical men of this country important abstracts from foreign journals and books, then not accessible as now, while original papers on practical subjects were also added to the stores thus culled from other sources. The modest estimate of his powers, which was a strongly marked peculiarity of Dr. James, caused him to shrink from a large responsibility as a medical writer, and induced him to adopt as a text-book of his course of lectures the work of Dr. Burns, to the American editions of which he added many valuable notes, the expression of his own views as distinguished from those of the author. Almost every young man of refined taste and cultivated intellect has, at some period of his career, ventured either more or less into the field of literature. It was so with Dr. James and a select circle of his youthful associates. Minor poems and fugitive essays were published by him anonymously in the periodicals of the day. They served to beguile the hours of youth, and to confer on him the reputation of a man of literary acquirements. The same tastes and dispositions were marked features in his character through life. He was always fond of reading, and sought his relaxation in the companionship of books rather than in the social circle, from which he was too much inclined

to withdraw himself. He thus maintained his familiarity with the Greek and Latin classics, was a good German and French scholar, and entered with the zest of congenial taste into the frequent perusal of the works of the best English writers of his own day as well as of the past. Botany was a favorite subject of study, to which he invited others by his precept and example. In the history of our own country he took especial interest, and it was through his influence, and almost entirely by his fostering care, that the Pennsylvania Historical Society was organized, with the design of gathering the scattered fragments of local history before they should be irrecoverably lost. In his private personal relations Dr. James was signally blessed. At an early period he was united in marriage to a lady in every way adapted to make happy that home to which he ever retired as the center of his delights and the focus of his affections. She was permitted to minister to his happiness and comfort during a period more prolonged than is generally allotted to this hallowed relation, and survived his death. The false assertion that medical men are prone to infidelity has been so often reiterated that it has passed into almost axiomatic acceptance. There is no foundation for the calumny. The loftiest men in our profession have been as prominent for their piety as they have been distinguished by their intelligence, ability, and professional attainments. An array of names might be presented, if this were the proper place to do so, carrying uninterruptedly, through each successive generation, the stream of those who have thus honored their nature by rendering honor to their God. It is no violation of propriety to record the fact that Dr. James was, in the strictest sense of the word, and in an eminent degree, a Christian man. Having been made sensible, by personal experience, of the necessities of his nature, he investigated carefully the relations of man to his Creator, and accepted, with the full assurance of intelligent faith, the offers of the Gospel as the only ground on which man can rest his acceptance with God. Not satisfied with this, he scrutinized with diligence the various diversities which mark the profession of this faith, and recognizing the common foundation of them all, in active relief in the merits of a divine Savior and the atonement of the Son of God, he clung to this as his own hope through life; and most truly did he adorn the doctrine, by his effort to imitate the character of Christ. It would be impossible to catalogue and arrange his virtues for display, or to analyze them for investigation. They may be summed up in the language of inspiration. He had "his fruit unto holiness." His philanthropy was extensive, embracing in its affections all the various human interests which claim the sympathy of man. Yet was it limited in its application by that discretion which is necessary to give practical value to what, without it, becomes a mere fruitless sentiment; or, what is worse, an erratic misapplication of power. He bestowed his pecuniary means with an unsparing hand. We may not raise the veil which he himself gathered in careful folds over the ceaseless daily operations of his charity, which, as a living principle, was ever renewed in its inexhaustible supply, and diffused daily its gentle and refreshing streams, causing joy and gladness to follow in his path.

There was no relation—as husband, father, friend, citizen, or man—which he did not adorn by the active virtues appropriate to each. Such was he in life; and when that life drew to a close, it was with the mellowed light and rich drapery of the departing day, perfect in its beauty, awful in its majesty, sublime in its truthful simplicity. After years of feeble health, borne with the patience of a Christian man, and some weeks of active disease, the sure precursor of dissolution, he called to his bedside those medical friends who had ministered, as best they could, to his necessities, and with calm composure addressed to them his sincere thanks for what he was pleased to call their skillful and assiduous care; and then, recognizing the steady and near approach of the end of the relation which thus subsisted between them and himself, expressed his desire that they should sustain him in the hour of dissolution, adding, “It is a fearful thing, a very fearful thing, to change this state of existence, but my trust is not in works of righteousness that I have done, but in the mercy of God in the face of Jesus Christ.” Thus, with characteristic abnegation of all personal merit, and with firm faith in his Redeemer, he passed from this world.



Henry Jameson.

JAMESON, Henry, of Indianapolis, Ind., was born in Marion county, that State, September 9, 1848. He is of English descent, and is a son of the late Alexander Jameson, a man noted for his integrity and business capacity, who served the people as county commissioner for a number of terms, and was one of the board which built the splendid court-house of Marion county, one of the most attractive architectural features of Indianapolis. The subject of this sketch was educated at Butler, then known as the Northwestern Christian University, from which he graduated in 1869. He then studied medicine, and attended Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, where he received his medical degree in March,

1871, and having passed a successful competitive examination, served as one of the physicians of the hospital for one year. In 1872 Dr. Jameson returned to Indianapolis and entered into practice with his uncle, Dr. P. H. Jameson, and Dr. David Funkhouser, both leading physicians. This arrangement lasted for about ten years, when the uncle and nephew formed their present partnership. Immediately on beginning practice, young Dr. Jameson was elected Demonstrator of Chemistry in the old Indiana Medical College. In 1876, when the College of Physicians and Surgeons was organized, he was elected to fill the Chair of Chemistry, and held this position two years, when he was elected Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the same institution, and on its consolidation with the reorganized Medical College of Indiana, he was assigned to the Chair of Chemistry once more. Dr. Jameson in succession filled chairs in Obstetrics and Diseases of Children and Practice of Medicine, and has, since 1889, held the Chair of Clinical Medicine. He is popular both with his students and his colleagues in the profession, and is widely recognized as a successful teacher in his department. In the earlier years of Dr. Jameson's practice he was an enthusiastic student of chemistry and microscopy. His knowledge of these studies, and especially the former, caused him to be much sought after over his State in matters involving medical jurisprudence, in the way of making analysis in criminal cases and as an expert witness. He has perhaps been called on to testify in a larger number of important cases in his State than any other physician or scientist of his age. Among the large number of these was the Lewis Lumpkin case, in which Ex-President Harrison was employed in the defense, and in which his client was acquitted, and others which attracted much interest in legal and other circles. Before a large and constant practice, added to his duties of professor, so closely monopolized Dr. Jameson's time and energies, he had become noted for his researches with the microscope, and was of service in making a more extended use of the same in medical and general science. While teaching in the Medical College of Indiana, he devised an original apparatus for illustrating in the class-room, in a practical manner, the phenomenon of the total reflection of light. This apparatus was of sufficient merit to attract general attention, and was adopted by the Stevens' Institute of Technology for the purpose of illustrating this principle to the classes. Dr. Jameson was also the first to introduce in medical teaching the method of projecting by the electric lantern objects for illustration before the class. He was one of the organizers of the American Society of Microscopists, in which Indianapolis may justly claim the greater share of credit for its initial success. Of this, Dr. Jameson was secretary for a term and a leading spirit for years. He is a member of the consulting staff of the St. Vincent and City Hospitals and City Dispensary, and a member of the Marion County and Indiana State Medical Societies, of the American Medical Association and also of numerous social organizations. His widely known skill and success as a physician, his genial disposition, untiring industry and capacity to perform a large amount of continuous labor through sleepless nights, without loss

of good nature or ability to cheer and encourage his patients by his presence, are traits of character which have added largely to his professional and social popularity.

JAMESON, Patrick Henry, of Indianapolis, Ind., was born in Jefferson county, that State, April 18, 1824. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. Having received for the times a good education, he came to Indianapolis in September, 1843, where he taught school for several years, during which time he began the study of medicine with the late Dr John H. Sanders. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, March, 1849, and immediately after located in Indianapolis, where he has since busily and continuously practiced. None of his *confrères* have prescribed oftener, or visited more patients than he; and none have remained so many years active in the profession. In the early years of his practice he encountered both Asiatic cholera and an epidemic of dysentery, which prevailed generally and was very fatal. At this time he was first



P. H. Jameson

to observe a malignant and fatal form of anaemia, which affected women in the latter months of gestation. He is a charter member of the Indiana Medical Society, founded in 1849; also of the Indianapolis local society of which he was president in 1876. He has also been connected with several other like organizations. Of his published writings are: "The Commissioner's Annual Reports for the Indiana Hospital for the Insane," from 1861 to 1879 inclusive; and also several similar reports for the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Institute for the Blind; all of which were published by the State. He also presented a paper to the Indiana Medical Society on "Veratrum Viride in Typhoid and Puerperal Fevers," which was published in the proceedings of 1859, and almost entirely republished in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences* of that date. He is also the

author of an address on "Scientific Medicine in its Relations with Quackery," published in the *Indiana Medical Journal*, 1871. From 1861 to 1868, he was a commissioner or trustee of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane. From April, 1861, to March, 1866, he was surgeon in charge of the unorganized United States troops in quarters for the Military Post of Indianapolis. From January 1, 1863, to March, 1866, acting assistant surgeon United States Army in the same service. From 1861 to 1869 he was physician for the Indiana Institute for the Deaf and Dumb. From 1869 to 1879, was president of the several boards of the benevolent institutions of Indiana. The holding of this office made him a member of the three boards, which respectively managed the Hospital for the Insane, the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, and that for the Blind. To this responsible and important office he was twice re-elected by the State legislature for the term of four years. From 1863 to 1869 he was a member of the common council of Indianapolis. As such he took an active part in all its affairs. As chairman of the committee on revision of ordinances in 1865 he made a complete revision of the city laws which was then published in book form. From 1865 to 1869 he was chairman of the finance committee of the council. Under his guidance and by the aid of his associates such levies and expenditures were made as restored the depreciated credit of the city and cleared it of a heavy debt by the close of his term. As the chairman of a special committee for that purpose, he devised an original plan for the establishment and conduct of the City Hospital. This was embodied in an ordinance drafted and reported by him, which was passed by the council May 2, 1866. This plan was a new departure, in that it authorized a resident medical superintendent, something then not in vogue, but which seems to have worked well, as it has ever since been continued. In 1872-73 the legislature by a law then enacted made him *ex-officio*, a member of a provisional board to erect a hospital for the insane women, in connection with the Hospital for the Insane near Indianapolis. He was by the terms of this act associated with the late Governor Thomas A. Hendricks and certain other State officers for the purpose indicated. To provide the means for this work, an appropriation of six hundred thousand dollars was made by the State. He was chosen treasurer of this board and had custody of its funds. Under its direction the buildings of the magnificent institution now known as the Indiana Central Hospital for the Insane was completed. No State officer ever labored so long as he, or more earnestly or effectively for the good of the unfortunate insane of Indiana. He has for thirty years or more been a director of Butler University; was the sole agent for the sale of its large real estate property in Indianapolis, and for the erection of its buildings at Irvington. While president of its board he effected a union between it and the Indiana Medical College which continued several years. As one may easily infer from the foregoing, Dr. Jameson is a man of affairs, well versed as to business methods. He has long enjoyed a well earned competency. In philosophy he is an optimist. He thinks things are pretty good already, and slowly, but certainly growing better. He accepts

the cardinal truths of the Bible; loves a good man or a good deed, but dislikes bigotry and cant, and above all that limited class of noisy religionists who "say and do not" and other like shams. While the Doctor is not a specialist, he is quite well versed in all branches of medicine. The specialist was not available in his earlier years, and like the physicians of that time, he was compelled to treat all kinds of ailments. More later, however, he has preferred the general practice and has gladly consigned to specialists such of his cases as belong to them; but he still thinks the highest medical skill consists in the ability to treat a dangerous case of acute disease so as to give the patient the best chances of a perfect and speedy recovery. As a practitioner he is rather conservative, preferring established methods and agencies to those of doubtful utility. It has been his aim to be progressive without being empirical. His deportment in the sick room is quiet, kindly, cheerful and reassuring, but never gushing. He is deservedly popular, both in his profession and out of it. In society his manners are affable and unostentatious, but at times somewhat diffident and constrained. The accompanying plate is from a photograph taken in 1893. He is quite active and well preserved for one of his age. He has been most happy in his domestic relations. On June 20, 1850, he was married to Maria Butler, a daughter of the late Ovid Butler, a prominent lawyer, and the founder of Butler University. This union remains unbroken. He has two living daughters, Mrs. John M. Judah, of Memphis, and Mrs. Orville Peckham of Chicago, and one son, Ovid Butler Jameson, a well known attorney of Indianapolis. His character and standing as a physician are high, and he is regarded as a useful and enterprising citizen.

JANEWAY, Edward G., of New York City, was born August 31, 1841, in Middlesex county, N. J. He was educated at Rutgers College, New Jersey, from which he graduated in 1860, after which he served as acting medical cadet United States Army, during 1862 and 1863, at one of the military hospitals in Newark, N. J., and pursued his professional studies at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in 1864. He then settled in New York City, where he has become eminent in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the New York County Medical Society, of which he was censor in 1873; of the New York Pathological Society, of which he was vice-president in 1874; of the New York Medical Journal Association, of which he was president in 1876; of the New York Public Health Association, and of the American Public Health Association. In 1875 he was appointed health commissioner for the city of New York, and held this position until 1882. He was Professor of Pathological Anatomy in the University Medical College, New York, in 1869. From 1868 to 1871 he was Visiting Physician to the Charity Hospital, New York, and from 1870 to 1874 to the Hospital for Epileptics and Paralytics, as he has been to the Bellevue Hospital since 1871, and also one of the Pathologists to that institution from 1867 to the present time. He likewise delivered a course of lectures on *materia medica* and therapeutics at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College from 1873 to 1876. He then became Professor of Pathological Anatomy and His-

tology, Diseases of the Nervous System and Clinical Medicine. In 1881 he added the instruction in principles and practice of medicine to his duties. As a diagnostician his reputation is second to no other physician in this country, and his consulting practice is quite extensive. His principal contributions to medical literature consist of articles in the medical journals of New York; of an article (of which he is joint author) in the *Bellevue Hospital Transactions*, concerning the autopsies made in that institution; of an article on "*Leucocythæmia*," in the *New York Medical Record*, 1876, and of a clinical lecture on "Points in the Diagnosis of Hepatic Affections."

JARVIS, George C., of Hartford, Conn., was born of New England parentage, April 24, 1834. He received his general education at the public schools and Military Academy, Norwich, Vt., and at Trinity College, Hartford. After reading medicine under his father, Dr. G. O. Jarvis, he attended the University of the City of New York, at which institution he was graduated M. D. in 1860. He first established himself at Stamford, Conn., where he remained until the commencement of the War of the Rebellion. He then entered the National army and served as surgeon in field and hospitals throughout the war, being in Virginia from December, 1861, till October, 1862; in the Department of the South, in charge of post and general hospitals at Fernandina and St. Augustine, Fla., and in the siege at Morris Island, till April, 1864; in the Grant campaign about Richmond and at Petersburg, Va., to December, 1864, where he served as operating surgeon for flying hospitals of the tenth, eighteenth and twenty-fourth army corps; at Fort Fisher, as chief of operating staff, and was subsequently in charge of exchanged Union prisoners at Northeast Station, near Wilmington, N. C., and was in charge of the general hospital at that place. In 1866 he married Martha, daughter of George Gillum, Esq., of Portland, Conn. Dr. Jarvis has served as State Examiner at the medical department of Yale College for many years; as Visiting Surgeon at the Hartford Hospital, and as president of the United States Examining Board for Pensions, at Hartford.

JEFFRIES, B. Joy, of Boston, Mass., and of New England parentage, was born in that city, March 26, 1833. He was educated at the Boston Latin School, and graduated at Harvard University, in 1854. He also studied medicine in the Medical Department of the same institution, and from which he was graduated M. D. in 1857. His medical education and training was supplemented by two years' study in the leading schools and hospitals of Europe, after which he established himself in his native city, and devoted especial attention to diseases of the eye and diseases of the skin. Dr. Jeffries is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and of the American Ophthalmological Society; also of the Boston Society of Medical Observation, and of the Boston Society of Natural History. Among his more important contributions to medical literature may be mentioned: "*The Eye in Health and Disease*," 1871; "*Animal and Vegetable Parasites of the Human Hair and Skin*," 1872; "*Boylston Prize Essays on Diseases of the Skin*," "*Enucleation of the Eye-ball*," and "*Cases of Cataract Operations*." He has held

the position of Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, and the same position to the Carney Hospital and to the New England Hospital for Women and Children.

JENKS, Edward W., of Detroit, Mich., was born in Victor, N. Y., March 31, 1833. His father, Nathan Jenks, of New England, of Quaker ancestry, emigrated to Indiana in 1843, where he founded a town called "Ontario," and endowed a collegiate institute called "La Grange Collegiate Institute." Young Jenks received his academic education there, and attended lectures in the medical department of the New York University in 1852, and at the Castleton Medical College, Vermont, in 1855, at which time he received his medical degree from the latter institution. He also, in 1864, received the *ad eundem* degree of M. D. from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and settled in Detroit, Mich., where he has since remained. Dr. Jenks had, prior to this, practiced his profession in Ontario, Ind., and Warsaw, N. Y. He was one of the founders of the Detroit Medical College, in 1868, and became president of the faculty and Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women. From 1871 till 1875 he was Professor of Surgical Diseases of Women in Bowdoin College, Me. He has also been Surgeon to the Gynecological Department of St. Mary's Hospital and St. Luke's Hospital, and Consulting Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital of Detroit. He is a member of numerous medical societies, the American Medical Association, and was president of the Detroit Academy of Medicine in 1870, and of the Michigan State Medical Society in 1874. He was formerly editor of the *Detroit Review of Medicine*. In recognition of his eminent medical attainments, the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Albion College, in 1878. He was appointed to the Chair of Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women in the Chicago Medical College, and moved to that city in 1879, but on account of climatic difficulties, returned with his family to Detroit in 1884. He is now Professor of Gynecology in the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery. He is the author of numerous contributions to professional literature, including "Report of a Successful Case of Cesarean Section," 1877; "Practice of Gynecology in Ancient Times," 1882, and "New Mode of Operating for Fistula in Ano," 1883. He is one of the authors of "American System of Practical Medicine," edited by Dr. Wm. Pepper, 1885, and of the "American System of Gynecology," 1887. Dr. Jenks is regarded as one of the leading gynecologists of Detroit, having devoted special attention to that field of practice during the last thirty years.

JENNINGS, Roscoe G., of Little Rock, Ark., was born in Leads, Me., June 11, 1833. His English ancestry, settled in this country near the close of the seventeenth century. His early education was received under the instruction of Gen. O. O. Howard, at the Wayne High School, and he was also a student at Monmouth Academy and Kent's Hill Seminary, in his native State. In 1853, he entered the office of Alonzo Garcelon, M. D., at Lewiston, with whom he pursued his professional studies until he graduated. He attended Dartmouth College and the Medical School of Maine, receiving his medical degree from the

latter institution, in 1856. Soon after which he settled in Lapeer, Mich., where he practiced his profession about a year, when he removed to Arkansas. During the War of the Rebellion he was surgeon of the Twelfth Arkansas Infantry, and was division surgeon of Gen. J. R. Jackson, of the United States Army. In 1864 he was contract surgeon United States Army, at St. John's Hospital, Officer's Hospital, Small-pox Hospital, and the Refugee and Freedmen's Hospital. In 1865, he was appointed United States examining surgeon for pensions, and was Surgeon-General of Arkansas, during the State revolution, in 1874. He was alderman of the city of Little Rock, and a director of the Merchants' National Bank for several years, and its vice-president in 1870. He has been engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery in the city of his present residence since 1864. He is a member of numerous medical societies, including the State Medical Society of Arkansas and the American Medical Association, and has been secretary of the former organization. He is Secretary of the Medical Department of the Arkansas Industrial University, and Professor of Clinical Surgery and Dermatology in that institution. He is the author of various papers contributed to medical journals, and of works relating to the sanitary condition and vital statistics of his adopted city and State.

JOHNSON, Hosmer Allen, of Chicago, Ill., was born in a town called Wales, near Buffalo, N. Y., October 22, 1822, and died at his home in the winter of 1891. He lived in his native village until about ten years of age, enjoying those advantages for early boy life which spring from a home filled with elevating influences, and from contact with the phenomena of rural nature. "It was interesting to note how this early study of the beautiful in nature acted like a lofty education, and impressed itself on the whole tone of his mind. Near his early home there is a hill range of considerable height. Its rocks are carved by streams into gorges, decorated with mosses and wild flowers and crowned with woods. Here the boy, Hosmer Johnson, used to wander and climb, studying the beauty of the views, and filling his memory with pictures which tinted all his after life and were never effaced by the larger views of other regions. Here he learned to love nature, and to realize how its magnificence typifies the glory of its Creator. These sentiments never died out. On the contrary, they strengthened with his growth, and helped to form in him that pure and elevated taste which gave such a charm to his whole career. It was this which caused him to select a scientific profession, as well as to study nature for a recreation. He traversed wild rivers in a canoe, sleeping in the forests; he climbed the White Mountains on foot, and rolling himself in a blanket, slept under the stars with a friend or two at his side. The same feeling led him to explore Switzerland, California, Colorado and the mountains about Puget's Sound." These memories prompted him when he assisted to found the Chicago Academy of Sciences and the Astronomical Society, as well as the Historical Society, and led him to say and do all he could to encourage the study of natural objects. Such results are worthy of thought at a period when the growth of cities is more and more shutting men out of nature. Perhaps if we could bring more chil-

dren under the influences which molded the youth of Johnson, we would have more such men in after life. "At the age of about ten years he removed to Almont, Mich., and helped cut a farm out of the woods, at a time when wolves and Indians were far more abundant than civilized beings. During this period an attack of sickness left him with an irritation of the bronchial tubes which never fully left him, and caused many of his acquaintances to suppose for fifty years that he was on the verge of consumption. There was, however, not the slightest tendency to tuberculosis in any part of his body, but the pulmonary irritation subjected him to repeated attacks of pneumonia, and it was one of these which at last caused his death at the age of sixty-eight years. In his early manhood he expected only a short life, and scarcely dreamed of attaining the age which he finally reached." In the year 1841 he entered an academy at Romeo, Mich., where he prepared for college, and then entered the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1849. His educational career showed a remarkable talent for the acquisition of languages, both ancient and modern, and he studied Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, German, Italian, and, to some extent, Spanish. In his boyhood he also picked up, from the surrounding Indians, a considerable practical knowledge of the Ojibway tongue. Three years after taking his degree of A. B. he received the degree of A. M., and at a later period that of LL. D. After graduation he went to Chicago and commenced the study of medicine under the supervision of Prof. Herrick. In 1851 he became the first interne of Mercy Hospital, and in 1852 graduated in Rush Medical College. In 1853 he became a member of the faculty, and continued with it until 1858, when he resigned. Not long after his resignation he united with a few others in founding the Chicago Medical College, in which he was a professor and trustee from the beginning to the day of his death, and was the first president of the faculty. He was for some years editor of the *Northwestern Medical Journal*, and afterwards a member of the City, State and National Boards of Health. During the War of the Rebellion he was commissioned by the Governor, with the rank of major, as one of the board for examining surgeons and assistant surgeons for the Illinois regiments, and such was the faithfulness of the board that the medical officers of Illinois were conspicuous in the whole army for their thorough knowledge and their humane and skillful conduct on the field of battle. It is said that as member and president of this board, he examined for appointment over one thousand physicians. In examining assistant surgeons for promotion, he had to traverse the field of war, and his duties brought him occasionally under fire, at which times he showed his skill as an operator and as a manager of field ambulance service. After the great Chicago fire, Dr. Johnson was one of the chief managers of the Relief and Aid Society, which distributed millions of dollars of property among the sufferers. Dr. Johnson was much more than simply an eminent physician. He was a magnificent man, possessing a clear, trenchant intellect, and a great and noble heart. His reputation is without spot and his honor without stain.

He married Miss Margaret Seward, a relative of the New York statesman, William H.

Seward. He had two children, of whom only one survived him, Dr. Frank S. Johnson, Professor of Pathology in Chicago Medical College.

Not all the good of earth die young:
Of him no truthful tongue spoke ill;
And praises to his gentle skill
By twice ten thousand hearts are sung.

JOHNSON, Joseph Taber, of Washington, D. C., was born in Lowell, Mass., June 30, 1845. He is a son of Rev. Lorenzo Dow Johnson, he is a descendent of John Alden, who came to this country in the May Flower, and is also descended from Revolutionary ancestors, and is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. His attendance at Columbian University was interrupted by the war in 1861, but he was awarded the honorary degree of A. M., in 1869. He received the degree of M. D. from the Medical Department of Georgetown University, in 1865, and from the Bellevue Hospital Medical Col-



Jos. Taber Johnson

lege in 1867. He held the position of acting-assistant surgeon United States Army, and was assigned to the Freedmen's Hospital after the close of the war, and for three years was Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Howard University, in Washington. In 1870, he visited Europe, and spent much time in the Hospitals of Dublin, Edinburgh, London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. He passed his examination before Professor Carl Braun, in Vienna, and received a diploma for proficiency in obstetric operations, in 1871, since which date he has practiced his profession in Washington, making a specialty of obstetrics and gynecology. He has been connected with many of the city hospitals and dispensaries; was surgeon to the Columbia Hospital for Women, which he reorganized in 1891, and from which he resigned in 1892. He is at present Gynecologist to the Providence

Hospital; Consulting Gynecologist to the Emergency Hospital and Central Dispensary; President of the Woman's Dispensary; in charge of his own private Hospital for Gynecological and Abdominal Surgery; and Professor of Gynecology in Medical Department of the University of Georgetown, in which he has lectured since 1874. He is a Fellow of the American Gynecological Society, of which he was one of the founders, and was its secretary and editor of its Transactions for three years; Fellow of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society; Fellow of the British Gynecological Society; of the Massachusetts Medical Society; of the Virginia Medical Society; American Medical Association; Medical Society and Medical Association of the District of Columbia; Washington Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, of which he was president for two years; he was also president of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, and Alumni Societies of his two *Alma Maters*; member of the Philosophical and Anthropological Society of the District of Columbia, and received the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Georgetown University, in 1890. He is author of many papers, addresses, and reports of important cases, mostly on subjects relating to his specialty. Dr. Johnson has opened the abdomen over 300 times. In May, 1873, he married Edith Maud, daughter of Professor William F. Bascom, of Washington, D. C., and they have a family of five children.

JOHNSTON, William W., of Washington, D. C., was born in that city December 28, 1843. Having studied medicine under the preceptorship of his father, the late Dr. Wm. P. Johnston, he attended the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he received his medical degree in 1865. He was for twelve months resident physician in Bellevue Hospital, New York, and was for six months in the Charity Hospital and other institutions on Blackwell's Island. He then went to Edinburgh, Scotland, and became clinical assistant to Prof. I. Hughes Bennett, and also assistant to Dr. T. Grainger Stewart, Pathologist to the Royal Infirmary. Afterward he pursued his professional studies in Paris, and in 1868 returned to Washington and established himself in practice. He is a member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh; of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, was secretary of the latter in 1870, and is a member of the Philosophical Society of Washington; American Medical Association; American Association of Physicians, and American Climatological Association. Dr. Johnston has been the Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Medical Department of the Columbian University since 1871, and has been Consulting Physician to the Children's, Garfield, and Emergency Hospitals for many years.

JONES, John, was born in Jamaica, N. Y., in 1729, and died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 23, 1791. He was a son of Dr. Edward Jones, one of the earliest colonial physicians, and a grandson of Dr. Thomas Wynne. Both of these ancestors were Welsh physicians, who came over with William Penn in 1682, and were men of the best education that their day could offer. Both were active practitioners of physic, and lived to hold many offices of political trust and honor in their adopted country. Dr. John Jones went abroad early

and again at a later date, and was educated professionally at the medical schools and hospitals of London, Paris, Leyden and Edinburgh, where he became acquainted with the most eminent contemporary professors. In England he was a warm friend of Hunter and Potts. On his return after a long sojourn in Europe, he settled in New York. In 1755 he served with Sir Wm. Johnson in the French war. He was Professor of Surgery in King's College from 1767 till 1776, and was one of the two original founders of the New York Hospital, Dr. Samuel Bard being the other (1771). For a time he sat in the senate of New York. He left New York on the British occupation of the city and entered the army, and in 1778 he settled in Philadelphia after that city had been evacuated by the enemy and there spent the remainder of his life. He succeeded Dr. Redmon in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and became the first president of the Humane Society, and was physician of the Philadelphia Dispensary until his death. He was regarded as one of the ablest surgeons of his time, and especially skillful as an operator in cases of lithotomy. It is said that he was so expert that he frequently operated for stone in a minute and a half. For this malady (vesical calculi) he attended Franklin of whose philosophical cheerfulness in his last illness he has left a detailed and interesting account. Dr. Franklin remembered him in his will as among his personal friends. In 1790, the year he attended Franklin, he went to New York to consult in the case of Washington, who suffered at that time from some acute disease of the lungs. Both in New York and Philadelphia he was highly esteemed, holding several offices of trust and importance connected with his profession, and was honored by the confidence and friendship of the leading men of our country. We are indebted to Dr. Jones for the first American book on surgery, entitled: "Plain Remarks upon Wounds and Fractures," New York, 1775. This work was dedicated to Dr. Thomas Cadwalader in which he said: "If I can not cure the fatal diseases of my unfortunate country, I can at least pour a little balm into her bleeding wounds."

JONES, John C., of Gonzales, Texas, was born in Laurence county, Ala., March 10, 1837. His parents, Tignal and Susan (King) Jones, were born in North Carolina, and descended from ancestry who came in early days from Scotland and Wales. They emigrated to North Alabama, and were among the pioneer settlers of that wealthy and refined community that peopled the Tennessee Valley in ante-bellum times. He received his academic education at LaGrange College, Alabama, a noted institution of learning in those days, where he had the advantage of such instructors as Hardy, Wadsworth and Rivers, celebrated educators of the South. Having taken the degree of A. M. he came to Texas in 1856, and joined his parents, who had previously located in San Antonio. After a few months preparation in reading, he went to Scotland and entered the University of Edinburgh. He remained there four years, taking the degree of M. D. The university was then in the zenith of its fame, and numbered among its officers, Sir William Gladstone and Lord Brougham; in surgery, Sir James Syme, of whom it was said: "He never spoke an unnecessary word,

nor spilt an unnecessary drop of blood." Sir James Simpson, to whom the world is indebted for the invaluable boon in the discovery of chloroform, conferred upon Dr. Jones a special diploma in obstetrics. He also took a special course in surgical pathology and operative surgery, under Sir Joseph Lister. Graduating at Edinburgh, he went to Dublin, and was appointed resident student in the Rotunda Hospital, one of the most extensive and renowned maternity institutions in Europe. While there he attended the clinics of Stokes and Corrigan, also the eye clinics of the talented Sir William Wilde, father of the esthetic Oscar Wilde. From Dublin he went to London, and took the surgical courses of Ferguson, Erichson and Paget, attending the eye clinics of Bowman and Chritchett, at Moorefield Eye Hospital. Leaving London, he went to Paris and continued his studies in the hospitals under Velpeau, Nelaton, Jobert, Trousseau and Chassaignac. During his studentship in Edinburgh he spent his vacations in visiting all the places of historical interest in Great Britain and on the Continent, embracing a tour through the Alps on foot. When the first notes of war between the States were sounded across the Atlantic in 1861, he returned at once to his native land, and on the personal recommendation of the late President Jefferson Davis, was assigned to duty in the army of Northern Virginia, and served as surgeon in the famous Hood's brigade until the surrender at Appomattox. He attended the brigade in all its numerous battles and skirmishes, without a day's absence, endearing himself to his comrades. As the result of those gigantic conflicts in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, he had a rich field in which to put into practice the sound surgical knowledge that he had imbibed from his masters in Europe, and soon became known as one of the most skillful operators in the army of Northern Virginia. He was selected to take charge of General Hood, when that gallant commander was desperately wounded at Chickamauga, and had him carried by faithful litter-bearers a distance of sixteen miles, to a farm house, where he remained with him until he was restored. At the close of the war, Dr. Jones made his way back to Texas upon the steed that had borne him through all his campaigns, and located in Gonzales, where he has since continuously resided and practiced medicine. He has served on all the examining boards of his judicial district; is county physician and health officer of Gonzales; is a member of the Texas State Medical Association, and has been elected one of its vice-presidents and chairman of the section on surgery, and is also a member of the American Medical Association, and of the Ninth International Medical Congress. He was one of the first physicians and surgeons in the State to successfully open the abdomen for the relief of intestinal obstructions, and for the treatment of wounds of the intestines. It has also fallen to his lot to be called upon to perform the important operation of lithotomy upon his own father, a feat that no other surgeon, the writer knows of, has performed. Some of the most successful and honored members of the medical profession in southwestern Texas have read medicine in his office; among the number may be mentioned the late Drs. G. W. Kerr, of Waelder; J. J. Atkinson, of Yorktown; Patton, of Sweet

Home; Roger Atkinson, of San Marcos; Brown King, of Rancho; W. A. King, of Lavernia, and Lee Roy Beach, of Houston. Dr. Jones was married in 1867 to Miss Mary Kennon Crisp, daughter of Dr. John H. Crisp, a wealthy planter of Colorado county, Tex., and formerly an eminent practitioner of West Tennessee and North Mississippi, who emigrated to South America at the close of the war, and died in Brazil July 8, 1888, in his ninetieth year. Dr. Crisp witnessed the abolition of slavery both in the United States and Brazil. Dr. Jones' family consists of his accomplished wife, two daughters and three sons. He has prospered, amassed a handsome fortune, and resides in an elegant home. Constantly occupied by the demands of an extensive practice he has found little time to write; nevertheless, he has contributed liberally to Texas surgery, and has written some valuable papers that have been published. He is of medium size, five feet eleven inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty pounds, has brown hair and dark hazel eyes, is retiring and studious in disposition, and like most of the descendants of the old families of the South, is fond of fine horses and field sports. He is a devout churchman, and has long been a warden of the Church of the Messiah, Gonzales.



Joseph Jones

JONES, Joseph, of New Orleans, La., was born in Liberty county, Ga., September 6, 1833. In the subject of the present sketch we recognize a man of mark in the medical and scientific world, whose achievements in the realm of authorship, and as an original investigator, command the respect and esteem of co-workers in the several departments claiming his industry and abilities; a profound scholar, skilled

professor, and notable chemist; an indefatigable laborer in the vineyard of his profession, and a practitioner who has devoted over thirty-five years of his life to the alleviation of human suffering. His father, was the Rev. Charles Colcock Jones, D. D., a distinguished Presbyterian divine, eloquent in the pulpit, eminent as a theological instructor, and the author of a "History of the Church of God;" his maternal grandfather, was Capt. Joseph Jones, of the Liberty Independent Troop, who served in the War of 1812; his great-grandfather on the paternal side, was Maj. John Jones, an officer in the Continental Army, who was aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Lachlan McIntosh, fell before the British lines around Savannah during the memorable assault in October, 1779, and himself connected with the Pinckneys, Haines, Swintons and Legarés of the Palmetto State, his ancestor in the male line having removed from England to Charleston, S. C., nearly two centuries ago. Dr. Joseph Jones reflects in his person and accomplishments the dignity of an old and honored family. Concerning the life, history and professional achievements of this noted physician, Mr. Charles E. Jones, of Augusta, Ga., has kindly contributed the following interesting details: His early education was, in the main, acquired through the aid of private tutors at the paternal homes, Montevideo and Maybank plantations, in Liberty county, Ga. In 1849, when he was sixteen years of age, he repaired to South Carolina College, at Columbia. Having completed his Freshman studies in this institution, he matriculated at Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. J., in the Sophomore class, 1850. There three profitable years were spent, and, graduating with distinction, he received his A. B. diploma from that college in June, 1853. Selecting the healing art as his profession, Dr. Jones subsequently entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he addressed himself with all diligence to a preparation of his life-work. His record while a student was commendable, and his progress rapid. Shortly after the award of his doctorate, which occurred in 1855, in recognition of the high order of his attainments, he was elevated to the professorship of Chemistry in the Medical College of Savannah, Ga. This appointment dates from 1856; and since then he has, under various auspices, filled the position of medical instructor continuously up to the present time. In 1858, he became Professor of Chemistry and Geology in the State University, at Athens, and in the following year was called to the chair of Chemistry in the Medical College of Georgia, in Augusta. This office he retained during the period covered by the late war, faithfully and energetically performing the duties incident to it, except when interrupted by active engagements in the field. In 1866, he was tendered the professorship of Institutes of medicine in the University of Nashville. Responding to the call, he repaired to that city, and at once became identified with the interests of that institution. His connection with that university was only terminated when he removed to New Orleans, in the fall of 1868. It was there that his distinguished labors in behalf of the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana, now Tulane University, began. He is still actively associated with the position of Professor of Chemistry, in which he was then in-

stalled. Dr. Jones' appointment as visiting physician to the Charity Hospital of New Orleans, was likewise contemporaneous with his arrival in that metropolis. His long and valuable ministrations in this capacity have proved beneficial, alike to the State of Louisiana and to the cause of medical science. Numerous have been the honorable and influential positions which the subject of this sketch has at different periods occupied. He was the chemist of the Cotton Planters' Convention, in 1860, and the compiler and author of the first report submitted to that body touching the agricultural resources of the "Empire State of the South." When the Southern Historical Society was founded, in New Orleans, in May, 1869, he became the first secretary of that organization. The framer of its original constitution, and an intense friend of the movement which gave it birth, Professor Jones was energetic in the consummation of its purposes. For two years or more he continued a zealous participant in the labors of this society. To his individual efforts the sustentation of its vitality in the infant stage of its history, was to a large extent due. The organization was, subsequently (about 1873), transferred to Richmond, Va., its present place of abode. The officers of the Southern Historical Society, as first founded in New Orleans, were, Rev. Dr. B. M. Palmer, President; General Braxton Bragg, Vice-President; and Dr. Jones as Secretary and Treasurer. In April, 1880, Professor Jones was made president of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, which had been reorganized in accordance with the provisions of the State Constitution of the preceding year. His appointment was by the Governor, and his term expired in April, 1884. Truly, the four years constituting his tenure of this responsible position were replete with important results! His administration of the affairs of the board were characterized by ability, fidelity and enlightened industry. His conduct merited the approbation of the public, and should challenge the emulation of succeeding presidents. In April, 1887, Dr. Jones was elected president of the Louisiana State Medical Society, and for the space of a year fulfilled the duties belonging to that office. His annual address before the Society in the spring of 1888 is embodied in the second part of the third volume of his "Medical and Surgical Memoirs." He bore a prominent part in the deliberations of the Ninth International Medical Congress, which convened in Washington City in the summer of 1887. On that interesting occasion he acted as president of the Fifteenth Section—Public and International Hygiene. In 1890 he was made Surgeon-General of the United Confederate Veterans. Alluding to his war experiences, we record the fact that Doctor Jones was commissioned full surgeon in the Confederate Army in 1862. His duties as such ceased in 1865. For some months prior to receipt of his commission, he had regularly discharged the functions of the office to which he was afterwards promoted. As early as January, 1861, he volunteered in the Liberty Independent Troop, and entered upon active service in October of the same year. During his connection with this cavalry troop he acted as surgeon to several hundred organizations doing duty on the Georgia coast. Prof. Jones is a member of leading medical and scientific

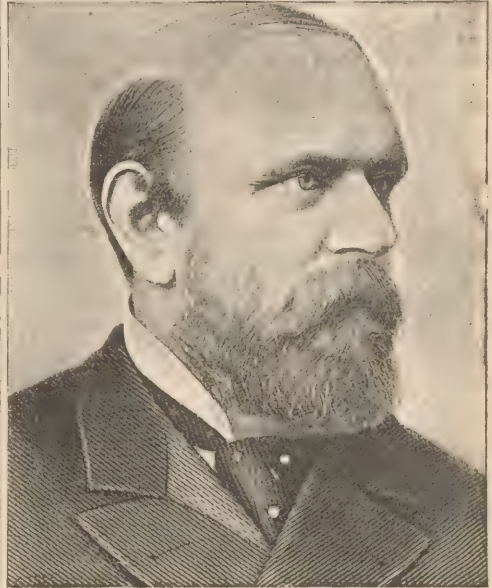
societies, both in this country and in Europe. His chief claims to distinguished recognition rest upon his achievements in the field of original investigation, and upon his reputation as an authoritative and exhaustive writer. From this latter stand-point we will now consider him. Permitting several minor publications, his first production was "Investigations, Chemical and Physiological, Relative to Certain American Vertebrata." It was comprised in the eighth volume of the Smithsonian "Contributions to Knowledge," and appearing in 1856. The inquiries forming the subject-matter of this monograph, which met with a cordial reception, were commenced while the Doctor was still a lad, and in the summer of 1853. In the same year (1856) his "Physical, Chemical and Physiological Investigations upon the Vital Phenomena and Offices of Solids and Fluids of Animals" (an inaugural dissertation for the degree of M. D.) was given to the public. This was followed by his "Observations on Malarial Fever," which filled a space in the *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal*, of Augusta, Ga., for 1858-59, and by his "Observations on Some of the Physical, Chemical, Physiological and Pathological Phenomena of Malarial Fever." These latter observations were published in Vol. XII of the Transactions of the American Medical Association, and were published in Philadelphia in 1859. Subsequently appeared his "Suggestions on Medical Education;" "First Report to the Cotton Planters' Convention of Georgia on the Agricultural Resources of Georgia" (Augusta, Ga., 1860); "Investigations into the Diseases of the Federal Prisoners Confined in Camp Sumter, Andersonville, Ga.;" "Investigations into the Nature, Causes and Treatment of Hospital Gangrene, as it Prevailed in the Confederate Army" (New York, 1866); "Researches upon Spurious Vaccination in the Confederate Army" (Nashville, 1867); "Sanitary Memoirs of the War of the Rebellion" (New York, 1866-1868); "Mollities Ossium" (Philadelphia, 1869); "Outline of Hospital Gangrene in the Confederate Armies" (New Orleans, 1869); "Surgical Memoirs of War of the Rebellion" (New York, 1871); "Observations upon the Treatment of Yellow Fever" (Louisville, Ky., 1873); "General Conclusions as to the Nature of Yellow Fever" (New York, 1873); "Hospital Construction and Organization" (Baltimore, 1875), and "Explorations of the Aboriginal Remains of Tennessee," which was published by the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, in 1876. The last-named represents the author's principal contribution to the science of archeology. Articles and pamphlets discussing the modes of burial, burial caves, earthworks, mounds and relics of the Southern Indians have likewise been furnished by his pen. Several of these have appeared under the auspices of the institution to which we have just referred. The year 1876 was notable in the scientifico-literary career of the subject of this sketch. It marked the publication of the first volume of his "Medical and Surgical Memoirs," containing investigations on the geographical distribution, causes, nature, relations and treatment of various diseases, and embodying results to the attainment of which more than twenty years had been devoted. This initial octavo is well worthy of companionship with the volumes to which the atten-

tion of the medical profession has since been invited. As in the first, a large space is given to a study of the disease of the nervous system, so in all their phases receive exhaustive and discriminating consideration. The concluding volume of these Memoirs dates its appearance since 1890. It consists of two parts, the first being mainly a review of the endemic, epidemic, contagious and infectious diseases. In that part is likewise comprised a complete and satisfactory account of the quarantine and sanitary operations of the Louisiana State Board of Health during the presidency of the author. In the second part of the volume we are introduced to Prof. Jones' latter-day labors and researches, as recorded in a series of monographs, among which his "Philosophical Principles of Education and their Scientific Application to the Development and Perfection of Medical Science," takes foremost rank. As presiding officer of the Medical Society of Louisiana, he delivered this address in the spring of 1888. Other matters of interest and value to scientists and members of his profession are the papers treating of the "Relations of Quarantine to Commerce in the Valley of the Mississippi River," "Public and International Hygiene," and the "Progress of the Discovery of Disinfectants and their Application for the Arrest of Contagion." So much for a hurried glance at the general scope and contents of these medical and surgical memoirs. In them Dr. Jones, profiting by a long and varied experience as practitioner in the several branches of the healing art, and relying upon the resources of a mind replete with wisdom, enriched by reflection, and active in the pursuit of truth, has raised in honor of Æsculapius a memorial which dignified alike its maker and his God. Professor Jones' life has been devoted to the scientific investigation of the causes and means for the prevention of diseases in the daily round of private practice, in the civil and military hospitals, in the camp and prison, and on the battle field. During the war between the States he not only ministered to the treatment of the sick and wounded, but likewise thoroughly examined into the nature and conditions of measles, small-pox, hospital gangrene, pyæmia, and malarial fever—maladies so prevalent among, and which proved so destructive to Confederate soldiery. By careful study, moreover, he penetrated the causes of the great mortality amongst military prisoners, and suggested measures for their relief. The importance of his labors and the value of his services were fully recognized by the Confederate government, by which every facility was afforded for the prosecution of his inquiries. His observations and researches upon these matters have been rendered into type and form a unique chapter in the medical history of that eventful period. During his presidency of the board of health the quarantine and sanitary measures instituted and perfected by Doctor Jones were effectual in excluding yellow fever from the Valley of the Mississippi. When we consider the odds against which he was forced to contend, and the nature of the difficulties by which he was confronted, we can not fail to be impressed with the magnitude of his final triumph. On the one hand the demand of the epidemic, raging now at the quarantine station (Mississippi) then at Brownsville and

Pensacola, again at the Naval Reservation and Brewton, and always in the Vera Cruz, Havana, and Rio de Janeiro, sought to overmaster him in the struggle, and to lay hold upon the dominion of which he stood the ever-watchful guardian. On the other side, the gigantic maritime and railroad corporations, secure in their wealth and influence, attempted to crush him to the wall, and to impugn the legality of the principles of which he was the indomitable champion, but in the end he proved himself the victor. Yellow fever was met and thwarted at all points, and the Mississippi Valley remained untainted by the pestilence. The quarantine laws of Louisiana were sustained and their constitutionality was affirmed by the supreme tribunal of the United States. Dr. Jones has been twice married. On the 26th of October, 1858, he was united to Miss Caroline S. Davis, of Augusta, Georgia. His marriage to Miss Susan Rayner Polk, a daughter of the Right Rev. Leonidas Polk, Bishop of Louisiana and Lieutenant General in the Armies of the Southern Confederacy, occurred June 21, 1870. In the same year he went abroad, visiting England, France, and Wales, and making a careful tour of the hospitals and museums of those countries. The cordial reception tendered by Professor Richard Owen, late director of natural history in the British Museum, and the friendly courtesy shown him by eminent scientists, were very gratifying. Special opportunities for observation were afforded, and the ends with a view to which the journey had been undertaken were fully answered. That Professor Jones has felt a lively interest in, and been an earnest student of American archaeology, sufficiently appears from the fact that he was the author of "Explorations of the Aboriginal Remains of Tennessee." To his reputation as a writer on archaeology he unites the distinction of being an extensive collector. He has a valuable assortment of primitive objects, and his specimens from Mexico and Peru are exceptionally fine. His brother, Col. Charles C. Jones, Jr., of Augusta, Ga., the historian of the State, is likewise a familiar figure in the antiquarian world, and possesses notable collections. His "Antiquities of the Southern Indians, particularly of the Georgia Tribes," published in 1873, enjoys high repute on this continent and in Europe, and is generally regarded as the standard work upon the subject treated. Viewed as a whole, the life of Dr. Jones presents a panorama of varied and never-ceasing activity. We indulge in no extravagance when we affirm that his labors in the cause of medical education, and in behalf of sanitary science, are national in their character. As further evidence of this it may be stated that in the *Times Democrat* of October 5, 1890, appears this complimentary notice of the subject of the foregoing. "Dr. Benjamin Ward Richardson, F. R. S., of London, England, has dedicated the sixth volume of his original work, 'The Asclepiad,' to Dr. Joseph Jones, of New Orleans, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Chemistry and Clinical Medicine in the Tulane University of Louisiana; a model student of medicine, always seeking, always finding, always imparting with unwearied industry, new and useful knowledge to the great republic of medical science and art, this the sixth volume of 'The Asclepiad,' is sincerely dedicated." Dr. Richardson is the most eminent living British

original worker and authority in experimental therapeutics and practical hygiene. He has devoted his life to the elevation of the medical profession by his extensive original researches, and to the alleviation of the ills of humanity by his works on insanity and hygiene.

JONES, Samuel J., of Chicago, Illinois, was born at Bainbridge, Pa., March 22, 1836. "He is a son of Dr. Robert H. Jones, a native of Donegal, Ireland, who landed in Philadelphia in 1806, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1830, and who practiced medicine in the Keystone State from that time up to the date of his death, in 1863. His mother's maiden name was Sarah M. Ekel, who came of one of the old families of the old town of Lebanon, Pa., and was a descendant of Marcus Ekel, a native of Zurich, Switzerland, who landed in Philadelphia in 1743. Having, from the time he was old enough to give his attention to books, had the best educational advantages, he was



prepared to enter college at an early age. He was matriculated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from that institution, in 1857, when he was twenty-one years of age. Three years later he received the degree of Master of Arts from his *Alma Mater*, and in 1884, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the same institution." In a recent biographical sketch of Dr. Jones, written by H. L. Conard, and published in the *Magazine of Western History*, February, 1890, we find, that immediately after his graduation from Dickinson College, he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his father, and the following year he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which his father had graduated twenty-eight years earlier. In 1860, at the end of a three years' course of study, he received his medical degree from the university, and was ready

to begin the active practice of his profession. His attention had been attracted to the United States naval service, which he looked upon as an inviting field for the young practitioner, both on account of the professional advantages offered, and the opportunity which it would afford for adding to his stock of general information and knowledge of the world. With a view to entering that branch of the government service, he submitted himself to a competitive examination for the position of assistant surgeon in the navy, in which he was successful. He received his appointment a few months before the War of the Rebellion commenced, and a short time after the inauguration of President Lincoln, was ordered to the United States steam frigate *Minnesota*, which sailed under sealed orders from Boston, on the 8th day of May, 1861, as the flagship of the Atlantic blockading squadron. From the time she sailed out of Boston Harbor with banners flying, and salutes resounding from all quarters, until she returned to the same port twenty-one months later, for repairs, the fires in the *Minnesota* were not allowed to go down. During all that time she was in active service, her most hazardous experience being participation in the deadly conflict with the *Merrimac*, when the Cumberland and Congress fell victims to the rebel iron-clad, in the memorable engagement in Hampton Roads, on March 8, 1862. Assistant Surgeon Jones participated in the naval battle which resulted in the capture of the Confederate forts at Hatteras Inlet, in August, 1861, and which put a stop to the troublesome blockade running at that point. At the opening of that engagement an effort was made to land the forces on Hatteras Island, on which Forts Hatteras and Henry were located, but a storm came on and the vessels were compelled to put to sea, leaving 320 officers and men, the only ones who had been landed, entirely unprotected and within two miles of the Confederate forts, garrisoned by 1,500 men. It was night time, however, and the Confederates, supposing the entire force aboard the vessels had been landed, awaited all night under arms the attack which they expected would be made, and did not discover their error until the following morning, when the vessels of the squadron returned from sea and the engagement was renewed. Assistant Surgeon Jones was among those set ashore, and he has still a vivid recollection of that night's experience of the handful of men, left without food or ammunition, in sight of the enemy, and in momentary expectation of being captured and carried into the forts as prisoners of war. That was the first naval battle in history in which steamships were used and kept in motion while in action. The 1,500 prisoners captured as the result of the surrender of the forts, was the largest number of prisoners which had, up to that time, been captured in any engagement of the war. In this connection a digression will be permissible, for the purpose of putting into print a bit of probably unwritten history. It is well known that in this engagement the land forces connected with the expedition rendered no important service, but not so well known, perhaps, that in view of this fact, the Confederate commander, Commodore Barron, refused, after raising a flag of truce, to surrender to Gen. Butler, the ranking officer, until the latter had been delegated to receive the surrender by

Flag Officer Stringham, the officer commanding the naval forces. His reason for pursuing that course, expressed in very vigorous English, was that it was the naval and not the land forces which had compassed his defeat and made the surrender a necessity. After this engagement Assistant Surgeon Jones returned to duty on the *Minnesota*, and was aboard that vessel until a short time before the fight with the *Merrimac*. During this time it was known that the iron-clad war vessel was being fitted up at Norfolk, and that she would prove a formidable and dangerous enemy, the officers of the Union squadron were fully convinced. They also knew that the *Monitor* was being constructed, but what service she would be able to render was a question about which there was more or less difference of opinion. While hoping that they might be reinforced by a vessel which would at least be the equal of the *Merrimac* in naval conflict, the officers of the squadron had determined in any event to attack her whenever she should appear. So complete were the preparations which had been made on the *Minnesota* for an engagement, and so good was the discipline aboard, that on the darkest nights, with her 800 officers and men, the ship could be prepared for action within eight minutes from the time the enemy was sighted. The plan of attack which had been agreed upon, was to keep the vessels of the squadron in close proximity to each other, and when the *Merrimac* should make her appearance, the heavy frigates were to bear down upon her, and by "ramming" were to send her to the bottom at the risk of going down themselves at the same time. That in this way the iron-clad might have been destroyed, in her first engagement, is more than probable, had she not made her appearance at a time when the steamers were prevented from reaching her, because of low water on the intervening bar, and she was thereby enabled to engage them in detail. In January, just preceding this engagement, Assistant Surgeon Jones was again detached, this time to accompany the Burnside and Goldsborough expedition against Roanoke Island, as the surgeon of Flag-Officer Goldsborough's staff. After the capture of Roanoke Island, he was assigned to duty on the staff of Commander Rowan, in the expedition which resulted in the capture of Newbern, Washington, and other important points on the inner waters of North Carolina. Most of the service which he was called upon to render while connected with these expeditions was extremely hazardous, and many were the incidents of heroism which he witnessed among the brave seamen, who participated in the short but hotly contested engagements, which were a distinguishing feature of the squadron's operation. In one instance, at Roanoke Island, when he had passed under a galling fire from one vessel to another, to look after the wounded of a vessel that had no surgeon, a gallant gunner who had fallen at his post of duty, was the first to receive attention. Realizing that he was mortally wounded and had but a few minutes to live, the seaman said: "It's no use trying to do anything for me, surgeon; I've got to die, and it's hard because I leave a family behind; but as long as I've got to die, if they'll carry me to my gun, and let me fire one more shot I'll die in peace." After these expeditions Dr. Jones returned to

the Minnesota. Later he was with Lieutenant Cushing, of "Albermarle" fame, and Lieut. Lamson, a no less daring and intrepid officer, in their operations on the Nansemond River, which were designed to relieve the Union forces under command of Gen. Peck, then hemmed in by Gen. Longstreet's command at Suffolk, Virginia. In order to afford immediate relief to Gen. Peck, such boats as could be picked up were armed as well as they could be under the circumstances, and sent up the Nansemond, a narrow and tortuous stream, to participate in some of the hottest fighting of that campaign, and all things considered, to engage in a service about as perilous as any in which the naval forces took part during the war. In the spring of 1863, after two years of such service, Dr. Jones was assigned to duty at the naval rendezvous at Philadelphia. Whilst there he passed his second examination for promotion, and some months later was advanced to the grade of surgeon. He was then transferred to the naval rendezvous at Chicago, where in addition to his other duties, he was designated to act as examining surgeon of those wishing to enter the medical corps for duty in the naval service, in connection with the Mississippi river squadron. While stationed at Chicago, he had the unusual experience of examining and passing into the United States government service, over three thousand Confederate prisoners of war, who were thus liberated from Northern military prisons, after being regularly enlisted in the naval service. It is a fact not generally known that in 1863-64 a large number of the captured Confederates who were confined at Camp Douglas, Chicago, at Rock Island and Alton, Illinois, and at Columbus, Ohio, made application to the government to be enlisted in the Union service. Their representations were that they had been impressed into the Confederate military service; that they had not voluntarily taken up arms against the government, and that they preferred to fight for the Union and not against it. These men were not allowed to enter the military service, for the reason that they would have been exposed to the danger of being captured and executed as deserters by the Confederates, but the government availed itself of the proffered services to a considerable extent, though in a different way. Those who were physically incapacitated for the service were allowed to enter the navy and were placed aboard vessels sailing for foreign ports, a corresponding number of experienced men being thereby released from duty at those ports and brought back for active service. Before the Confederates were enlisted, their physical qualifications had to be passed upon favorably by the examining surgeon designated to act in that capacity. Surgeon Jones visited all the military prisons named for this purpose, and the government accepted these three thousand able bodied Southerners, who contributed their share to the suppression of the rebellion. In the summer of 1864 he was relieved from duty at Chicago, and ordered to report to Admiral Farragut, who was then in command of the West Gulf blockading squadron. His first assignment in that squadron was to the sloop-of-war Portsmouth, but after a little time he was detached and assigned to duty as surgeon of the New Orleans Naval Hospital, and purveyor of medical supplies for the squadron.

At that time yellow fever was prevalent to a certain extent in the squadron, and the careful attention given to sanitary matters during that period in the history of New Orleans, when the city was under military government, undoubtedly prevented the breaking out of a serious and disastrous epidemic, and taught the resident population a lesson which has since been kept in mind. The government military and naval surgeons made a careful study of the disease with the result that some interesting facts relating to its character were brought to light, or at least had much additional light thrown upon them. Among other things, the infectious rather than contagious character of the disease, if not for the first time brought prominently before the medical profession, was so clearly defined as to attract special attention. There were numerous cases of the disease in the naval hospital, and it was impossible to wholly separate the fever patients from others. In accordance with the hospital regulations they were stripped of their clothing, given a bath and fresh, clean clothing before being admitted into the wards with other sick and disabled inmates. Although sufferers from the scourge of the South were treated at the hospital during the closing months of 1864, and as late as January, 1865, it was noted that none of the patients who came in direct contact with them contracted the fever, while the assistant surgeon, whose duty it was to receive patients arriving, and the guard who received and disinfected their clothing, both fell victims to the disease. Within the hospital the fever was kept under perfect control, and there were no cases outside the quarantine established around it. In the fall of 1865, the war having ended, the naval hospital at New Orleans was closed, and Dr. Jones was ordered to Pensacola, Fla., as surgeon at the navy yard and naval hospital located there, where he remained until 1866, when he was ordered north and again assigned to duty at Chicago. After a time the marine rendezvous to which he was attached at Chicago was closed, and after awaiting orders for several months he was ordered east in 1867 and assigned to duty as surgeon of the frigate Sabine, a practice ship for naval apprentices, then cruising on the Atlantic coast. This was his last active duty in the naval service. Having determined to engage in private practice, he tendered his resignation, which was accepted on the 1st of March, 1868, after he had spent eight years in the navy and had participated in the active and trying service incident to the war period. He returned to Philadelphia, and having become a member of the American Medical Association, he was accredited a delegate from that body to the Medical Societies of Europe. At the same time he was commissioned by Gov. Geary to report upon hospital and sanitary matters in Great Britain and upon the continent of Europe, for the State of Pennsylvania. He attended during that year meetings of noted medical societies of Europe, held at Oxford, Heidelberg and Dresden. At the last-named place, during the meeting of the Association of German Physicians and Naturalists, held in September of 1868, the first Otological Congress ever held was organized, of which Dr. Jones was a member and in the deliberations of which, he participated. The remainder of that year he spent investi-

gating matters pertaining to medicine and surgery in different parts of Europe. At the end of the year he returned to the United States and came to Chicago, where he established himself in private practice. Prior to and whilst traveling abroad he had given special attention to that branch of the practice which deals with diseases of the eye and of the ear, and early in 1869, but a short time after he located in Chicago, he was made a member of the professional staff of St. Luke's Hospital, where he established a department for the treatment of these diseases, with which he has been connected since that time. In 1870 he was again accredited a delegate from the American Medical Association to similar foreign associations, and he again went abroad to spend some time in research and investigation. The same year a Chair of Ophthalmology and Otology was created in Chicago Medical College, the medical department of Northwestern University, and Dr. Jones accepted the new professorship tendered to him, which he has ever since held. For purposes of clinical instruction in the college, he started an eye and ear department in Mercy Hospital, and also in the South Side Dispensary, both of which departments he conducted for about ten years. He was also, for several years, one of the surgical staff of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. Although he was for some years a member and president of the Board of Examining Surgeons for United States pensioners in Chicago, he has not been engaged in general practice since 1870, but has confined his work exclusively to the treatment of those diseases which require the attention of the oculist and aurist. Referring to the abilities of Dr. Jones as a physician, a writer and educator, his biographer, previously quoted, in the "Magazine of Western History," says that for more than twenty years he has been identified with the medical profession and medical institutions of Chicago. A practitioner of more than local renown, he is known to the public generally as a skillful operator within the special field to which he has for many years given his attention, and to the profession as a man of broad culture, with a thorough knowledge of the principles and practice of medicine, who has labored earnestly and assiduously through the various associations and societies with which he is connected, as well as through the press, to elevate medical education to the highest available plane; to stimulate practitioners to put forth their best efforts to keep pace with the developments of medical science, and to improve in a general way the character and standing of the profession to which he belongs. For several years he was editor of the *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, which represented the consolidation of two journals formerly published in that city, and which has held a front rank among the medical publications of the country. His contributions to medical literature through this and other similar channels have been numerous. He had received a liberal literary and medical education, and before he commenced the practice of medicine in Chicago this had been supplemented by years of medical and surgical practice in a field which afforded the best facilities for study and investigation, and also by the professional and general knowledge gained through foreign travel under circumstances which gave him

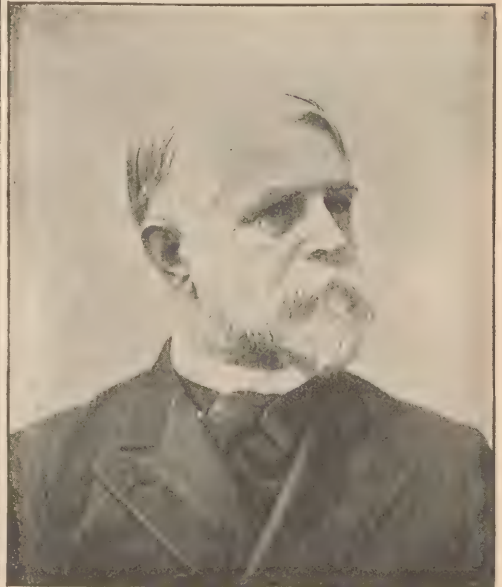
the *entree* to the most renowned medical associations and societies of Europe. Few Western physicians have participated so actively as has Prof. Jones in the deliberations of noted gatherings of medical men from all parts of the world. In 1876 he was a delegate from the Illinois State Medical Society—of which he became a member in 1869—to the Centennial International Medical Congress which met in Philadelphia. In 1881 he was a delegate from the American Medical Association and the American Academy of Medicine to the seventh International Medical Congress, held in London. As president of the section of otology in the Ninth International Medical Congress, held in Washington in 1887, he was *ex-officio* a member of the executive committee, upon which devolved the responsibility of making the preparations for the congress and the entertainment of foreign delegates. At the meeting of the American Academy of Medicine at Chicago, in 1890, Dr. Jones, who had previously served two terms as vice-president, was elevated to the presidency of that organization. At all these important conventions of medical men he has been an active, working member, and has become noted for his capacity to do a large amount of work without ever appearing to be uncomfortably hurried. Dr. Jones has been Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, since 1869, and a member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences since 1868. In his private practice he has been conspicuous for his devotion to the welfare of his patients, and in the public professional positions which he has occupied, and in the various medical organizations of which he is a member, he has been not less conspicuous for his labors in behalf of the elevation of his profession. He has never participated actively in political life, and has made no effort to attain any prominence other than that which might come to him as the reward of painstaking and conscientious professional labors, in varied fields, which have afforded unusual opportunities for exceptional experience.

JOSEPHI, Simeon Edward, of Portland, Oregon, was born in the city of New York, December 3, 1849. His father, Edward Josephi, was a native of St. Petersburg, Russia; his mother was an English woman. Dr. Josephi spent his early life in New York, where he received his literary education, chiefly in the public schools. In 1863 he graduated from the Grammar School, and entered the New York College, on Lexington avenue. After pursuing his studies there for a year, he accepted a clerkship in a mercantile house, but being possessed with a desire to see the great West, he went to California, in 1866. In January, 1867, he went to Portland, Ore., and there commenced the study of medicine at the Oregon Hospital for the Insane and County Hospital. In 1869, he went to New York for the purpose of entering Bellevue; but a question arose involving a sacrifice of convictions and principles, and rather than renounce them for financial profit he was compelled to abandon his object. Resolved to obtain his degree, he worked at clerical employment for six years, and having saved money for the purpose, he matriculated in 1876, at the Medical Department University of California, from which he received his degree in November, 1877. Returning to Oregon,

he accepted the position of Assistant Physician to the Oregon Hospital for the Insane, under his old friend and preceptor, Dr. J. C. Hawthorne. In which position, and in the general practice of his profession, he continued until the death of Dr. Hawthorne, in February, 1881, when he succeeded his late chief as superintendent. He continued in charge until October, 1883, when the insane were transferred from this institution to the new asylum at Salem. He then entered into general practice at Portland, and so continued until May 1, 1886, when he accepted the superintendency of the State Insane Asylum, at Salem, Ore. This position, for political reason, he resigned in July, 1887, returning to Portland, he again entering into general practice. During the professional career of Dr. Josephi, he has occupied various educational positions. In 1879, he was elected Professor of Anatomy and Psychology in the Medical Department of Willamette University. In 1881, at his own request, he was transferred to the Chair of Obstetrics in the same college. At the reorganization of this college, in 1887, he was offered the chairs of anatomy and obstetrics, but declined both. Later in the year 1887, the Medical Department of the University of Oregon was chartered, and Dr. Josephi accepted the Professorship of Obstetrics and Psychology. At the final organization, in the fall of 1887, he was elected dean of the Medical Faculty, to which position he has been re-elected each succeeding year, and which he now occupies. He is a member of the Oregon State Medical Society, of which body he was president in 1884; and he was also president of the Portland Medical Society in 1885. He is one of the trustees and a member of the medical and surgical staff of the Good Samaritan Hospital.

JUDSON, Adoniram Brown, of New York City, was born at Maulmain, Burmah, April 7, 1837. He was the eldest son of the missionary, Adoniram Judson, and a descendant of William Judson, who came from Yorkshire, England, to Massachusetts Bay in 1636. He graduated at Brown University in 1859, receiving the Masters' Degree on the day of graduation, as was the custom under the rule established by President Francis Wayland. Becoming a post-graduate student to the University, he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. A. H. Okie, of Providence, and continued it in the recitations held at the Harvard Medical School by Drs. H. J. Bigelow and O. W. Holmes, and under the preceptorship of Drs. J. H. Brinton and J. M. Da Costa, at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. He was commissioned as assistant surgeon in the United States Navy by President Lincoln in 1861, after passing the official examination, and before completing his medical studies or receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was promoted to past assistant surgeon in 1864, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Jefferson Medical College in 1865. He was commissioned surgeon in the navy in 1866. In 1868 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, *ad eundem*, from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and resigned from the navy to settle in New York. In 1869 he was appointed inspector in the health department under the superintendency of Dr. Elisha Harris, and served as assistant superintend-

ent before resigning office in 1877. His practice has been strictly limited to orthopedic surgery since 1875, after he had been the pupil for a year of Dr. Charles Fayette Taylor. From 1877 to 1884 he was secretary of the New York Board of Examining Surgeons for Pensions. His contributions to literature have been chiefly confined to matters connected with the public health and the theory and practice of his specialty. His public health writings include: Reports on the "Course of the Epizootic among American Horses in 1872 and 1873" and on the "History of Asiatic Cholera in the Mississippi Valley in 1873." He contributed an original study of the "Cause of Rotation in Lateral Curvature of the Spine," to the Transactions of the New York Academy of Medicine in 1876. Among his numerous other orthopedic papers may be enumerated the following: "Ischiatic Support of the Body



A. B. Judson

in the Treatment of Joint Diseases of the Lower Extremity," 1881; "Practical Inferences from the Pathological Anatomy of Hip Disease," 1882; "The Rationale of Traction in the Treatment of Hip Disease," 1883; "Criticism of Certain Theories of the Cause of Rotation in Lateral Curvature," 1884; "The Management of the Abscesses of Hip Disease," 1885; "Treatment of White Swelling of the Knee," 1886; "The American Hip Splint," 1887; "Practical Points in the Treatment of Potts' Disease of the Spine," 1888; "More Conservatism Desirable in the Treatment of the Joint Diseases of Children," 1889; "The Rotary Element in Lateral Curvature of the Spine," 1890; "Orthopedic Surgery as a Specialty," The President's Address before the American Orthopedic Association, delivered at Washington, D. C., 1891; "The Weight of the Body in its Relation to the Pathology and

Treatment of Club-Foot," translated into French, German, Italian and Spanish, 1892.

KANE, Elisha Kent, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city February 20, 1820, and died in Havana, Cuba, February 16, 1857. His father was an eminent jurist, and president of the American Philosophical Society. The subject of this sketch attended the University of Virginia, but when seventeen years of age was compelled, on account of illness, to abandon an elective course at that institution. Improving in health, he applied himself so diligently to the study of medicine that when but twenty-two years of age he graduated M. D. with the highest honors of his class at the University of Pennsylvania. The following interesting details relating to the life and achievements of this noted member of the medical profession are derived from Appleton's *Cyclopedia of American Biography*: In 1843, Dr. Kane entered the United States Navy as an assistant surgeon, and was promoted to be past assistant surgeon in 1848. He served as surgeon in China, on the coast of Africa, in Mexico (where he was wounded while on special service), in the Mediterranean, and on coast survey duty in the Gulf of Mexico, from which he was relieved, at his urgent request, for duty with the first Grinnell Arctic expedition. In all his service he eagerly sought opportunity for travel, exploration and adventure, and once, in descending into the crater of Teal, in the Philippines, he barely escaped with his life. His experiences included six months of practice as physician in China, an encounter with Bedouin robbers in Egypt, and a visit to the King of Dahomey, in Africa. Kane prepared for his Arctic voyage in two days' time, and sailed as surgeon of the *Advance*, under Lieut. Edwin J. DeHaven, who commanded the squadron, the *Advance* and the *Rescue*. These vessels, purchased, strengthened and fitted out through the liberality of Henry Grinnell, were accepted by the United States, under the joint resolution of Congress, approved May 5, 1850, for the purpose of assisting in the search for the English expedition under Sir John Franklin. The squadron discovered "Grinnell Land," an island north of Cornwallis Island, which should not be confounded with the better known Grinnell Land bordering on the frozen sea. Failing to reach an advantageous point for farther search, DeHaven decided to return home the same year, but his vessels were closely beset by the ice in Wellington's Channel, and drifted from September, 1850, till June, 1851, southeasterly into Baffin's Bay, where they finally escaped from the pack. Dr. Kane's exertions and medical skill did much to mitigate the ills of the scurvy-stricken squadron and bring back the party with undiminished numbers. His reputation as an Arctic explorer depends almost entirely upon his second expedition, which was undertaken at the solicitation of Lady Franklin in a search for Franklin and his companions. The expedition contemplated an overland journey from Baffin's Bay to the shores of the Polar Sea. Kane sailed May 30, 1853, from New York, in command of the brig *Advance*, which Henry Grinnell had placed at his disposal. George Peabody contributed liberally, while various scientific societies of the country also fostered the undertaking. Dr. Kane not only spent much of his private means, but, through strenuous exertions, suc-

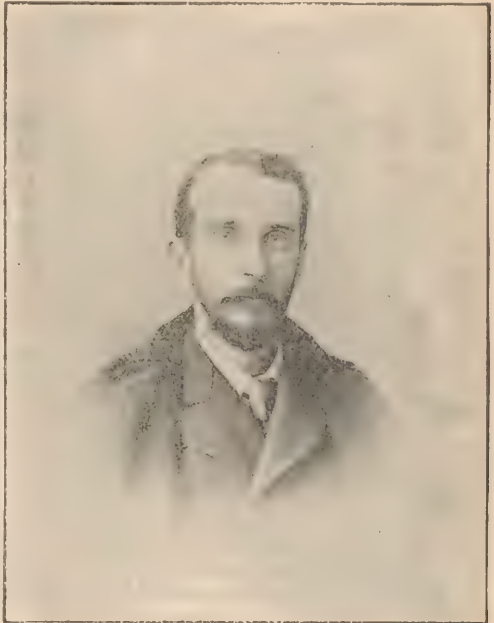
ceeded in sailing under the auspices of the United States Navy Department, although Congress failed to aid him. Dr. Isaac I. Hayes went as surgeon of this expedition. The *Advance* touched at various Greenland ports, where Esquimaux recruits were obtained, and finally, by following the bold coast of Smith Sound, reached 78° 43' north, the highest latitude ever attained, even to this day, by a sailing vessel in that sea. Unable to proceed farther, Kane wintered in Van Rensselaer harbor, 78° 37' north, 70° 40' west. Short journeys that autumn resulted in the discovery of Humbolt glacier which issuing at its southern edge from the great *mer-de-glace* of Greenland in 79° 12', extends northward many miles. An attempt to push northward along the glacier in the spring of 1854, resulted only in the loss of two lives and the maiming of two other persons. Later Morton with Esquimaux Hans, reached by dog-sledge Cape Constitution in 80° 35' north, June 21, 1854, from which point the southwesterly part of Kennedy channel was seen to be entirely open and free from ice. Dr. Hayes with dog-sledge crossed Kane sea and reaching Cape Hawkes, Grinnell Land, pushed northward to the vicinity of Cape Frazier 79° 45' north. The ice remaining unbroken near his winter quarters, Dr. Kane in July, 1854, made an unsuccessful attempt by boat to visit Beechy island, about 400 miles distant, whence he hoped to obtain assistance. Later that year half the party, under the command of Peterson, a Dane, abandoned Dr. Kane and the brig in an attempt to reach Upernavik, but after three months of extreme hardship and suffering, were obliged to return to Kane, who received them kindly. In 1855 Kane was reluctantly forced to abandon the "*Advance*" which was yet frozen in. By indefatigable exertions he succeeded in moving his boats and sick some sixty miles to the open sea, losing one man on the way. During this journey he received much aid and kindness from the Etah Esquimaux. He reached Cape York July 21, and crossing Melville bay, successfully arrived at Upernavik August 6, 1855. This second voyage of Dr. Kane greatly enlarged the world's knowledge of the Etah Esquimaux, and added to geography the most northern lands of that day, while the scientific observations were more accurate and valuable than those of any preceding polar expedition. The explorer and his companions were received with enthusiasm. On their return Arctic medals were authorized by Congress and the Queen's medal was presented to officers and men. Kane received the founders' medal of 1856 from the Royal Geographical Society, and the gold medal of 1858 from the Société de Géographie. His health had been much impaired by the sufferings of his second expedition. In the hope of recovering it he visited England and then went to Havana, Cuba, where his illness terminated fatally. His remains were taken to Philadelphia and accorded civil and military honors. Dr. Kane published "*The United States Grinnell Expedition*," 1854; and "*The Second Grinnell Expedition*," 1856.

KEARSLEY, John, was born in England about 1692, and died in Philadelphia, Pa., in January, 1772. He was educated in London for the medical profession, Dr. Carson writes, that in the progress of time the inhabitants of

the thriving and extended colony established in this country by William Penn became so numerous as to require an additional number of medical attendants. In response to this demand, Dr. Kearsley arrived and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1711, where he became eminent in his profession. He served for many years in the Assembly of Pennsylvania, became a vestryman of Christ's Church, in 1719, and continued to serve in this capacity, or as warden, until his death. Being known to possess skill and taste in architecture, he was selected by this church, in 1727, to direct the remodelling and enlarging of their edifice, which work he performed under plans drawn by himself. The building, at the time of its erection, surpassed any thing of the kind in this country. In 1729, he was one of the committee appointed by the Assembly to select a site and prepare plans for a state-house (afterward Independence Hall). He was the founder of Christ's Church Hospital, having by his will bequeathed a large estate for this purpose, the design of which is to afford a comfortable home for respectable aged indigent females. By judicious management this benefaction has proved a munificent one. Dr. Kearsley, throughout his career, was extensively engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. He was a favorite of the people, and as a member of the House of Assembly, after advocating their interests in debate, was often carried to his home upon their shoulders. On the completion of Christ's church, May 11, 1747, the vestry passed a vote of thanks, and ordered a piece of plate of the value of forty pounds to be given to Dr. Kearsley, as a lasting testimonial and acknowledgment of his services. He had not only superintended the building from the commencement to its finish, but often advanced large sums of money to defray the expense of materials and the bills of workmen. He was the author of "A Letter to a Friend, Containing Remarks on a Discourse Proposing a Preparation of the Body for the Small-pox," Philadelphia, 1751; and, "The Case of Mr. Thomas," 1760. He was the medical preceptor of many students, who afterwards became renowned in the annals of the profession. He died at the advanced age of eighty years, and was succeeded in practice by his son.

KEATING, John M., of Colorado Springs, Colo., was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 30, 1852. He is the son of Dr. William V. Keating, of Philadelphia, formerly Professor of Obstetrics at the Jefferson College, and Susan La Roche, daughter of Dr. René La Roche, a well-known physician of Philadelphia, and author of works on "Yellow Fever." He received his preliminary education at Roth's Academy, in his native city, and at Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J., and afterwards attended the Polytechnic College (engineering), in Philadelphia, for two years. Always desirous of studying medicine, he matriculated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, as the office student of William Pepper, and graduated at that institution in 1873, receiving the \$100 prize for his thesis upon the "Physiological Action of Ergot." In the same year he became interne at the Philadelphia Hospital (Blockley), and after serving the required term, and upon entering into practice in Philadelphia, was selected a Visiting Physician to that well-known institution.

He was soon after transferred to the obstetrical and children's departments, and for fifteen years delivered clinical lectures on the diseases of women and children. During this time many of his lectures and experiences were published in the journals and society reports. He was Lecturer on Diseases of Children in the University of Pennsylvania until his resignation in 1880, and was also for a time Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine at the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia. In 1878 he married the eldest daughter of the Hon. Peter McCall, of Philadelphia. In January, 1879, he joined General Grant in Paris, together with the late Hon. A. E. Borie, ex-Secretary of the Navy, and became the physician of the party during Gen. Grant's tour through Egypt, India, Burmah, Malacca, Penang, Johore, Singapore, Siam and China. Leaving the party at Shang-



John M. Keating.

hai, he visited Japan, with Mr. Borie, who was obliged to leave China and return home on account of failing health. He was elected Medical Director of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, in April, 1881, and actively managed the company's medical department until he was obliged to permanently locate in Colorado, in 1891, on account of his health. Dr. Keating is a member of the American Gynecological Society. He served for several years as Gynecologist to St. Joseph's and St. Agnes' Hospitals, Philadelphia. He was president of the Association of the Medical Directors of Life Insurance Companies, and is now an honorary member of that body. He is first vice-president of the American Pediatric Society, and chairman of the Section on Diseases of Children for the Pan-American Medical Congress of 1893. In 1892 the honor of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Seton Hall College. In 1887 he was

elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. In 1890 his health became impaired by acute illness, and he was obliged to go to Colorado, where he has since practiced his profession, giving exclusive attention to gynecology and literary work. He contributed articles to Pepper's System of Medicine, Buck's Reference Hand-book, Cyclopedia of the Diseases of Children, and Sajou's Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences. He has written the following books: "With General Grant in the East," 1880; "The Mother's Guide in the Feeding and Management of Infants," 1881; "Maternity, Infancy and Childhood," 1887; "Diseases of the Heart and Circulation in Infancy and Adolescence" (with Dr. W. A. Edwards), 1888; "How to Examine for Life Insurance," 1890; "Mother and Child" (with Dr. E. P. Davis), 1892; "A New Pronouncing Medical Dictionary" (with Henry Hamilton), 1892. He is editor of the *International Clinics*, and of the *Climatologist*. Probably his best known work is the "Cyclopedia of the Diseases of Children" (medical and surgical), which he originated and edited. This is considered a standard authority on these subjects. (Dr. Keating died November 17, 1893.)

KEATING, William V., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city April 4, 1823. His father, Baron John Keating, a knight of St. Louis, emigrated to this country from France, and was afterward married to a French lady. The subject of this sketch was graduated at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, in 1840; studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating M. D. in 1842. After receiving his medical degree he settled in Philadelphia, his native place, and has ever since remained there. He is a member of the College of Physicians, American Philosophical Society, Academy of Natural Sciences, and a member of the County Medical Society. He has been the American editor of "Ramsbotham's Midwifery" and "Churchill on Diseases of Women," and has always made a specialty of diseases of women. He first introduced the colpeurynter as an artificial bag of water in labor. For ten years he taught in a summer medical school; in 1860 was elected Professor of Obstetrics in the Jefferson Medical College in place of Dr. C. D. Meigs, but was compelled by the failure of his health to resign in a few months. He has also served for many years as physician to St. Joseph's Hospital and St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. For three years, from 1862, he was medical director of the United States Army Hospital at Broad and Cherry streets; previous to that he was connected with the staff of the Satterlee Hospital in Philadelphia. Dr. Keating has been one of the prominent physicians of Philadelphia for a half century.

KEEN, William W., of Philadelphia, was born in that city, January 19, 1837. He graduated successively from the Philadelphia High School, in 1853; Brown University, in 1859; and Jefferson Medical College, in 1862. In May, of the latter year, he entered the United States Army as acting assistant surgeon, serving until July, 1864. During this period he was in charge of the Ascension and Eighth Street General Hospitals, at Washington, and subsequently of the United States Army Hospital for Nervous Diseases, at Turner's lane, Philadelphia. From 1864 to 1866 he studied at leading medical schools in Europe, returning

in 1866 to America, and establishing himself in Philadelphia. He was appointed, immediately upon his return, lecturer upon Pathological Anatomy to Jefferson Medical College, a position that he held for many years. During the same period he conducted the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, lecturing upon anatomy and operative surgery to the largest private class ever assembled in this country. He has also lectured upon artistic anatomy, and was Professor of Artistic Anatomy at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. He is now Professor of Principles of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College. He is a member of the College of Physicians; of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Natural Sciences, and of the Pathological Society—of the last-named he served as secretary from 1869 to 1872. He was elected a trustee of Crozer Theological Seminary, in 1867, of Brown University, in 1873, and a manager of the American Baptist Publication Society in 1872. He has for several years been a contributor to the literature of his profession, writing extensively for medical periodicals, and also publishing a number of works. Among the latter may be instanced the following: "On Reflex Paralysis;" "Gun-shot Wounds and Other Injuries of Nerves;" "A Sketch of the Early History of Practical Anatomy;" "History of the Philadelphia School of Anatomy;" "The Surgical Results of Continued Fevers," and reprints, edited and enlarged, of Heath's "Practical Anatomy," and Flower's "Diagrams of the Nerves of the Human Body;" besides which he has edited "Gray's Anatomy," 1887, and other important works.

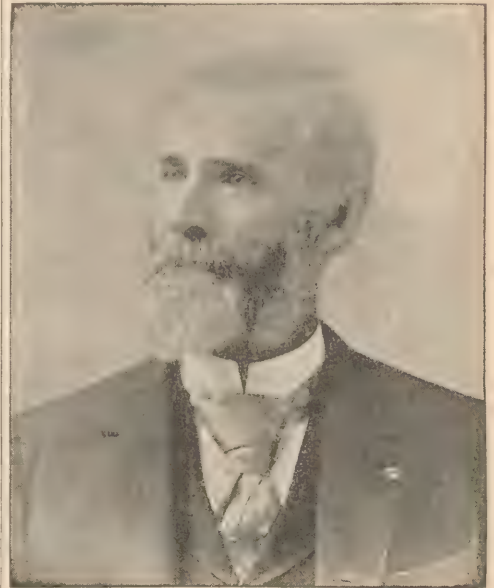
KEILLER, William, of Galveston, Texas, was born in Midlothian, Scotland, July 4, 1861. He was educated in Perth Academy, and afterwards in Edinburgh University, and studied medicine in that institution and the Edinburgh Medical School. While a student he obtained the senior silver medal for practical anatomy and was Pattison prize-man for the best mounted dissection. He was successively prosector, junior and finally second senior demonstrator of anatomy to Dr. Macdonald Brown, from whom he received his anatomical training. In July, 1888, he obtained the conjoined diploma of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, and of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and in July, 1890, was elected Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. He has been successively, demonstrator of pathology under Dr. Alex Bruce; House Surgeon at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, and Chloroformist to the Edinburgh Dental Hospital. He was assistant medical officer, and afterward physician for diseases of women to the Edinburgh Provident Dispensary. In 1890 he was appointed Lecturer on Anatomy in the Edinburgh Medical School and elected Fellow of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society. Dr. Keiller now holds the Professorship of anatomy in the Medical Department of the University of Texas.

KEMP, William M., of Baltimore, Md., was born in Frederick county, Md., February 21, 1814, and died September 6, 1886. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania M. D. in 1834, and located himself first in Frederick City, Md., and finally settled in Baltimore in 1839. He was a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and was its

vice-president; was President of the Board of Health of Baltimore from 1855 to 1861, and during the year first named repeatedly visited Norfolk, where the yellow fever was then raging. A careful study of this and comparison with the same visitation in Baltimore in 1819, led him to the conclusion that it was non-contagious. His associates in the board, Drs. Jacob W. Houck and Judson Gilman, concurring in this view, the board at once determined not to quarantine the vessels plying between Norfolk and Baltimore for transportation of passengers, thus affording refugees abundant opportunity to escape. The Bay line of steamers between Norfolk and Baltimore made their usual daily trips. A number of refugees were seized with the fever after their arrival in Baltimore, a large proportion of whom recovered. Although these persons sickened in different sections of the city, there was not one instance in which members of the families, physicians or nurses contracted the fever. There were no hasty burials of those who died. All the facts here unmistakably proved the non-contagiousness of the fever, and the action of the board of health throughout the season was accordant with this view. Baltimore was the only port in communication with Norfolk, where quarantine was not enforced. This solitary action of the board of health evoked much criticism at the time, and committees from several of the seaboard cities visited Baltimore, to confer with the board and to remonstrate against their proceedings. The board continued their arrangements throughout the epidemic, and the results demonstrated the correctness of their position. An extensive correspondence with boards of health in many of the cities revealed the fact, that the quarantine regulations in the different ports were not based on the same general principles, each port having its own special ideas, and the quarantine being managed according to the peculiar views of the locality. Hence arose the call for a general meeting of delegates from corporations, boards of health, merchants' exchanges, medical associations, and all bodies directly interested in the subject of quarantine laws and their proper execution. This meeting convened in Philadelphia in 1857 and became The National Quarantine and Sanitary Association," which held annual conventions until the year 1860, when the war occurred and prevented subsequent conventions. The association had held conventions in Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston, and gave to the public a great mass of valuable matter on the subject. Dr. Kemp was president of the second convention. He was the author of various articles in the medical and surgical journals throughout the country, also of a monograph entitled: "Obstetrical Notes Based on One Thousand Cases of Delivery." In 1883 he was elected President of the Baltimore Medical and Chirurgical Faculty. He continued to practice his profession until his death and was one of the oldest and most widely known physicians of Baltimore. His son, Dr. Wm. F. A. Kemp, is now one of the prominent physicians of that city.

KEMPER, G. W. H., of Muncie, Ind., was born in Rush county, that State, December 16, 1839. His parents, Arthur S. and Patience (Bryant) Kemper, were natives of Kentucky, and were of German descent. He received a

common school education, and worked for two years in a country printing office. At the age of twenty-one years he entered upon the study of medicine, in the office of the late J. W. Moodey, M. D., at Greensburg, Ind. He had read but a few weeks when the tocsin of war was sounded, and President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers. He enlisted and served as a private in Company B, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, during the three months' service. On September 25, 1861, he re-enlisted as hospital steward of the Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and served in that capacity until February 20, 1863, when he was promoted to assistant surgeon of the same regiment, a position he filled until the expiration of his term of enlistment, July 27, 1864, when he was discharged. During the winter of 1864-65, he attended a course of medical lectures at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and in the spring following, a second



G. W. H. Kemper.

course at the Long Island College Hospital, at Brooklyn, N. Y., where he graduated, in June, 1865. The same year he located in Muncie, where he has since been engaged in the general practice of medicine. He was coroner of Delaware county, Ind., from 1870 to 1875. He was appointed examining surgeon for pensions in May, 1872, and has served in that capacity for a period of nearly twenty years. He is a member of the Delaware County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In 1879, he was elected treasurer of the Indiana State Medical Society, and filled that position until 1886, when he was elected president of that society, and presided at the session of 1887. He has contributed more than fifty articles on medical subjects, among which may be named the following: "Operation for the Radical Cure of Varicocele;" "Exophthalmic Goitre;" "Retention in Utero of the Dead Fetus, Considered Particularly with Regard to

its Effects upon the Mother;" "A Case of Podelcoma"—the only case reported in the United States; "Affections of the Gall-bladder, Tending to Result in Cutaneous Biliary Fistula;" "Incarceration of the Placenta at Full Term;" "Ligation of the Femoral Artery;" "Primary Cancer of the Lung;" "A Case of Lodgment of a Breech-pin in the Brain—Removal on the Second Day—Recovery;" "A Study of the Subject of Spontaneous Rupture of the Membranes at Full Term of Gestation Preceding the Beginning of Labor;" "A Case of Painful Paraplegia;" "Antiseptics in Normal Labor;" "Synchronous, or Double Amputations;" and "One Thousand Cases of Labor and their Lessons."

KEYES, Edward L., of New York City, was born in Charleston, S. C., August 28, 1843. He is the son of Gen. Erasmus Darwin Keyes, of the United States Army. He was educated by private tutors at Taunton, Mass.; entered Yale in 1859, becoming a member of the principal class societies, and was graduated in 1863, taking the degrees then and later of A. B. and A. M. His degree of Doctor of Medicine was received from the medical department of the University of New York, in 1866. The following eighteen months were spent in Europe, where he continued his professional studies, mainly in the hospitals of Paris, paying especial attention to genito-urinary, venereal and skin diseases. In the latter part of 1867 he returned to America and established himself in New York City. In 1870 he became associated in practice with Prof. W. H. Van Buren. In 1871 he was appointed Lecturer on Dermatology and Instructor in Genito-Urinary Surgery in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and soon after held the professorship of these branches in that institution. His rise to prominence in the profession has been rapid and uninterrupted, and in his special field he stands foremost. He is, or has been, president of the New York Pathological Society, New York Dermatological, American Association of Neurology and Syphilology, and vice-president of the New York Academy of Medicine; is Consulting Surgeon to the Bellevue, Charity, Skin and Cancer, and Italian Hospitals, and Surgeon to St. Elizabeth Hospital. He has been an extensive writer of books and monographs on medical and surgical subjects, among which may be named "Syphilis of the Nervous System," 1870; "Galvano-Puncture of Abdominal Aneurism," 1871; "Tonic Treatment of Syphilis," 1877; "Genito-Urinary Surgery," 1874; "Effect of Mercury in Increasing the Number of Red Blood Cells;" the section on "Urinary Calculus," in Ashurst's Encyclopedia of Surgery, and numberless essays. So widely is Dr. Keyes known that he is constantly called to all parts of the country to operate or to consult.

KEYSER, Peter D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city February 8, 1835. His family is of German origin, and at the time of the Reformation its then representatives were among the first to accept the doctrines of Luther, in consequence whereof Leonard Keyser was publicly burned at the stake at Scharding, Bavaria, in August, 1527. The family then moved to Holland on account of the religious persecution; from whence Dirck Keyser emigrated to America in 1688, being one of the first settlers at Germantown, Philadelphia. Maternally Dr. Keyser is a descendant of Col.

J. Eyre, of Kensington, who commanded the Philadelphia artillery during the revolutionary war. After receiving a collegiate education in the Delaware College, which terminated in 1852, he studied chemistry for two years in the laboratory of Dr. F. A. Genth, in Philadelphia, publishing several analyses in the *American Journal of Sciences*, and which were subsequently incorporated into "Dana's Mineralogy." After this he went to Europe to pursue his professional studies in Germany, returning to America in 1858. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he entered the government service as captain in the Ninety-First Pennsylvania Regiment, and served in the Army of the Potomac in the Chickahominy campaign, until after the battle of Fair Oaks. His health being greatly impaired by wounds and sickness, he resigned his commission, and for purposes of recuperation and study again visited Europe. Entering the medical department of the University of Munich, and afterwards that of Jena, where he graduated M. D. in 1864, and after visiting the hospitals of Berlin, Paris, and London, returned to this country in the same year. He was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the United States service, and was detailed to the Cuyler Hospital at Germantown. In 1865 he resigned from the service in order to enter upon private practice, and that he might be enabled to fill the position of surgeon in charge of the Philadelphia Eye and Ear Hospital. This institution, incorporated in 1869 as the "Philadelphia Eye and Ear Infirmary," he had founded in 1864, having especially directed his studies toward ophthalmology while abroad. In 1868 he delivered a course of lectures to physicians upon the accommodation and refraction of the eye, and in 1870 delivered the first regular course of clinical lectures upon ophthalmology ever given in Philadelphia—a course continued in 1871–72. He was elected ophthalmic surgeon to the medical department of the Philadelphia German Society in 1870. Several other positions to which he was elected by prominent benevolent institutions, he was for want of time compelled to decline. He is at this date (1893) Dean and Professor of Ophthalmology in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, and has been surgeon to Wills' Eye Hospital for the past twenty years. He has contributed largely to professional periodicals, both in Europe and America; his most noteworthy papers being: "On Persistent Pupillary Membranes;" "On the Measurement of the Prominence of the Eye, with a New Instrument Therefor;" "Reports on Cataract Operations;" "On an Instrument for Measuring the Face and Nose for Fitting Spectacle Frames, and a New Scheme for Recording Cases of Refraction;" "Impairment of Vision the Result of Dental Irritation;" "On Air as an Anesthetic in Ophthalmology;" "On Sympathetic Ophthalmia;" "On Ametropia being a Cause of Blepharitis." He is a member of the Philadelphia County and Pennsylvania Medical Societies, of the American Medical Association, and of the International Ophthalmological Congress and of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

KIERNAN, James G., of Chicago, Ill., was born in New York City, June 18, 1852, of Celtic Irish, Lowland Scotch, and Northumbrian English descent. He was educated in

the public schools of New York, and received an academic education in the College of the City of New York. He graduated June 18, 1874, from the medical department of the University of New York. He practiced on Ward's Island, New York, from 1874 to 1878; in New York City from 1878 to 1881; in Cook county (Chicago), Ill., from 1881 to the present time. He has been Assistant Physician to the Ward's Island Insane Hospital and Superintendent of the Cook County Insane Hospital. His practice is limited to nervous and mental disease. He has conducted original researches and published valuable papers on the following subjects in the *American Journal of Insanity*, *Alienist and Neurologist*, *American Lancet*, *St. Louis Clinical Record*, and other leading medical journals of this country: "Katafonia," 1877; "Trophic Disturbances of the Insane," 1878; "Syphilis in Relation to Insanity," "Transitory Mania," "Paranoia," 1880; "Rheumatism and Insanity," "Lead-Poisoning and Insanity," 1881; "Simulation of Insanity by the Insane," "Scarlatina and Insanity," 1882; "Paretic Dementia," "Measles and Insanity," 1883; "Moral Insanity," "Epileptic Insanity," "Gynecology and Insanity," 1884; "Conium in Insanity," "Race and Insanity," 1886; "Genius and Insanity," 1887; "Cardiac Disease and Insanity," "Phthisis and Insanity," 1890; "Gout and Insanity," 1891; "Variola and Insanity," "Evolution of the Sexual Appetite," and "Art in the Insane," also "Congenital Opium Habit," 1892. He has been editorially connected with *Gaillard's Medical Journal*, the *Chicago Medical Review*, the *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, the *Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry*, and has been editor of the *Medical Standard* since its foundation.

KIMBALL, Gilman, of Lowell, Mass., was born at Hill (formerly New Chester), N. H., December 8, 1804, and died at his home in July, 1891. He was the oldest and most noted physician in the city of Lowell, having lived and practiced his profession there for over sixty years. He was educated at a private school, and graduated from the Medical School of Dartmouth College, in 1827. He began to practice in Chicopee, Mass., but removed to Lowell in 1830. Previous to his removal he visited Europe, and spent his time chiefly in Paris, attending the surgical clinics of Dupuytren, at Hotel Dieu, and of Boyer, at La Charité. During the sixty years of his practice he has performed all the operations naturally occurring in the line of surgery. As among the notable of these may be mentioned two of amputation at hip-joint, one of which was successful; ligation of the internal iliac artery, fatal the nineteenth day after secondary hemorrhage; of the external iliac, carotid and subclavian, all successful; he has performed 225 operations for ovariectomy, with sixty-nine per cent. of recoveries; extirpated the uterus in twelve cases, with five recoveries. He received honorary degree of M. D. from Williams College in 1837, and from Yale College in 1856; also honorary degree of A. M. from Dartmouth College in 1839. In 1832 he was elected a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and in 1877 member of the American Gynecological Society, and vice-president of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Of his contributions to medical literature the most important relate to gastrotomy, ovariectomy,

and uterine extirpation; cases illustrating certain points of practice in the first, and tending to release the operation from some of its most serious dangers; a case relating to the last-mentioned operation is notable as being, according to Koeberlé, of Strasbourg, the first on record where the operation was successfully performed upon a correctly established diagnosis; paper on the "Treatment of Uterine Fibroids by Electrolysis or Galvanism, and a paper on the "Extirpation of the Uterus," read before the American Medical Association in Chicago, June, 1877. In 1844 he was elected Professor of Surgery in the Vermont Medical College, Woodstock, and in 1845 in Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass. He subsequently resigned these professorships to take charge of the Lowell Hospital, an institution established by the proprietors of the various manufacturing corporations of Lowell for the benefit of their operatives. He served for four months under Gen. B. F. Butler, as brigade surgeon, at Annapolis and Fortress Monroe, at both places superintending the organization of the first military hospitals established for the benefit of the sick and wounded in the War of the Rebellion. It may be said of Dr. Kimball that he gained a world-wide reputation as a leader and discoverer in his special line of surgery; and that few men have retained their physical and mental vigor to such a remarkable degree. He continued practice up to a time far beyond that at which most men retire, and only then when forced to do so by the failing of his physical powers. He was devoted to his profession, and pursued the most delicate and difficult branches of it with a zeal and courage that have resulted in much permanent good for suffering humanity and his name will occupy a high niche in the temple of fame.

KINGSLEY, Byron Fillmore, of San Antonio, Texas, was born in Ripley, New York, July 11, 1852, of English and German descent. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, and at Coldwater, Michigan, where he studied medicine under the late Dr. C. S. Tucker. In 1871-72 he took the regular course in pharmacy at the University of Michigan. Here he also attended his first and second courses of lectures in medicine. He graduated at the Detroit Medical College in 1874 and later in the same year at the Long Island College Hospital. He then located in St. Louis, Mo., where he remained only a year when he removed to Carrollton, Ill.; here he soon became secretary of the Green County Medical Association and county physician. Desirous of a wider field, and being possessed of a somewhat adventurous spirit at that time, he removed to San Antonio, Texas, early in 1877, arriving on the first through passenger train to the latter place. In June, 1879, he was made an Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, by Surgeon-General Moore (retired) then medical director department of Texas. For the next four years he was stationed at different posts in Texas, Colorado, and the Indian Territory, returning to San Antonio in 1883. In 1885 was elected vice-president of the Western Texas Medical Association; in 1888 vice-president Texas State Medical Association; in 1891 president Western Texas Medical Association; in 1892 was appointed United States Pension Examiner. He is a member of the American Medical

Association and American Public Health Association. He has devoted special attention to diseases of chest, but in later years his practice has developed largely into surgical and gynecological. He has a private sanitarium in conjunction with his sister, Dr. Josephine Kingsley, for the accommodation of the latter class of patients. He was married to Miss Nellie A. Glennon, of Chicago, April 26, 1892.



Dr. J. Kingsley.

KINLOCK, Robert Alexander. of Charleston, S. C., was born in that city, February 20, 1826, and died there December 23, 1891. He was graduated at the College of Charleston in 1845. He was Professor of Surgery as well as dean of the faculty, in the South Carolina Medical College, and ex-president of the Medical Society of South Carolina, and was formerly vice-president of the American Medical Association and first surgeon to the Roper Hospital, on Queen street. He was a visitor to the Berlin Medical Conference, in 1890. He was at one time editor of the *Charleston Medical Journal*. During the war he served the Confederate forces as medical examiner, inspector of hospitals, and medical director of the Southeastern Department. He was a contributor to the local periodicals, and to the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, chiefly on surgical and epidemiological subjects. He was an associate member of the Philadelphia College of Physicians. It is said that he made the first resection of the knee-joint, for chronic disease in the United States, and the first to treat fractures of the lower jaw and other bones by wiring the fragments. He was also

credited with being the first surgeon that ever performed laparotomy for gunshot wound of the abdomen without a protrusion of the viscera. He invented an improved urethrotome and stricture dilator, also an intra-uterine stem pessary. By birth, Dr. Kinlock inherited both Scottish and Welsh traits; by education he was cosmopolitan, having, besides his training at home, and at the University of Pennsylvania, a considerable term of study in the hospitals of London, Edinburgh, and Paris; by his personal character and the fine temper of his intellect, he was worthy to be filed in the Bramin class, as it has been outlined by Dr. Holmes.

KINNEY, Augustus C., of Astoria, Ore., was born in Muscatine, Iowa, July 26, 1845. He is a son of Robert C. Kinney, of Oregon, formerly of St. Clair county, Ill. He was graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York City in 1870, and served as interne on the staff at the Charity Hospital for eighteen months. He practiced his profession at Portland, several years thereafter at Astoria, in his adopted State. He has paid particular attention to diseases of the lungs, and in the treatment of tuberculosis has originated an unusually successful treatment. He has served four years as State Health Officer, and is regarded as one of the leading physicians of Oregon.

KIRKBRIDE, Thomas S., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born near Morrisville, Bucks county, Pa., July 31, 1809, and died in the former city December 16, 1883. His ancestor, Joseph Kirkbride, came to this country from the parish of Kirkbride, county of Cumberland, England, with William Penn, being connected with the Society of Friends, as have been his descendants down to the present generation. He received his academical education at Trenton, N. J., and graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1832. In the following April he was appointed Resident Physician to the Friends' Asylum for the Insane, in which position he served for one year, when, in March, 1833, he was elected Resident Physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he remained two years, after which he engaged in private practice, settling in Philadelphia and pursuing his practice till December, 1840. In October of the latter year he was elected, without solicitation on his part, Physician-in-Chief and Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, a new institution, then nearly completed, and to which it was proposed to remove the insane from the old hospital at Eighth and Pine streets. The new hospital was opened on the first day of January, 1841, since which time he had the care and management of it until his death, the inmates having increased meanwhile. In 1854, the original building having become crowded, he recommended the erection of a new one on the grounds of the institution, and a complete separation of the sexes. He further recommended that the building proposed should be erected through an appeal to the public, which accordingly was made and with entire success, the building being completed wholly from private contributions, exceeding in the aggregate \$355,000. The new building was opened in 1859, and since that time the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane has consisted of two separate departments—one for men and one

for women—each having a capacity for 250 patients, and entirely distinct from each other in all their arrangements, though with the same physician-in-chief and the same board of managers. The success of this experiment has been complete, and has led to the adoption of the plan in other institutions. He was a member of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, of which he was one of the originators, and for eight years the president; the Philadelphia Medical Society, and the American Philological Society; a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and honorary member of the British Psychological Association, not to mention others at home and abroad. He has written a work on "The Construction, Organization and General Arrangements of Hospitals for the Insane," 1856, and one on "Rules for the Government of those Employed in the Care of the Insane," "An Appeal for the Insane," 1854; besides thirty six "Annual Reports" from the hospital, which are regarded as very valuable, and in which most subjects connected with the care of the insane are discussed. He has also contributed various articles and reviews to the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, the *American Journal of Insanity*, and other periodicals. While in private practice he was physician to numerous charitable institutions, including the House of Refuge, the Magdalen Asylum, and the Institution for the Blind, of which latter he was a manager from near the time of its first foundation. His son, Dr. Joseph I. Kirkbride, who survives him, is a prominent physician of Philadelphia.

KITCHEN, John M., of Indianapolis, Ind., was born in Piqua, Miami county, Ohio, July 12, 1826. He resolved early in life to study medicine, and after suitable instruction in the office of a local practitioner of good standing, attended lectures in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and the University Medical College, New York City, graduating in the latter institution in March, 1846. Commencing practice in Fort Wayne, Ind., he remained there until 1849, when he went to California as second doctor on an emigrant ship. Upon arriving, after a seven months' voyage around Cape Horn, at San Francisco, he immediately entered into practice, continuing until March, 1850, when he went on foot to the mining regions near the head waters of the Yuba river, and established a small hospital for miners; in this hospital he performed the duties of cook, nurse and physician. This experience afforded many valuable lessons in practical medicine, for the difficulty in procuring medical supplies frequently made it necessary to rely more on nature than art in the management of disease and the results often being unexpectedly favorable served to make a lasting impression. Finally, in 1851, Indianapolis was selected for a permanent location. In 1853 he was married to Mary F., daughter of John H. Bradley, Esq., of that city. For more than thirty years he has endeavored conscientiously to perform the duties required of a general practitioner of medicine and surgery, but not having a taste for writing, has only occasionally contributed brief articles for medical journals. He is a member of the Marion County Medical Society; of the Indiana State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association, and has also

at different times held the following positions: president of the board of trustees of the City Hospital; trustee of the Indiana Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; physician to the State Institution for the Blind; consulting physician to the City Hospital; consulting physician to the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; surgeon in charge of United States Army General Hospital, at Indianapolis, from 1861 to 1865; president of the Board of United States Examining Surgeons for Pensions, from 1886 to 1893; and is now, and has been for many years, medical examiner for many of the leading life insurance companies of this country. Having acquired a fortune by his professional skill, industry, and good business management, he has retired from general practice and confined himself of late years to office and consultation business and the enjoyment of that recreation and repose which his long and faithful devotion to his profession so justly entitles him.

KNIGHT, Frederick Irving, of Boston, Mass., was born in Newburyport, Mass., May 18, 1841. He graduated from Yale, in the class of 1862, and then began the study of medicine, which he continued until the spring of 1867, first at the United States Hospital, New Haven, then in the Harvard Medical School, where he received the degree of M. D., in 1866, and finally in New York City. For a year from April, 1865, he held the position of senior house physician at the Boston City Hospital. In the spring of 1867, he left New York to become associated in practice with Dr. Henry I. Bowditch, of Boston, with whom he was in partnership until 1879. Meanwhile he held appointments in the Boston Dispensary, in the Carney Hospital, and in the City Hospital. These he relinquished in the summer of 1872, to establish a special clinique of laryngology at the Massachusetts General Hospital. In 1871-72, Dr. Knight spent a year in Europe, studying in Vienna and Berlin. In May, 1872, he received the appointment of instructor in auscultation, percussion and laryngoscopy in Harvard University. He has always devoted considerable time to the medical school there, and in 1882 was appointed Assistant Professor of Laryngology, and in 1888 Clinical Professor. From 1880 till 1883, he was associate editor of *Archives of Laryngology*, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Dr. Knight is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; was president of the American Laryngological Association in 1882, and was president of the American Climatological Association, 1891; a national organization founded in 1883 for the study of climatology, hydrology, and diseases of respiratory and circulatory organs. He is also a member of the Boston Society for Medical Observation, and was president of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, from 1891 till 1893. He is consulting physician to the Massachusetts General Hospital, and has been a frequent contributor to medical journals of articles upon affections of the throat and chest, and upon climatology. Dr. Knight was married in Berlin, in 1872, to Louisa Armistead Appleton, formerly of Baltimore. A daughter (Theodora Irving) is their only child.

KNIGHT, James, of New York, was born at Taney Town, Frederick county, Md., February 14, 1810, and died in the former city October 24, 1887. He was the son of Samuel Knight,

a manufacturer of military arms, and employed by the United States government, who died at Richmond, Va., in 1809. His grand parents came from England in 1766. He was educated in the village school, and at St. Mary's College, South Mountain, Md., and graduated from the Washington Medical College, Baltimore, in March, 1832, having spent seven years in the Baltimore General Dispensary. Practicing in Baltimore for one year, and in Cincinnati, Ohio, for about nine months, he afterwards traveled in various parts of the United States for the improvement of his health, and finally settled in the city of New York, in December, 1835. He continued as a regular family practitioner till 1840, from which time, by the advice of his friend, Prof. Valentine Mott, he devoted special attention to orthopedic surgery, a branch of the profession to which he had given much study when in the Baltimore General Dispensary. In 1842, and up to 1844, he assisted in the orthopedic treatment of patients attending the public clinics in the medical department of the University of New York. His experience at those clinics impressed him so deeply with the necessity for a charitable institution to supply the wants of indigent patients that he made a strenuous, and eventually successful, effort to organize such an institution, the organization being consummated on April 13, 1863, and known as the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, he surrendering his private dwelling for a hospital. In 1870, however, the society completed a most capacious hospital of its own, and he was appointed physician in charge, and in which many thousand patients have been treated annually, almost all of them being supplied with surgical appliances free of expense. He was a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Maryland; the District Medical Society of Ohio; the County Medical Society of the City of New York; the Medical Journal Association of the City of New York; and Resident Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; a life-member of the New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, and also of the American Institute; an honorary member of the New York Horticultural Society; and a fellow of the Academy of Design. He published a work on "The Improvement of the Health of Children and Adults by Natural Means," 1868; and one entitled "Orthopedia; or, a Practical Treatise on the Aberrations of the Human Form," 1874; and "Static Electricity as a Therapeutic Agent," 1882.

KOLLOCK, Charles Wilson, of Charleston, S. C., was born in that State, April 29, 1857. His father is Cornelius Kollock, M. D., who is a native of South Carolina, and his mother, Mary Henrietta, second daughter of the late Charles B. Shaw, of Boston, Mass. He attended private schools in Cheraw until sixteen years of age, when he entered the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Va., and was graduated in the class of 1877. After reading medicine for a year in the office of his father, he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in March, 1881. In September, 1881, he was appointed one of the Resident Physicians in the Philadelphia (Blockley) Hospital, and served for one year in this institution. He next served six months in the

same capacity in the Children's Hospital, and for one year as Resident Surgeon in the Wills Eye Hospital, of Philadelphia. Dr. Kollock spent some time in Europe, and attended the eye clinics in London and Paris. In June, 1885, he settled permanently in Charleston, and has since confined his practice strictly to diseases of the eye and ear. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the American Ophthalmological Society, the South Carolina Medical Association, and one of the honorary chairmen of the Ophthalmological Section of the Pan-American Medical Congress for 1893. Dr. Kollock is Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Charleston City Hospital and Shirras Dispensary. Of late he has been giving considerable attention to the peculiarities and diseases of the eye of the negro.



J. Kornitzer

KORNITZER, Joseph, of Socorro, New Mexico, was born in Vagh-Ujhely, Hungary, where his father, Philip, an immigrant from Moravia, held the position of council clerk. After a six-years' gymnasial course at Trencheny and Buda-Pesth, Hungary, and a two-years' course of philosophy at the University of Vienna, Austria, he entered upon his medical studies in the "Josephinum," an institution for the education of army surgeons, in Vienna. At the outbreak of the Hungarian Revolution, in 1848, he shouldered the rifle, to serve as a private in the Hungarian army. After its surrender (Vilagos, August 13, 1849) to the Russian auxiliaries, sent to the rescue of Austria's throne, he fled, first home to see his old father, and then to different places in Hungary, where, unknown and unmolested, he for several years was teaching school and applying

himself hard to the studies of anatomy, and physiology, until a general amnesty, granted to the rebels by the Emperor Francis Joseph, made it possible for him to resume his medical studies at the University of Vienna, from where he also graduated in 1866. In July of the same year, during the Austro-Prussian War, he was commissioned surgeon-in-chief to a ward of a hospital established at Klosterneuburg, near Vienna, for the reception of the wounded in battle. Soon, however, a raging cholera epidemic prevailing in Moravia, then densely occupied by the Prussian army, induced him to go there in order to try (*i. e.*, to originate) the then novel hypodermic treatment in this disease. A detailed description of this fact he recently contributed to *Merck's Bulletin* (October, 1892). In 1868 he came to this country and opened practice in New York City. Anxious to acquire a home of his own, he removed (1873) to Topeka, Kan. During his stay there, in February, 1880, he went to Cincinnati, O., where he intended to publish a work on the pathology and abortive treatment of the zymotic and inflammatory diseases. A lecture on this object, delivered before the Academy of Medicine of that city, and subsequently published in a pamphlet, was received with applause and favorably commented upon. A few articles, soon to appear in *Merck's Bulletin*, on the same object will lay before the profession some really original therapeutical ideas, which, if widely adopted, are destined to divest the eruptive diseases (scarlet fever, variola, diphtheria, erysipelas, etc.) of the largest part of their horrors. When in full train, writing up his intended work, he was called away from Cincinnati to the bedside of his wife, whose health, for quite a while, had been failing. For this reason, too, in February, 1882, he removed to Socorro, New Mexico, his present abode, which is one of remarkable climatic salubrity. For the last twelve years he made tuberculosis his special study. The result thereof he has recently contributed in concise articles to the periodical above mentioned, which are sure to prove a highly valuable contribution to our noble art and should command the general attention of the profession. Whatever Dr. Kornitzer wrote, makes the impression of *science applied*. *Non multa, sed multum*.

KUHN, Adam, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Germantown, Pa., November 28, 1741, and died July 5, 1817. His father was a native of Swabia, a physician by profession, and a man of bright parts and liberal education. Having removed to Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, where he became a magistrate, "he was deeply interested in the promotion of classical learning amongst the youth of that place, and for this end procured the erection of a school-house, in which the Greek and Latin languages were taught by the best qualified masters." Under such auspices Dr. Kuhn received his elementary education, and commenced his medical studies with the advantage of parental direction. In 1761, Dr. Kuhn went to Europe, and, deviating thus far from the course pursued by his colleagues, resorted to Sweden for instruction in botany and materia medica, at the hands of Linneus, then at the height of his renown. He subsequently went to Edinburgh, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from that university, in 1767. The thesis, published by him on that occasion, "*De Lava-*

tione Frigida," was dedicated to his friend and instructor, Linneus. The letters of that eminent naturalist to the father of Dr. Kuhn, evince the deep interest he took in the son, and the particular estimation he had conceived of his abilities. On his return from Europe he settled in Philadelphia and practiced medicine. In January, 1768, he was appointed the Professor of Materia Medica and Botany in the College of Philadelphia, and in November, 1789, he became the Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. He also held the chair of the Practice of Medicine, from the date of the union of the college and the university, in January, 1792, till 1797. He was a physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital from May, 1775, till January, 1798, and was president of the College of Physicians from July, 1808, until his death.

LACKERSTEEN, Mark Henry, of Chicago, Ill., was born in London in 1835. His early education was conducted chiefly in St. Andrews, Scotland, where he received the elements of a sound classical training, and the foundation of a thorough knowledge in the physical sciences under the teaching of Sir David Brewster. After a short stay at King's College, London, and a course in the Royal School of Mines, he entered the University of Cambridge and graduated in 1854. In the same year he commenced his medical studies in King's College and University College, London, and obtained honors in chemistry, physiology, zoology and medicine. He passed the examination of membership of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1857, and graduated M. D. in St. Andrew's University in 1858. Through the recommendation of Faraday he was elected to a life fellowship of the Chemical Society, and Bentley and Rhymer Jones proposed and seconded his election to a life fellowship of the Linnean Society. He then visited the schools in Paris, Berlin and Vienna, in order to study the methods then in vogue on the continent, and on his return to England successfully competed for an assistant surgeoncy in the Bengal Army Medical Department for service during the mutiny. He served in Lucknow to the end of 1859, and on the establishment of peace was placed in charge of a hospital for diseases of women and children, and in 1861 was appointed Superintendent of the Central Asylum and Hospital for Nervous Diseases in the Punjaub. In 1865 Dr. Lackersteens was selected by the imperial government for special duty in connection with the sanitation of the province, under the administration of Lord Lawrence. Dr. Lackersteens received the special thanks of the government for his official reports of three epidemics of Asiatic cholera; for reports on the etiology and treatment of the Delhi sore or Aleppo boil; for a series of chemical analyses of the potable well waters of the north western provinces; for the report on the causes and prevention of the immense mortality among the prisoners in the jails of Punjaub; for a report on the Indian methods of treating the bites of rabid animals; for a summary of Hindoo medicine, with an account of the indigenous materia medica; for statistical and tabulated reports of the outbreak of fever and cholera in relation to meteorological conditions, and produced by unwholesome and improperly prepared food and impure drinking water; and for the treatment of insolation and

heat apoplexy. Dr. Lackersteen obtained high proficiency certificates from the Fort William College in Calcutta for successfully passing examinations in the Sanscrit, Persian, Hindostani and Bengali languages. Close application to his duties in a very trying climate gradually broke down the Doctor's health, and he was obliged to return to England on sick leave in 1867. His services seem to have been well appreciated by the government, for during his prolonged absence from duty, extending over a period of five years, he was allowed the full pay and allowances of his special appointment in India. During his medical furlough he took special courses in the Royal School of Mines in chemistry under Frankland, and in biology under Huxley, and passed his examination for membership of the Royal College of Physicians of London, which made him eligible to hospital and college appointments and to consulting practice in London. He was soon elected attending physician to St. George's and St. James' Infirmary, and in 1875 he retired from the army medical service with the rank of surgeon major. In 1877 Dr. Lackersteen married Edith Trimmer, the only daughter of Captain J. Trimmer, of the British Army, and a cousin of Ed Trimmer, the secretary to the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and took up a chamber and consulting practice in London. In 1880, by representations made to him he was induced to sail for America, a step he has never regretted. The scientific work he was supposed to undertake proving a myth, he settled down to professional practice in Chicago, where he has established a respectable office and consulting business. He was one of the founders of the Polyclinic, and subsequently of the Post Graduate School of that city in which he holds the chair of general and clinical medicine.

LAGORIO, Antonio, of Chicago, Ill., was born in that city, March 6, 1857. At the age of six years he was taken by his parents to Italy for an education, and was placed in school at Chiavari, province of Genoa, when, having completed his studies in the gymnasium, and mastered the modern languages, he returned to Chicago, and immediately entered Rush College, graduating with honor from this institution in the spring of 1879. Desirous of acquiring a deeper knowledge of bacteriology, pathology, and particularly nervous diseases, he again returned to Europe, in 1884. The cliniques of Paris, Rome, Genoa, and Pavia were all visited in turn for a period of nearly five years. It was during this time that L. Pasteur had made known his discovery on the preventive treatment of hydrophobia, and this meeting with his views, and being directly in line with his studies, Dr. Lagorio decided at once to devote his attention to it. To this end he was admitted, and attended for several months the Pasteur Institute at Milan, and mastered all the delicate maneuvers required in the preparation, propagation, and attenuation of the rabic virus to be applied to the treatment of man. At the termination of these important studies he returned to Chicago and founded the Chicago Pasteur Institute, the only one in the West, and which has achieved marvelous results. At this time of writing, nearly three hundred cases have been treated without a single failure. During the past two years Dr. Lagorio has devoted considerable time to the study of epilepsy, and has applied recently

a modified form of Pasteur inoculations for its treatment, with encouraging results. While abroad Dr. Lagorio took part in the meeting of the Italian Medical Association, held at Pavia, in 1887. He was also special correspondent of the *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*. His correspondences were many, highly scientific, and read with interest. He



A. Lagorio

is a member of the Chicago Medical Society; Fellow of the Academy of Medicine, and other scientific societies; and lecturer on hydrophobia and the Pasteur system, in Rush Medical College. He is married, and the happy father of three children, to whom he is affectionately attached.

LAIDLEY, Leonidas H., of St. Louis, Mo., was born September 20, 1844, in Carmichaels, Pa., a village situated in the beautiful valley of the Monongahela river. His father, Dr. Thomas H. Laidley, a medical gentleman in his days known as an able physician and respected as a worthy citizen, reared twelve children, the subject of this sketch being the tenth child. His mother was Sarah Barclay, daughter of the honorable Hugh Barclay, of Pennsylvania, a well known gentleman in the halls of the legislature of that State. Reared in a medical atmosphere he was early taught to revere the medical men of that day which gave him a desire to enter the profession honored by his father and so kindly regarded by him. As early as at the age of ten years he was placed in the flourishing institution, Greene Academy, located at his native place. His education was directed with a view to entering the medical profession. He continued in school, spending his leisure moments in his father's office, until the year 1866, when he en-

tered the Cleveland Medical College. The following year he entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Pa., attending the hospitals of that medical center and enjoying the teaching of the most noted medical faculty of that day, including Professors Dunglison, Gross and Pancost, who have made a brilliant history for medicine in America. Graduating from that institution in the spring of 1868, he entered into active practice with his father and brother (Dr. Jno. B. Laidley). Owing to the limited field for study in that community, he went to New York, where he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College; there he took a higher and more thorough course, and graduated with distinguished honors in that institution in 1872. He immediately returned home, and not finding a sufficiently large field for a successful and extensive practice, made known his intentions to locate in the city of St. Louis, where he established himself in the spring of 1872. Unaided, in a strange city, but with an honest purpose in view he began his career in the practice of medicine, meeting with the usual success and that just reward which is assured to those who will pay the price—"labor"—actuated by right principles. In 1880 he married Miss Elizabeth Latta, daughter of William Latta, Esq., of Lancaster, O. Two bright children are the result of this union. Early in his career he showed a decided love for the humanitarian side of his profession, organizing, in company with a few others, the "Young Men's Christian Association" in St. Louis, giving especial attention to the sick applying for aid to that institution. His work grew in such proportions that a free dispensary was organized, which was the nucleus of the Protestant Hospital Association, giving to that city one of the most prominent institutions of its kind. As a teacher of medicine, he was early called to fill the Chair of Anatomy and Chemistry in the Western Dental College, of his adopted city. He continued in that position until two years later, when, on the organization of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of St. Louis, he was called to the Chair of Surgical Diseases of Women. After five years of successful work he resigned, with eight of his colleagues. Having attained reputation as a teacher, he was, on the organization of the Beaumont Hospital Medical College, again called to the chair of Surgical Diseases of Women in that institution, which position he still holds. Dr. Laidley is also surgeon to the Protestant Hospital, and consultant to the Female Hospital of St. Louis. As a writer, he has confined his work to the reports of his cases, which have been large in number, especially in the field of surgery, to which branch the doctor has given his untiring attention. He has been identified with the profession as a member of the American Medical Association, medical societies of Pennsylvania and Missouri, and the St. Louis Medical Society, in which he has held offices at various times. In 1883, he went as a delegate to the British Medical Association, held at Liverpool. During the same year he also visited the hospitals at Edinburgh, London, and Paris.

LANGDON, Frank Warren, of Cincinnati, O., was born in that city December 16, 1851. He is descended from one of the pioneer families of America, the earliest representatives of which, Philip Langdon and two brothers, hav-

ing landed at Boston from Yorkshire, England, in 1640. Three generations of the family were soldiers in the Revolution, namely: Philip's son, Paul, his grandson, John, and great-grandson, John W. His paternal grandfather, Elam P. Langdon, settled in Cincinnati in 1806, and was one of the leading citizens of the future great city. His paternal grandmother was Ann Cromwell, daughter of a New York ship-builder, a direct descendant of Oliver Cromwell, the Protector. His maternal grandfather, B. P. Aydelotte, M. D., D. D., was of Swedish descent, and one of the prominent educators and divines of Cincinnati in early days. Dr. Langdon was educated at the Cincinnati public schools and by private tutor, and pursued the study of medicine under the late Dr. Wm. Clendenin, of Cincinnati, graduating in 1881 at the Miami Medical College. After a year's service at the Cincinnati Hospital as Resident Physician, he located in Cincinnati for practice, and was at once offered the position of Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy at his *Alma Mater*. He has successively occupied the positions of Demonstrator of Anatomy, Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, and of Clinical Medicine, and at present occupies the Chair of Surgical Anatomy in the same institution. He has also been Curator and Microscopist to the Cincinnati Hospital, Acting Pathologist to the same, 1882, and Physician and Surgeon to the Home for Incurables, 1891-92. He has been a contributor to current zoological literature, especially in the departments of anthropology and ornithology, and, in recognition of work in these branches of science, was elected, in 1882, a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; also to membership in the American Ornithologists' Union, the Boston Zoological Society, the Linnean Society of New York, the Association of American Anatomists and the Cincinnati Society of Natural History. In 1891 he was elected president of the Cincinnati Medical Society, and is also a member of the Academy of Medicine of Cincinnati, the Walnut Hills Medical Society and the Society of Ex-Internes of the Cincinnati Hospital. In 1892 he visited the medical schools and hospitals of London, Glasgow, Hamburg, Berlin, Munich, Vienna and Paris, devoting his time chiefly to surgical studies. Dr. Langdon has been a contributor to current medical literature, among his more important writings being that on "The Surgical Anatomy of the Brain," wherein an original system of localizing brain areas by external guides is presented as simpler and more exact than the methods heretofore in use. (See *Cincinnati Medical Journal*, April, 1891.) He was also the first to advocate the treatment of intestinal (fecal) obstruction with large doses (three to four ounces), frequently repeated, of warm olive oil, which method has found much favor with the profession. He also devised (in 1890) a special colon tube, adapted to irrigation of the entire colon for various purposes, which has been appreciated and is in extensive use by the profession. (See *Cincinnati Lancet-Clinic*, April 4 and 11, 1891.) In 1891 (*New York Medical Record*, August 15) he revived the view (rejected by most modern anatomists) that the arachnoid of the brain was a double sac, and demonstrated the same by dissections and diagrams; also pointing out the existence

of two undescribed foramina by which the arachnoid cavity communicated with the sub-arachnoid space. A paper on the use of "Benzine as a Parasiticide" and cleanser of surgical areas and instruments has also attracted favorable comment, *Cincinnati Lancet-Clinic*, 1891.



John A. Larrabee

LARRABEE, John Albert, of Louisville, Ky., was born at Little Falls, Gorham, Maine, May 17, 1840. He is a descendant of an old and distinguished French family. The Larrabees trace their advent into this country to the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in the year 1685, when four hundred thousand Protestants, called Huguenots, quitted France and sought homes in other countries, and is a son of John Rogers Larrabee, who was a prominent manufacturer of cotton fabrics, and a descendant of John Rogers, the martyr. He received his academic education at Gorham, Bethel Hill and Brunswick academies. He graduated with honor at the Maine Medical School of Bowdoin College in 1864. In the late Civil War he served first as medical cadet, entering the United States Army by examination, and reported for duty under orders of the Secretary of War at Louisville, Ky.; afterwards as acting assistant surgeon, serving on land and sea in the department of Virginia, at Fortress Monroe and at Louisville, Ky. While still in the United States service he was married, March 30, 1865, to Miss Hattie Bulkley, a daughter of William H. Bulkley, of Louisville. The Bulkley family traces its origin back to William the Conqueror, 1066. The Larrabee and Bulkley arms adorn Dr. Larrabee's residence in the Highlands. On retiring from the army Dr. Larrabee located in Louisville, and soon became an earnest worker in medical societies. He was one of the founders of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, of which he has been both a secretary and presi-

dent. He was for several years secretary of the Kentucky State Medical Society; a member of the International Congress meeting at Philadelphia in 1876; also a member of the Ninth Congress of 1887. He was in attendance as delegate to the meeting of the International Medical Congress, Berlin, 1890. As a medical writer he has contributed largely to the medical journals of the day. Conspicuous among his contributions are: "Summer Complaints of Children;" "Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis;" "Ricketts;" "Scarlet Fever;" "Chorea Rheumatism" and "Infantile Therapeutics." His specialty is children's diseases. He was elected to the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics and Clinical Lecturer on Diseases of Children in the Hospital College of Medicine in 1874. He has filled the chair of practice and is at this time Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children in that institution. He has been appointed honorary chairman of the section on therapeutics in the Pan-American Congress, Washington, D. C., September, 1893.

LEALE, Charles Augustus, of New York, was born in that city, March 26, 1842. He is the son of Captain William Pickett Leale and Anna Maria (Burr) Leale, both of English ancestry. His father, a courageous and noble man, was drowned at the age of twenty-three, leaving his young mother a widow eighteen years of age, with this only surviving child. His mother was a handsome, highly educated lady, who taught her son his first lessons in the classics and botany. His grandfather was an accomplished gentleman of means, and was among the few in the United States to attain to the thirty-third degree in Free Masonry. He was noted for his liberality, and during the great famine in Ireland shipped a cargo of cereals at his own expense to that country. Dr. Leale, after careful preparation, at fourteen years of age, began the study of anatomy, physiology, materia medica and chemistry, and at eighteen years he matriculated as a medical student, and after receiving a practical analytical and university course, became a private pupil of Professor Frank H. Hamilton, at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and daily attended the large surgical clinics in New York City. Subsequently, after an examination before the United States Army Medical Board in New York City, he was selected and appointed Medical Cadet, United States Army. In September, 1864, "for zeal, intelligence, professional devotion and success," the surgeon-general transferred him to New York, where he received special instruction in diseases of the heart and lungs, from Dr. Austin Flint, Sr., and in gunshot wounds and surgery, from Dr. Frank H. Hamilton. In February, 1865, he received the degree of M. D. from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was immediately invited to appear before the Army Medical Board of Examiners, at Washington, D. C., where, after a competitive test of seven days, he was chosen and commissioned by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, Assistant-Surgeon United States Volunteers, and at once assigned to duty at United States Army General Hospital, Armory Square, Washington, D. C., where he had a practical experience among a large number of severely wounded soldiers, and performed many important surgical operations. He had not been on duty a month before he was made

executive officer of that large and important army hospital, a position he retained until its final closure at the end of the war. He was then twenty-three years of age. Thus, as events proved, Dr. Leale, from early youth, had been prepared for the skillful, efficient, courageous and important part in which he was soon destined to be a participant, whereby a President's death was for hours averted, and the country given time during the following day of suspense to preserve its continuity at the most critical period of its existence, enabling President Lincoln's son to see his father alive, and the Cabinet to assemble for deliberate counsel. When President Lincoln was assassinated, April 14, 1865, Dr. Leale was the first surgeon to reach him, and, at the request of Mrs. Lincoln, took charge of the President. He found him crouched down in a sitting pos-



Charles A. Leale.

ture, with his head held up in a large arm chair. He was in profound collapse and pulseless at the wrist, and apparently dead. Dr. Leale immediately stretched him out upon the floor, which relieved the heart failure and caused pulsation to be resumed. He then made a careful examination, and discovered and stated while in the theater that recovery, even to consciousness, was impossible, and the wound through the brain was positively fatal. The doctor removed the coagula from the opening to the brain, and thereby relieved brain pressure and paralysis. It was the diagnosis and prognosis of Dr. Leale that was first telegraphed over the world informing it of the sad event. Without an instant's delay Dr. Leale resorted to forced respiration, and prevented two modes of death that appeared to be immediately inevitable, viz: Death from asthenia, or death by apnoea. Through Dr. Leale's prompt efforts, the life of the President was undoubtedly prolonged for over nine hours, as nothing more than what he had directed was

done until death. At Dr. Leale's suggestion, and under his directions, the dying President was removed to the nearest available house, where he then placed him in the position and upon the bed on which he died, again and again removed the coagula from the opening to the brain, wrapped him in warm blankets, and applied sinapisms and artificial heat. After Dr. Leale had done all that was imperatively needed, he sent for the Surgeon-General and the President's family physician and his clergyman. Dr. Leale remained at his bedside until he breathed his last, and at the moment of dissolution he held the martyr's right hand. At the obsequies, as one of the attending surgeons, Dr. Leale occupied the carriage immediately preceding the catafalque, and remained at the side of the body at the White House and in the rotunda of the Capitol until the end of the funeral services at Washington. The painting of the "Death of President Lincoln," by Littlefield, represents Dr. Leale as he stood at the right of the President during that entire night. A brief record of his services at this time was printed in the official reports of the Surgeon-General to the Government in the Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion. While on duty at Washington, Dr. Leale successfully performed an operation on the son-in-law of Governor Fenton, which so pleased the Governor that he personally sought an introduction, and asked if there was anything within the gift of his State that he could offer. The Governor was sincerely thanked by the young surgeon, who replied in the negative, as it might interfere with his mission in life. The mission referred to was that of physician and philanthropist which has been of incalculable benefit to his afflicted fellow creatures. Dr. Leale remained on duty as Executive Officer of Armory Square Hospital until it closed, then was directed to inspect the old military hospitals of the Northern Defenses of Washington, which were saturated with the most malignant septic germs from the thousands of wounded and dying soldiers during the entire war, when, from long exposure to disease, having contracted a severe illness, he was honorably mustered out on January 20, 1866; he subsequently received a brevet commission as Captain United States Volunteers. While still suffering from sickness, he learned that the Asiatic cholera was rapidly spreading through Europe, and that it threatened to reach America. He rose from his sick bed, and in March, 1866, started for Europe, visiting the principal hospitals in England and France. On his return to London, he found that the epidemic had developed in a fatal form in Liverpool, where thousands of emigrants were in transit for America. After receiving an appointment and authority from the British Government, he examined over one thousand of these people who were about to embark for the United States, and rejected all who showed any symptoms of the disease. Through his efforts the spread of the pestilence on the Atlantic Ocean and to America was to a great extent arrested. On May 2, 1866, at a time when Asiatic cholera was most fatal on the ocean, he left Liverpool as surgeon to the Harvest Queen, with 1,003 human beings on board, 836 being steerage passengers. He had completely stamped out on his ship all traces of cholera at Liverpool, but had many hundred cases of lesser troubles, among which

an epidemic of measles arose. After a most tempestuous voyage of thirty-three days, he reached New York, having lost only five of the most feeble ones during the voyage. The *Harvest Queen*, on a later voyage, was lost at sea, not one of her crew or passengers surviving. On the same day, May 2, the *Helvetia* left Liverpool, and in consequence of the rapidly increasing fatality of cholera, she returned to England, after having lost her surgeon and forty of her passengers. On his return home he volunteered to attend those afflicted with the disease in his own district. He labored day and night, and was instrumental in saving many lives. He subsequently published the results of his experience for the benefit of other physicians. In 1866 he married Miss Rebecca Medwin Copcutt, and, with their six children, have a happy American home. From 1866 to 1871 he was physician in charge of the Children's Class at the North-western Dispensary, New York City, and there gratuitously treated over five thousand sick poor children. For the past six years he has devoted his summer vacations to ameliorating the conditions of the exhausted poor mothers having sick children crowded together in New York City, and also the work before being made president, as chairman of the committee of the Sea-Side Hospitals for Children of the St. John's Guild, a unique charitable institution; that during the past twenty-four years has cared for several hundred thousand of the poor weary mothers and their sick children, found by the physicians of New York City, in their visits to the abodes of misery. Dr. Leale is connected, officially and otherwise, with many of the medical and benevolent institutions of New York City; is a member of the board of managers of the New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, and is a Companion of the first class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He has been a frequent contributor to medical literature, and is a member of the most important medical and surgical associations of the United States, and actively participated in the discussions of the International Medical Congress, in London, in 1881. For more than twenty-six years of his medical career, Dr. Leale has had a large private practice among the prominent families of New York City. He was one of the original organizers of his College Alumni Association, and was its first chairman. In 1875, he was chosen president of the Alumni Association of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and in 1886 re-elected for a second term president of the New York County Medical Association. Dr. Leale's most important lectures and writings have been upon the surgery of children, and the surgery of the thorax and lungs. On his retiring from office, the following resolution, offered by Dr. P. B. Porter, in executive session of the New York County Medical Association, and seconded by the late Dr. Isaac E. Taylor, was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That the special thanks of this association are due to the retiring president, Dr. Charles A. Leale, for the able and courteous manner in which he has presided over its deliberations during the past two years; for the high standard which he has maintained in its scientific proceedings, and for his unremitting labors in furtherance of the general welfare."

LEAMING, James Roseburgh, of New York City, was born in Groveland, Livingston county, N. Y., February 25, 1820, and died December 5, 1892. His father's ancestors came to this country from England in 1663, and settled in Southampton, L. I. His mother's family came from the north of Ireland, or Scotland, in 1730, and his maternal great-grandfather, Rev. John Roseburgh was chaplain of Pennsylvania militia from Allen township during the Revolution, and was killed at Trenton in 1777. Dr. Leaming was educated at Temple Hill Academy, Genesee, N. Y., and graduated in medicine from the medical department of the University of the City of New York in March, 1849, settling immediately after in New York. He was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; the New York County Medical Society; Pathological Society; Medical Journal Association; and other local societies; also member of the New York State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He was author of "Cardiac Murmurs," "Respiratory Murmurs," 1872; "Plastic Exudation within the Plura, Dry Pleurisy," 1873; "Hæmoptysis," 1874; "Disturbed Action and Functional Murmurs of the Heart," and "Fibroid Phthisis," read before the New York Academy of Medicine, 1876. He held the position of visiting physician to the Northern Dispensary for seven years, and was afterwards attending physician on chest diseases at Demilt Dispensary nine years; for more than ten years visiting physician to St. Luke's Hospital, New York; and consulting physician to House of Rest for Consumptives, Tremont, N. Y. He was Professor of Practice of Medicine for three years in the Woman's Medical College of the New York Dispensary for Women and Children, and was afterward emeritus professor of the same.

LE CONTE, Joseph, of Berkeley, Cal., was born February 26, 1823, in Liberty county, Ga., his father being Lewis Le Conte, a descendant of Wm. Le Conte, a Huguenot, who left Rouen on the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685, going to Martinique, and subsequently settling on Staten Island, N. Y. After receiving a preliminary training in the schools of his native county, the subject of this sketch was educated in Franklin College, University of Georgia, from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1841, and that of A. M. four years later. He obtained the degree of M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1845. After practicing his profession for three years at Macon, Ga., he became a student in organic science and geology under Prof. Agassiz in 1850, since which time he has been a professor of these sciences. He has served as Professor of Geology and Natural History in the University of Georgia, from 1852 till 1857; Professor of Geology and Chemistry, and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical Department of the University of South Carolina from 1857 till 1869. During the late Civil War he served as chemist of the Confederate laboratory for the manufacture of medicines, 1862-63, and as chemist of the nitre and mining bureau, 1864-65. Since 1869 he has been Professor of Geology and Natural History in the University of California. He is a member of numerous medical societies including the State Medical Society of South Carolina and of California.

He is also a Fellow of the American Philosophical Society; and member of the California Academy of Science; National Academy of Science; American Academy of Science and Arts (Boston), and the New York Academy of Science. He is the author of many papers of interest, among which are those "On Science of Medicine and the Causes which have Retarded its Progress," 1850; "Law of Sexes, Review of M. Thury," 1866; "Correlation of Physical, Chemical and Vital Forces," 1873; "A Volume on Science and Religion," 1874; "Relation of Instinct to Intelligence," and a series of articles on "Binocular Vision," 1875; also "Formation of Mountain Chains and the Ancient Glaciers of the Sierra," 1876; "Glycogenic Function of the Liver," 1879; "Ptomaines, and Leucomaines and their Relation to Disease," 1889.

LEE, Charles Carroll, of New York, was born in Philadelphia, March 24, 1838. He was educated at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., and graduated thence in 1856. He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and received his medical degree from that institution in 1859. After graduating he served as House Physician and Surgeon in the Wills' Hospital, Blockley Hospital and the Pennsylvania Hospital successively; and after leaving the latter he entered the United States Army and served as assistant during the War of the Rebellion. In 1867 he was sent to New York as a member of a medical examining board for the army, and after the termination of this service, resigning his commission, he settled immediately in New York in general practice. He is a member of the New York County Medical Society, of the Academy of Medicine, and of the Pathological Society of New York; of the Medical Journal Association and Obstetrical Society. His contributions to medical literature have been on "Gynecology," "Syphilis," "Lithotomy," and other important subjects. He has served as Surgeon of the Charity Hospital; Physician to the New York Foundling Asylum; Assistant Surgeon of Woman's Hospital; and Physician of the Medical Aid Association. In November, 1863, he married Helen Parrish, daughter of the late Dr. Isaac Parrish, of Philadelphia. (Dr. Lee died May 10, 1893.)

LEFFERTS, George M., of New York, was born in that city, February 24, 1846. He was educated at the College of the City of New York, received the honorary degree of A. M. from Dickinson College in 1869, and M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in March, 1870. He settled in that metropolis, making diseases of the throat and chest a specialty. In July, 1874, he performed the operation of sub-hyoidean laryngotomy—the first and only time it had been accomplished in this country, and the sixth time it had ever been performed. He has been Clinical Professor of Laryngoscopy and Diseases of the Throat to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York; Laryngoscopic Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital; Surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and the Demilt Dispensary (throat departments); and chief of clinic to Prof. Karl Störk, in the Imperial University of Vienna. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the Medical Journal Association, of which he was corresponding secretary in 1875, trustee in 1876; and president of the Laryngological Society in 1876. He has contributed largely

to medical journals, among his contributions being one "On a New Instrument for the Insufflation of Powders in the Larynx," 1873; "Treatment of two cases of Fibroid Growths by Excision and Evulsion upon the Vocal Cords," "Removal of a Brass Ring, which had lodged in the Larynx, by Sub-Hyoidean Laryngotomy," 1874; "Intra-Laryngeal Growth treated by Excision," 1875; "Prolapse of both Ventricles of Larynx, their removal by Thyrotomy," 1876; "Modern Methods of Examining Air Passages," Seguin's American Clinical Lectures. He has also translated "Fränkel on the General Diagnosis of Diseases of the Nose, Pharynx and Larynx;" in "Ziemssen's Cyclopaedia of the Practice of Medicine. Besides the above he has conducted the quarterly reports of laryngoscopy in the *New York Medical Journal* and the semi-annual reports on syphilis of the mouth, throat, and larynx, in the *Archives of Dermatology*. Dr. Lefferts is widely known as one of the most accomplished and successful laryngologists of this country.

LEIDY, Joseph, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city, September 9, 1823, and died there April 30, 1891. His ancestors were of German descent, and he was destined by his parents to be an artist; but an early fondness for botany and mineralogy led to the pursuit of a different avocation. His leisure hours in early life were passed in a wholesale drug store, where he further acquired a knowledge of pharmacy and chemistry, to which he added comparative anatomy. With this foundation, after receiving a preparatory education in private schools, he began, in 1840, the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Drs. Paul B. Goddard and James McClintock, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1844. He then became assistant to Robert Hare and James B. Rogers, in the chemical laboratory of the university, and also began the practice of medicine. The latter he discontinued in 1846, in order to devote his time exclusively to teaching. Meanwhile, in 1845, he had become prospector to the chair of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, then held by Prof. Wm. E. Horner, and in 1846 he was elected demonstrator of anatomy in the Franklin Medical College, but this he relinquished after a term, in order to return to Dr. Horner, with whom he gave a private course of anatomical lectures, in 1847. In 1848, he visited Europe with Dr. Horner, examining the museums and hospitals there. In 1849 he gave a course of lectures on physiology at the Medical Institute; but on account of failing health these were abandoned, and he again visited Europe, in order to aid Dr. George B. Wood in forming the collection of specimens and models used in the department of materia medica. Owing to Dr. Horner's illness, in 1852, he was called to deliver lectures in his department, and in 1853, on the death of his associate, he was elected to the full possession of the chair of Anatomy, which position, together with that of dean of the faculty, he held until his death. During the Civil War, he entered the United States service as acting assistant surgeon in Satterlee General Hospital, Philadelphia. His special duty was to report on the more important *post-mortem* examinations; and several of his reports, with his own drawings, were published in the "Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion." In 1871, he was chosen Professor

of Natural History to Swathmore College, and in 1884, on the establishment of the Department of Biology, and the auxiliary department of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, he was made its director. He also held the chair of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy in the faculty of the college department of the university. Professor Leidy was an accomplished draughtsman, and as early as 1844, when Professor Binney began the publication of his great work on the "Terrestrial Air-breathing Mollusks of the United States," he selected Dr. Leidy to dissect and draw the internal organs of the species that were to be described. The result was the production of sixteen plates, giving the anatomy of thirty-eight species of native mollusks, and the chapter entitled, "Special Anatomy of the Mollusks of the United States." In 1847, he published his first paleontological paper, "On the Fossil Horse of America," in which he clearly established the former existence of a diminutive species, for which he proposed the name of "*Equus Americanus*." This subject, with later discoveries, in the hands of Thomas H. Huxley and Othniel C. Marsh, has been largely used as a demonstration of the theory of evolution. His work in this direction included the determination of the former existence of a tropical climate on the Pacific slope, in which lived varieties of lion, tiger, camel, rhinoceros, and other forms of animals having no living representatives in the United States. Many of the earlier specimens obtained in the various surveys under the United States Government were submitted to him for investigation and report. His earlier work in paleontology had reference to the extinct mammoth species, but in recent years his studies were devoted to the lower forms of animal creation. Prof. Leidy received the Walker prize of \$1,000 from the Boston Society of Natural History in 1880, and the Lyell medal, with cash prize, from the Geological Society of London, in 1884, as a recognition of his valuable contributions to paleontology, and for the same reason the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1886. He was elected to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, in 1845, and from 1846 till his death, held the office of chairman of curators, and after 1882 was president of that world-renowned institution. In 1849 he was elected to the American Philosophical Society, and was an Associate Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was chosen to the National Academy of Sciences in 1884, and was a member of numerous other Scientific Societies in this country and abroad. The titles of his published works exceed 800 in number, ranging from pamphlets to elaborate treatises comprehending several volumes, and were all on biological subjects, among which may be mentioned "Memoir on the Extinct Species of the American Ox," 1852; "A Flora and Fauna Within Living Animals," "Ancient Fauna of Nebraska," 1853; "On the Extinct Sloth Tribe of North America," 1855; "The Cretaceous Reptiles of the United States," 1865; "The Extinct Mammalian Fauna of Dakota and Nebraska," 1869; "Contributions to the Extinct Vertebrate Fauna of the Western Territories," 1873; "Description of the Vertebrate Remains from the Phosphate Beds of South Carolina," 1877; "Fresh-Water Rhizopods of North America," 1879; "The Parasites of the Term-

ites," 1881; "On Manayunkia Speciosa," 1883, and "Tapeworms in Birds," 1887. The greater part of his more important works have been issued through the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, D. C., the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia, Hayden's United States Reports of Surveys of the Territories, and under the auspices of the National Government, as special monographs. He edited an edition of Sharpley and Quain's "Anatomy," and also wrote "An Elementary Text-book on Human Anatomy," 1861. In his memory a fund of \$50,000 is being collected, in order to establish a Leidy Memorial Museum as an independent part of the one now forming at the University of Pennsylvania, the institution with which his fame as a teacher and scientist had been for so many years identified.

LENT, Frederick D., of Cold Spring, N. Y., was born at Newbern, N. C., December 23, 1823, and died September 17, 1883. He was of Dutch and Huguenot descent. He was educated at the University of North Carolina, where he was graduated A. M. with the first honor in his class. His medical studies were conducted in the medical department of the University of New York, from which he received his medical degree in 1849. From 1848 to 1851 he was House Surgeon at the New York Hospital, and from the latter year till 1870 he was Surgeon at the West Point Foundry at Cold Spring. He was then appointed Professor of Gynecology and Diseases of Children in the University of New York. He was also Assistant Surgeon of the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York, Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, and Consulting Surgeon to the New York Free Dispensary for Sick Children. On account of failing health, he resided during his latter years at Palatka, Fla., in the winter, and in the summer at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Dr. Lent was an extensive contributor to medical journals, but his writings have not been collected and published in book form. The following articles from his pen are worthy of special note: "Coup de Soliel," among the first contributions on the subject published in this country; "Dangers of Anæsthesia," one of the first efforts to warn against the danger of chloroform inhalation, 1856; "Sedative Action of Calomel," "Intra Uterine Medication," 1870; "Carbuncular Inflammation of the Lip," the first paper calling prominent attention to this peculiar and very fatal disease, and to the diagnosis between this and similar affections; "Albuminuria in Pregnancy and Treatment of Puerperal Convulsions by Morphine," one of the first efforts to establish this treatment; "Hypodermic Use of Ergot in Hemorrhage," the earliest use of this agent for this purpose by this method; "The Neurotic Origin of Diseases and the Action of Remedies on the Nervous System," read before the Neurological Society in 1874. He has devised some valuable surgical instruments employed by gynecologists, and was an active member of various professional societies, many of which elected him to office. He was a founder of the American Academy of Medicine, a manager of the Hudson River State Hospital, and a member of the American Public Health Association, before which he read papers. Dr. Lent was a representative from Florida on the Executive Committee of the Centennial Medical Commission.

LEONARD, Charles Henry, of Detroit,

Mich., was born at Akron, Ohio, March 28, 1850. He is of English descent. His ancestry were early settlers in the State of Connecticut. He received the degree of A. B. from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1872, and that of A. M. from the same institution in 1882. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of Prof. S. C. E. Weber of Cleveland, O., and was graduated M. D. from the medical department of the University of Wooster, Cleveland in 1874. Dr. Leonard's medical education was supplemented at Bellevue Hospital Medical College and the Women's Hospital, of New York City. Soon after his graduation he located to practice in Detroit, Mich., and has resided there since 1874. He has devoted especial attention to gynecology and in this line has had fair success. He has taken an interest in the collateral sciences in a general way, is something of a microscopist and has devoted considerable time to the study of geology and chonchology. In 1879 he established the therapeutic value of "ustilago maidis" and has devised several instruments of importance in gynecological surgery, such as "Leonard's Vaginal Speculum," "Utero Metric Sound," and "Flexible Probe." He was president of Wayne County Medical Society from 1888 to 1890, and was for three years section officer in the Michigan State Medical Society. In 1879 he was elected to the Chair of Gynecology in the Michigan College of Medicine and held this continuously until 1885, when through consolidation of the two colleges he was appointed to the same chair in the Detroit College of Medicine and holds this professorship at the present time. Dr. Leonard has made important contributions to Medical literature and is the author of several works of great practical value, such as his "Reference and Dose Book," "Auscultation, Percussion, and Urinalysis," "System of Day Books and Ledgers," while his "Pocket Anatomist," "Manual of Bandaging," "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," and the one entitled "The Hair, its Growth, Care, Disease and Treatment," have had a wide circulation in this country, and large editions have been sold in England, and two of the same are reprinted there. He is also editor of numerous smaller works and established *Leonard's Illustrated Medical Journal* in 1879, and has been its editor and publisher continuously since then.

LEUF, Alexander H. P., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 2, 1861, of poor parents, who were both German by birth. The name Leuf is a contraction of Le Bœuf, and the Doctor is related to the French Marshal of that name, the contraction taking place early in the century, as the result of family intrigue and villainy that successfully diverted a large fortune to another branch of the family. Dr. Leuf attended a German Catholic parochial school, between the ages of six and eleven years, when he began to work for a living and in aid of the family, in which he was the oldest of seven children. At the age of fourteen he began attendance upon the Brooklyn Evening High School, in its second year. In this he continued during three seasons, graduating in various branches, among which were anatomy and physiology. His teacher in this was Dr. A. G. Kimberly, a man of fine attainments and superb logical faculties, and an ex-army surgeon. He entered the Long Island College Hospital, at Brooklyn, N.

Y., in the fall of 1878. Here he became the protégé of Prof. Landon Carter Gray, now of New York City, but then Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases at that institution. He graduated June 14, 1881, receiving many compliments from his teachers for the excellence of his examinations in the scientific departments. He practiced medicine in Brooklyn from the date of his graduation until 1886, when he came to Philadelphia, where he still is, in the active duties of a physician. He is not, strictly speaking, a specialist though having a varied experience in numerous lines of work. His interest in the collateral sciences is keen and active, believing that no man can be a truly good physician who is not almost universally informed. As an anatomist and pathologist he has done some valuable work, as will appear. In surgery, he has done many leading operations, one of the most difficult being, perhaps, an excision of the entire left upper jaw, inclusive of the floor of the orbit and nasal process, as well as half of the malar bone, all of the lachrymal, with the exception of the orbital plate, and almost the entire pterygoid process, for osteo-sarcoma, and all with only a single artery forceps to check hemorrhage. The duration of the operation was only thirty minutes. This was done at the Woman's Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., in March, 1884, in the presence of eighteen or twenty of Brooklyn's leading surgeons. Among his original researches may be mentioned his discovery of "Accessory Supra and Infra-Orbital Foramina," appearing in *Seguin's Archives of Medicine*, in June, 1880, and a further note upon the same subject the following February. Another was his announcement, in January, 1885, in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, of a "Peculiar Form of Pulmonary Congestion, Causing Sudden Death," and with this he made a plea for aspiration of the heart. He always took a decided stand against the prevailing sentiment of general germ infection, and vigorously announced his views before the Brooklyn Pathological Society in 1886, in a paper published in the only volume of transactions ever issued by the society. In 1887 he announced the result of his investigations by vivisection, clinical and *post-mortem* studies in reference to the use of fluids during the injection of meals, concluding and proving that the desire of the individual was usually a safe guide, and that water taken into the stomach at any time was at once passed through into the small intestines. He also laid stress upon the vertical position of the stomach and its being almost entirely upon the left side of the median line of the body. In 1887 he published the result of his studies of base ball injuries, and especially on "Base Ball Pitcher's Arm," in the *Medical News*, being the first systematic study and published announcement of the pathology and treatment of these conditions. In 1888, he issued his "Hygiene for Base Ball Players," in which he enlarged upon his former publications and brought out additional facts of interest. During the same year he contributed numerous articles on physical education containing novel views upon the subject, generally contenting himself with announcing broad principles and leaving their carrying out to the intelligence of the reader. Among these may be mentioned "Exercise in the Treatment and Cure of Deformities;" "Re-

spiration Exercises, with Special Reference to the Muscles of Respiration," and "Respiration Exercises with Reference to Weak Heart." Here may also be mentioned his paper upon "Physical Education of Children," read before the American Medical Association, Section on Pediatrics, at Newport, R. I., on June 25, 1889, and published in the Archives of Pediatrics, as well as in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, during that year. He invented a flexible dissecting scalpel in 1881, but did not announce it till October 27, 1891, in the *New York Medical Record*. The only civil offices held by him was that of Vaccinating Physician for the Brooklyn Board of Health in 1885-86, as also the making of *post-mortem* examinations for the coroner of Brooklyn, from 1882 to 1886 inclusive. The only military office held by him was that of Physical Director of the Third Regiment, N. G. P., in 1889. Among the numerous medical positions held by Dr. Leuf may be mentioned, in the order of appointment or election, Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, Lecturer upon the Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System, and Assistant to the Department of Nervous and Mental Diseases, at the Long Island College Hospital from 1881 to 1884; secretary of the Brooklyn Pathological Society from 1883 to 1886; Pathologist to St. Mary's General and to St. Mary's Female Hospitals and to the Hospital for Nervous and Mental Diseases, Brooklyn, N. Y., from 1883 to 1886; also General Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital of Brooklyn, from 1882 to 1884; and its surgeon-in-chief during part of 1884 while it was being reorganized, and upon his suggestion and with his aid it was converted into the Hospital for Nervous and Mental Diseases. He was Surgeon to the Southern Dispensary and Hospital of Brooklyn, from 1884 and 1885; Associate Visiting Physician Department of Nervous and Mental Diseases, St. Mary's General Hospital, from 1882 to 1886; and Associate Visiting Physician to the Department of Children, St. Mary's Female Hospital, from 1884 till 1886. He was also the senior assistant of Prof. Landon Carter Gray in the department of nervous and mental diseases at the New York Polyclinic from its opening till 1886. Upon his removal to Philadelphia in 1886, he was immediately tendered several positions, but declined all except a private assistant to Prof. Chas K. Mills, and to assist him at the Philadelphia Polyclinic in the department of nervous and mental diseases, where he remained nearly two years, leaving these positions to accept the Directorship of Physical Education at the University of Pennsylvania, which he held for three seasons and then sent an ultimatum to the board of trustees naming the only conditions upon which he could continue to serve the institution with credit to himself and satisfaction to them. This was not accepted, and he left. Among his numerous contributions to medical literature, which altogether amount to more than one hundred and fifty, may be enumerated the following in addition to those already referred to above, to wit:—"Fractures of the Humerus near the Elbow Joint," 1881; "Anomalies of the Brachial Plexus;" "Report of Anatomical Anomalies." His monograph, "The Spinal Nerves," with one unique diagram of all the nerves, and six charts, being the most complete and yet concise description of these parts

ever offered; "The Walsh Case," 1882; "On the Eradication of Syphilis by Surgical Means;" "Treatment of Scarlatina," 1885; "Immunity in Disease," 1886; "Surgical Infection," 1887; "Transactions of the Brooklyn Pathological Society;" "Forcible Feeding of the Insane;" "The Spinal Cord, its Removal;" a series of lay articles on "Domestic Medicine," 1888; "Some Obstetric Cases," 1889; "Physical Education in Nervous Diseases," in *University Medical Magazine*, 1890. Besides these he has made numerous reports of medical and surgical cases, anatomical anomalies, and *post-mortem* findings. He wrote voluminously upon physical education and athletics in lay papers, sometimes over his own name, and at others by pseudonym. As a writer upon economic subjects he also is known to many. As surgical editor of the *American Medical Digest* he annotated excerpts with great freedom besides writing editorials and book reviews. On November 13, 1888, he organized the Physical Education Society of Pennsylvania, and was elected its first president. He positively declined re-election at the end of his year of office, being succeeded by Dr. Benjamin Lee, of Philadelphia. He called a meeting for the formation of an association of American anatomists in Washington, D. C., on September 17, 1888, which was well attended. The association was formed by that name, and Prof. Joseph Leidy was elected president, and Dr. Leuf its secretary-treasurer, in which office he was succeeded by Dr. D. S. Lamb, of Washington, D. C., at the Boston meeting in 1891. The Doctor is now engaged in active general practice, and devotes his spare time to aiding organized labor in its efforts to escape from economic bondage. In the order of the Knights of Labor, of the principles of which he is an ardent supporter, he has risen without effort on his part to the distinguished position of District Master Workman of the celebrated District No. 1.

LEVICK, James J., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born and educated in that city, and is of English descent. His ancestors were Friends and associates of Penn, and in the early history of the colony took an active part in civil and religious society. His literary and classical education was obtained under a private tutor. He graduated at Haverford College, in 1842. He studied medicine in the office of Prof. George B. Wood, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1847. He then visited Europe, and on his return was for a little while assistant physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, and was then elected resident physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he remained for over two years. In 1851 he began general practice in Philadelphia, and in the same year commenced giving private medical instruction to the summer pupils of Dr. Wood; and subsequently, in association with Drs. H. Hartshorne, Hunt, Lassiter, and Penrose, was engaged in office and other medical teaching, their pupils in the aggregate numbering over a thousand. He was elected a member of the College of Physicians in 1851; a little later, of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; and, in 1864, became a member of the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. His contributions to medical literature have been

various; among them are the following: "Spotted Fever without Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis;" on "Spotted Fever So-called," maintaining its identity with epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis so-called, its character as a fever rather than as a phlegmasia, and giving preference to the name "Cerebro-Spinal Fever," 1866; "Sun-stroke Treated by the Use of Large Pieces of Ice;" "The Prolonged Use of Hypodermic Injections of Morphia;" "Remarks on Epidemic Influenza;" paper on "Miasmatic Typhoid Fever;" "Remarks on Sun-stroke," in which attention is directed to its resemblance, in many of its symptoms, to an idiopathic fever, and it is suggested that these phenomena may be due to a modification in the nerve centers, from the elevation of temperature, by which the conservative or regulating influence of nervous power is lost in part or in whole; "Remarks on Chorea and Allied Disorders;" "Sketch of the Dance of St. Vitus;" "Notes of Cases of Phthisis Pulmonalis in Pennsylvania Hospital, with Remarks on Cod-liver Oil in Tuberculous Diseases." Besides serving as physician to several smaller charitable institutions, he was elected, in 1853, attending physician to Wills Hospital, and continued so till the junction of the duties of the medical and surgical staff; in 1856, he was elected attending physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital, a position retained till he resigned, in 1868, and where he introduced the use of ice in the treatment of sunstroke. In 1868, he was appointed lecturer on auscultation and percussion, in the summer course of the University of Pennsylvania. During the Rebellion he received the appointment of surgeon-in-charge of the hospital at Twelfth and Buttonwood streets, Philadelphia; organized a military hospital at Hagerstown, as volunteer surgeon, after the battle of South Mountain; and, subsequently rendered efficient aid after the battle of Antietam. Dr. Levis is now one of the oldest physicians of Philadelphia, having been engaged in general practice in that city for more than forty years.

LEWIS, Bransford, of St. Louis, Mo., was born at Ft. Charles, Mo., November 14, 1862. His father, Edward A. Lewis, was formerly judge of the State Supreme Court, of Missouri, and chief justice of the St. Louis Court of Appeals. After acquiring an academic education at the Washington University of St. Louis, Dr. Lewis entered upon his medical studies in the Missouri Medical College, where he was graduated in 1884. Succeeding, through competitive examination, to an assistantship at the City Hospital, he served a year there and was then successively appointed to fill the same positions at the City Poor House and the Woman's Hospital, after which he was made one of the first two senior assistant physicians (newly created positions) at the City Hospital. Upon completing his term of service in this capacity, he was promoted to the (also newly created) position of Assistant Superintendent to the City Hospital, which he held for two years, resigning in 1889, to enter private practice. About that time Dr. Lewis was made editor of *The Weekly Medical Review*, which he conducted until 1891, when he resigned to go abroad. He was also elected Lecturer on Genito-Urinary Surgery and Venereal Diseases, by the Faculty of the Missouri Medical College, the oldest medical college west of the Mississippi. After pursuing special studies in

andrology and attending the clinical service of Fenwick, Harrison and others (London), Guyon and Fournier (Paris), Kaposi, Finger, Grünfeld, Neumann and others (Vienna), he returned and, with the collaborative and editorial support of such gentlemen as Nicholas Senn (Chicago), Joseph Price (Philadelphia), Landon Carter Gray (New York), Tuholske (St. Louis), Finger (Vienna), and Fenwick (London), he inaugurated the publication of *The Medical Fortnightly*, which soon attained recognition as an active exponent of progressive and scientific medical teachings. Dr. Lewis has been an energetic participant in society work; he is a member of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons; American Medical Association; National Association of Railway Surgeons; Mississippi Valley Medical Association; Missouri Valley Medical Association; American Medical Edi-



Bransford Lewis.

tors' Association; Missouri State Medical Association; St. Louis Medical Society; City Hospital Medical Society (in the founding of which he was largely instrumental), and the Missouri Medical Alumni Association; and honorary member of St. Charles County Medical Society. Though engaged in general journalistic work, Dr. Lewis has taken especial interest in the field of genito-urinary surgery, and the ideas, as well as the original surgical devices, introduced in his contributions on that subject have been well received. He is young in the profession, but he has made rapid strides towards recognition in his chosen field; he has been honored with the appointments of Consultant in Genito-Urinary Surgery to the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railway Hospital, and to St. Mary's Infirmary of St. Louis. Dr. Lewis has also recently received the appointment of Consultant in Genito-Urinary Surgery and Venereal Diseases to the City Hospital of St. Louis. He was among the

first to perform the operation of supra-pubic prostatectomy in St. Louis.

LEWIS, Daniel, of New York City, was born at Alfred, Allegany county, New York, January 17, 1846. On the paternal side he is of the fifth generation from ancestors who were among the early settlers of Rhode Island, his father, Alfred Lewis, being a native of that State. The latter, who was born in 1817 and died in 1873, married Miss Lucy Langworthy, daughter of Daniel Langworthy, Esq., of Ashaway, R. I., who is still living. The grandfather of Dr. Lewis was Christopher C. Lewis, of Hopkinton, R. I. Born towards the close of the last century, this gentleman early rose to prominence among his fellow-citizens, and was chosen to the office of town clerk of Hopkinton, the duties of which he so faithfully performed that he was retained in the position for the extraordinary period of forty years, by annual re-election. Among the well-known physicians of Rhode Island there have been many bearing the name of Lewis, all more or less closely related to the subject of this sketch. One of these, Dr. Daniel Lewis, of Westerly, was a man of marked ability. Two of Dr. Lewis' paternal uncles and one maternal uncle, also two of his cousins and an elder brother, all entered the medical profession. Dr. Lewis received his early education at the Alfred Academy, and at the close of the term, the Civil War being then in progress, entered the naval service. He remained in the navy until the close of the war, when he resumed his studies, entering Alfred University, from which he was graduated in 1869. He had already devoted considerable time to the study of medicine under the instruction of his uncle, Dr. Edwin R. Lewis, of Westerly, R. I., and upon his graduation at Alfred University he entered the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, where he took his first course of lectures. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1871. The ensuing two years were devoted to practice in Andover, Allegany county, N. Y., after which he returned to New York City, where he has practiced steadily ever since, latterly making a specialty of surgery. When the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital was established, Dr. Lewis became Assistant Surgeon to that institution, in 1885 was appointed Surgeon, and still holds this position. Shortly after the organization of the Post-Graduate Medical School he became connected with that institution as Lecturer on Surgery, and in 1890 was appointed to the Chair of Special Surgery (Cancerous Disease). His researches in this department of medicine have been exceedingly thorough, and his experience and views have been recorded in a number of valuable papers, which have attracted wide attention in the profession. Among his principal publications may be mentioned the following papers: "Cancer and its Treatment," *American Practitioner*, 1874; "Marsden's Treatment of Cancer," read before the Medical Society of the State of New York, 1878; "Digitalis in the Treatment of Scarlatina," also read before the State Society, in 1882; "The Development of Cancer from Non-malignant Diseases," read before the same body in 1883; "Treatment of Erysipelas," *Journal of Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases*, 1885; "Treatment of Epitheli-

oma with Mild Caustics," in same journal, 1887; "Cancer of the Rectum," *Medical Monthly*, 1887; "The Chian Turpentine Treatment of Cancer," read before the State Medical Society of New York, 1888; "A Malignant Tumor in an Umbilical Sac," with remarks on the "Etiology of Cancer," *Medical Record*, 1889; "Horse-hair Sutures and Drainage," *Transactions of the New York State Medical Society*, 1884, and "Cancer and its Treatment," Geo. S. Davis, Detroit, 1892. Dr. Lewis is an interesting and impressive speaker. A number of his addresses have been published and widely circulated; among others, his address at the Eighty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New York, in 1890, in which he argues strongly and with irresistible logic in favor of State control over the practice of medicine. Dr. Lewis joined the Medical Society of the County of New York in 1873, and for three years was a delegate from it to the State Medical Society, and for five years a member of the Board of Censors. He was elected president of the Society in 1884, and was re-elected to that office in 1885. He is now the editor of the *Medical Directory*, published by this Society. Since 1880 he has been a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and has served five years as a member of its committee on admissions. He has also been a member of the New York Pathological Society since 1880, and of the New York Dermatological Society since 1885. In 1884 he was elected a member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and in 1889 had the distinguished honor of being chosen its president. He is likewise an active member of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and has been its President since 1887. Dr. Lewis received the degree of Master of Arts, in course, from his *Alma Mater* in 1872, and in 1886, at the semi-centennial of this institution, was further honored with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In 1887 he was elected president of the Alumni Association of Alfred University, a position which he held for three years. For purposes of research and recreation Prof. Lewis has visited Europe several times, and in 1882 spent several months in the study of his specialty at the Cancer Hospital in London. For many years he has been an active member and surgeon of Reno Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, in New York City, and in 1887 held the office of Medical Director (with the rank of Brigadier-General) of the Department of New York.

LEWIS, Eugene R., of Kansas City, Mo., was born near Huntsville, Randolph county, Mo., June 7, 1853. His father and mother both died before he was six years of age, and he was received into the family of his uncle, John F. Lewis, Glasgow, Howard county, Mo., by whom he was brought up and educated. He graduated in physical science at Central College, Fayette, Mo., at the age of eighteen. He read medicine, graduating from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, March 11, 1874, and located shortly after in Kansas City, Mo., where he has practiced his profession continuously since. In 1880, he was elected to fill the chair of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy in the now University Medical College of Kansas City, which chair he filled till 1889, when he was elected to the chair of Principles and Practice of Surgery,

made vacant by the death of Dr. John W. Jackson, and which chair he still holds, taking much pride in the fact of having delivered the first lecture delivered in this thrifty medical school, repeatedly performing most of the major operations in surgery, and had successfully cut for stone in the bladder (lithotomy) before he was twenty-two years of age. He was coroner of Jackson county in 1877-78; was one of the charter members or the National Association of Railway Surgeons, organized in Chicago, in 1888, including in its membership Canada, Old Mexico, and the United States, and was its first corresponding secretary, and at present the secretary. He is a permanent member of the American Medical Association, a member of his State and local medical societies, and for years a member of the American Public Health Association of North America. He is at present, and has been for several years, health officer of Kansas City; is a member of the surgical staff of the German Hospital; is consulting surgeon of the Missouri Pacific Railway system; local surgeon of Wabash Railroad, and is the English-speaking secretary of the railway section of the Pan American Medical Congress, which meets in Washington, D. C., in September, 1893. He has just been elected by the World's Fair Commissioners a member of the advisory council of a World's Public Health Congress, to be held in Chicago during the World's Fair. He is the Missouri member of the advisory council of the American Public Health Association, and was elected by the Missouri State Medical Society as a delegate to the twentieth annual meeting of that body in the City of Mexico, Mex., which was in session from November 29 till December 2, 1892. In April, 1880, he married Nannie L., only daughter of Dr. H. W. Pitman, of Jonesburg, Mo., by whom he has living two sons.

LINK, Edwin William, of Palestine, Texas, was born March 31, 1858, in Anderson county, that State, and is of Anglo-Saxon family descent. His literary education was received in the schools of his native county, and by four years' attendance at Hamden Sidney College, Prince Edward county, Va., from which institution he received the degree of A. B. in 1880. His medical preceptor was Dr. H. H. Link, of Palestine, Tex. He was graduated in medicine at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1883, and his medical education was supplemented at the New York Polyclinic in 1892. After receiving his first medical degree (1883) he located in the town of his birth (Palestine, Tex.,) where he has continuously and successfully been engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery, and is regarded as one of the most prominent of the younger medical men of his State. He is an honored member of the State Medical Society of Texas, and of the American Medical Association.

LITTLE, James Lawrence, of New York, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., February 19, 1836, and died in the former city, April 4, 1885. His professional education was obtained as a student under Dr. Willard Parker, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. Graduating M. D. in March, 1860, having previously served six months as junior assistant physician to Bellevue hospital, he was appointed junior assistant to the New York Hospital soon after his graduation, and was subsequently raised to be senior assistant

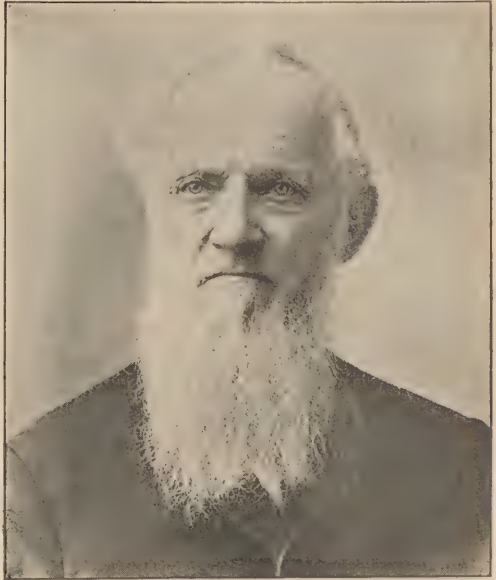
and afterwards house surgeon. After holding this latter post for a year, he was in 1862 appointed surgeon-in-charge of the Park barracks. In 1863 he was appointed clinical assistant to Prof. Willard Parker in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1864 he delivered his first course of lectures in the spring term of that college on fractures and their treatment. These lectures were delivered annually until 1868, when a regular summer faculty was formed, in which he was appointed lecturer on operative surgery and surgical dressings, a position which he held for several years. In 1875 he accepted the Chair of Surgery in the University of Vermont, still, however, retaining his residence in New York. He was appointed, in 1865, Consulting Surgeon to the Northwestern Dispensary; in 1868 Attending Surgeon to St. Luke's, and in 1876 Attending Surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospitals. He was recognized as one of the most accomplished and successful surgeons in difficult cases that this country has ever produced. He rendered valuable service to the National Government during the Civil War, and in the spring of 1864 he joined in the movement in the direction of sanitary reform in New York City, and was instrumental in the formation of the present board of health of that metropolis. He was a permanent member of the American Medical Association and of the New York State Medical Society; Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the Pathological, County Medical, and Northwestern Medical and Surgical Societies and of the Medical Journal Association. As an author his publications were confined to contributions to professional periodicals, and to the Transactions of the several societies, of which he was a member. One of his most important papers, published in 1861, described a new method, which has since been very generally adopted, of making splints of plaster of Paris. This paper, considerably enlarged by the author, was republished and extensively circulated by the Sanitary Commission, and at the session of the American Medical Association in 1867, he presented a report upon "The Use of Plaster of Paris in Surgery." Of his other important publications may be mentioned: "Median Lithotomy," a subject upon which he speaks authoritatively, having performed the median operation more frequently than any other now living American surgeon; and reports of "Excision of the Lower Jaw for Osteo-Sarcoma;" "Anchylolysis of the Temporo-Maxillary Articulation, Successfully Treated by Excision of the Right Condyle;" and "Naso-Pharyngeal Tumor Removed by Galvano-Cautery."

LOGAN, Cornelius Ambrose, of Chicago, Ill., was born in Deerfield, Mass., August 24, 1832, of American parents, of Irish and Welsh descent. His literary education was obtained at a local college in Cincinnati, O. He began the study of medicine under Prof. John T. Shotwell, and completed it after the death of this preceptor, under Prof. Reuben D. Mussey. Both of these were distinguished surgeons of the West some forty years ago. He was graduated in medicine at the Miami Medical College in 1853; received the *ad eundem* from the Ohio Medical College in 1857, and the same from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1868. He was appointed resident physician, after competitive examination, to St. John's

Hospital, Cincinnati, which position he filled for two years. He was assistant to the professor of chemistry in Miami College, and lecturer upon that branch in the summer course of the same school. He removed to Leavenworth, Kan., in 1858, and began the practice of his profession. He established and edited with Dr. T. Links, *The Leavenworth Medical Herald*, the first medical journal published in Kansas. For some fifteen years he was one of the foremost physicians of that State. He was one of the first presidents of the Kansas State Medical Society, and took a leading part in every movement, State and local, in the interest of medicine. He was appointed at the outbreak of the Rebellion, to be President of the State Board of Medical Examiners, which board examined all applicants for the post of regimental surgeon throughout the war, and during the frequent border battles he was often at the front. He was appointed botanist to the first geological survey of Kansas, and made an able report upon the botany and sanitary relations of the State. He received the degree of A. M. from Yale College in 1868, and the degree of LL. D. from the National University of Chile in 1884. He served as United States minister to Chile from 1873 to 1877, and then resumed the practice of medicine in Chicago from 1877 to 1879. During this time he published "The Physics of the Infectious Diseases," illustrating the subject with original observations upon the physical and medical aspects of the west coast of South America. In 1879 he was appointed United Minister to the five Central American States, with residence at Guatemala. In 1882 he was reappointed Minister to Chile, and returning in 1886, he spent a year in the schools and hospitals of London, Paris and Berlin. During his twelve years' service in the diplomatic field, he not only achieved a brilliant reputation as a diplomatist, but he also became distinguished for the promotion of the interests of medicine. His large experience in hospitals and schools enabled him to benefit in many ways those of the Spanish-American republics, and many modern ideas and improvements in both are to be credited to him. During his residence in Chile he used his official and personal influence to break down a very exclusive regulation of the State Board of Medical Examiners of that country, before whom all persons desiring to practice medicine in the republic must appear and submit to a rigid examination. This regulation permitted no applicant to be examined not holding a diploma from a college with which the board were "in correspondence." Up to that time the Harvard diploma was the only one recognized; but after a severe struggle Dr. Logan succeeded in having all of the reputable medical schools of the United States officially recognized for all time. He has been the recipient of many civil honors, and of these it may be mentioned that he was elected in 1872 to the position of Grand Secretary of the Order of Odd Fellows in America, which position he filled with great ability for two years. After his return from Europe he settled to the practice of medicine in Chicago, though to a limited extent, and he was again temporarily interrupted during the year 1890, when he was sent to Europe as the first Commissioner of the World's Exposition, to be held during 1893. His contributions to medical literature and to general science are scattered

through many publications, and cover a wide range of subjects.

LOGAN, Joseph Payne, of Marietta, Ga., was born in Botetourt county, Va., November 20, 1820, and died June 2, 1891, in the seventy-first year of his age. He was educated at Washington College, in his native State, and graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1841. He practiced for a brief period at Baltimore, and was Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in Washington University of that city, but made Atlanta the permanent field of his professional life. He was appointed Professor in the Atlanta Medical College, of the departments of Physiology and Principles of Medicine. He also edited the *Medical and Surgical Journal*, of that city. He had been president of the Georgia Medical Association, of the Atlanta Academy of Medicine, and was one of the earlier vice-presidents of the American Medical Association, having held that office from 1860 till 1863. He was for a time a member of the State Board of Health of Georgia, in which capacity he contributed several valuable reports upon yellow fever and other epidemic diseases.



Wm Lomax

LOMAX, William, of Marion, Ind., was born in Guilford county, N. C., March 15, 1813, and died at his home, April 27, 1893. He was a son of Abel and Elizabeth Lomax, of English, Welsh, and Irish descent. He came with his parents to Indiana, in 1817, about the date of the admission of that State into the Union. His father removed to Wayne county when he was five years old, and his home until early manhood was in that county. His early education was necessarily of backwoods order, but this was supplemented by an extensive course of reading under his father's watchful care. He began the study of medicine in Dr. Joel Bugg's office, at Newport, in 1834. In 1836, he entered the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati. In 1837 he located at Marion, when the place was but a muddy vil-

lage, entering the office of Dr. John Foster, where he remained three years. In 1847 and 1848, he attended lectures at the Indiana Medical College, and received his medical degree, afterward entering the University of the City of New York, where he again graduated in 1850. He practiced at Marion until 1861, when he began enlisting volunteers for the Civil War, and was made surgeon of the regiment, his being the first surgeon's commission issued by Governor Morton. He was always near the Twelfth Indiana Infantry throughout the Rebellion, his skill resulting in his being called to act as surgeon-in-chief of division and medical director of the Fifteenth Army Corps. His wife, *nee* Sarah Van de Vanter, went with him to help care for the wounded, but fell a victim to disease, and died at Sharpsburg, Maryland, December 24, 1861. After his return from the war, he married Miss Maria Hendrix, of Wabash, Indiana, who survives him. Dr. Lomax was one of the organizers of the Grant County Medical Society in 1848, and by his unremitting interest and work, that society has stood at the head of the list of county medical societies of his State since its organization. He represented that medical society at the third annual meeting of the American Medical Association at Cincinnati, in May, 1850, and was therefore one of the earliest members of the American Medical Association. He was one of the founders of the Indiana State Medical Society; was its president in 1856, and when it was reorganized and counted into a delegate body in 1866 he took an active part in the plan of reorganization, and was the author of its present constitution. He was a frequent contributor to its annual volume of Transactions. To each of these meetings he rode on horseback to and from his home. He attended the meetings of those societies almost unfailingly for nearly forty years, and until the infirmities of age positively precluded his leaving home. He was appointed a member of the first State Board of Health in Indiana, and served as its president for four years. Dr. Lomax was a man of rare executive ability and prescience. He became convinced that the highest degree of usefulness and good was not attained by the organization of his State Medical Society under its original incorporation. He therefore earnestly studied the matter and was the first to agitate the question of the reorganization of the Society and establishing it on the basis where it rests to-day. He lived to see his fondest hopes realized, and the Indiana State Medical Society, without peer and its organization referred to as the ideal one. Dr. Lomax was one of the best known of the old-school surgeons in Indiana, and made many valuable contributions to medical societies and literature, and preserved a careful record of cases. He is credited with having performed the "flap" amputation below the knee, fifteen years before the earliest recorded operation of that description. He was a man who always devoted his spare time to his own higher education, and did much to help others do the same. His entire life was one of singular purity and nobility of character. He was an earnest, faithful, unassuming Christian gentleman, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for nearly sixty, years and a most upright and honored citizen. "In all the long record of his earthly career, there is

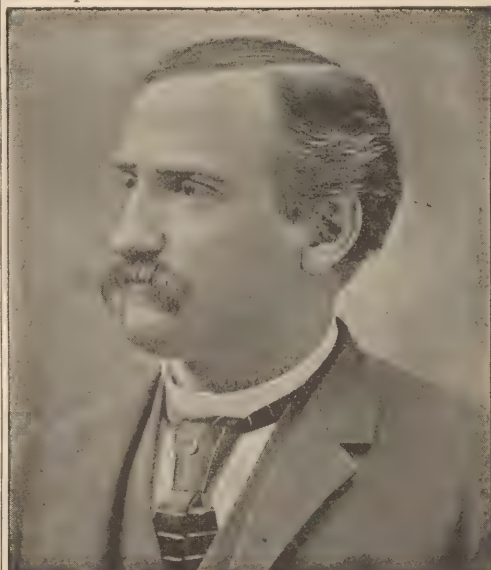
naught to remember of him but usefulness and kindness. In public and private life he was the same unassuming and kindly gentleman. He was the friend of the poor and dependent, and the unfortunate and suffering. In his skillful care all fared alike. His charity was unbounded. He speedily gained the confidence of the people, and maintained it during the half century that he spent in active practice in his community." It is said that while in the army he was untiring in his devotion in alleviating the sufferings of the soldiers, and often went forward into the battle where the dead and wounded were lying, to attend more promptly to the calls made upon him. Dr. Lomax was a constant advocate of every measure having for its object the advancement of medical science and professional dignity, he was at all times outspoken in his contempt for unprofessional conduct of those physicians who seek to gain practice and notoriety by resorting to the tricks and dishonorable schemes of quacks and charlatans. For a time he held the chair of Surgery in the Fort Wayne Medical College. He held the position of president of the board of trustees of the Medical College of Indiana for several years, and the present welfare and future usefulness of this institution was a source of very great interest to him. He was noted in the State for his pronounced views as to the necessity of young men securing an elaborate preliminary education before entering upon the study of medicine. He was exceedingly generous with his means, when young men desiring a sound education to fit them for their professional work attracted his attention. During his long professional life he devoted thousands of dollars to this purpose. His love for his profession, and his earnest desire to promote its interest especially in the direction of a higher medical education induced him, about two years before his death to make a munificent gift to the Medical College of Indiana. This bequest consisted of property near Marion, valued at about \$50,000. He also made other provisions for the college, the details of which have not been published, but which will bring the total amount up to about \$75,000. Dr. Lomax was a high degree member of the Order of Free Masons, having taken the highest degree in America. At the recent meeting of the Indiana State Medical Society, Dr. E. S. Elder, the secretary, in his report, in referring to the death of Dr. Lomax and others, said: The familiar faces and figures of these old members will be sadly missed, especially of Dr. Lomax, who, having become a member of the society in 1850, has rarely ever missed one of its meetings. No man ever exerted a greater influence for the welfare of our society than he. These men may be said to have belonged to the heroic age of medicine in our State. They fought battles, won victories, endured hardships, and in various ways prepared the way for our present flourishing society. The remnant of these heroes constitute the old guard, ever vigilant and faithful; although dying, they never surrender. If we are as true in maintaining the honor and dignity of the profession throughout the commonwealth as those veterans have been in placing us in the favorable position we now occupy, the future prosperity and honor of our society is secure. Dr. Lomax lived the ideal life of the highest type of Christian manliness. After

devoting himself to the relief of distressed humanity, at the close of more than four-score years, full of wisdom and good works, with unclouded intellect, and a firm reliance on the promise of future happiness, he went down to a death as calm and beautiful as the setting of the unclouded sun on a summer evening.

LONG, Crawford W., of Athens, Ga., was born in Danielsville, Madison county, that State, November 1, 1815, and died June 16, 1878. His father, James Long, was a noted politician of Georgia. His grandfathers served in the Revolutionary War. Dr. Long received his general education at Franklin College, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1835 and attended the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he received his medical degree in 1839. He then practiced his profession at Jefferson, in his native State, for the next twelve years, and removed to Athens, Ga., in 1851, where he continued in the general practice of his profession until his death. He claimed that he performed on March 30, 1842, the first surgical operation with the patient in a state of anesthesia from the inhalation of ether. In his history of the discovery of anesthesia Dr. J. Marion Sims says: "Dr. Long was the first to intentionally produce anesthesia for surgical operations, and that this was done with sulphuric ether; that he did not by accident hit upon it, but that he reasoned it out in a philosophical and logical manner; that Horace Wells without any knowledge of Dr Long's labors demonstrated in the same philosophical way (in his own person) the great principle of anesthesia by the use of nitrous-oxide gas in December, 1844, thus giving Long the priority over Wells by two years and eight months, and over Morton who followed Wells in 1846." In connection with this subject, however, the editor of this work desires to call attention to the apparent justness of the claims of one who is still living, and whose biographical sketch is printed on another page of this volume. He now refers to the venerable Dr. Wm. E. Clarke of Chicago. Professor Lyman (on page 6) in his work on "Anesthesia," states that Clarke, while a student in Prof. E. M. Moore's office, in Rochester, N. Y., in the winter of 1842, administered ether to a young woman, who after resisting the efforts of a dentist to extract a diseased tooth, became seemingly unconscious under the effects of the ether and the tooth was extracted without pain. Professor Moore recently stated that at that time he was of the opinion, that the woman in a hysterical freak feigned unconsciousness, and for that reason advised his pupil to make no more experiments in that direction, and that his advice was unfortunately followed. Dr. Clarke was therefore one of the very first, if not the first, to use ether as an anesthetic, and as the above communication was received too late to add to his biographical sketch the honor thus due him should be here recorded. The name of the subject of this sketch, with Wm. T. G. Morton, Charles T. Jackson, and Horace Wells, were presented in a bill before the United States Senate in 1854, to reward the probable discoverers of practical anesthesia. Dr. Long's contributions to medical literature relate chiefly to his discovery.

LONG, Robert William, of Indianapolis, Ind., was born in New Maysville, that State, December 11, 1843. He is of English ances-

try, and a son of the late Dr. William Long, one of the noted pioneer physicians of Indiana. The subject of this sketch obtained his general education at the common schools in the vicinity of his home and at Franklin College, in his native State. During the early part of the War of the Rebellion he enlisted as a private soldier in the Seventy-eighth Indiana Infantry, and upon the expiration of his term of service, began the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of his father. He attended his first course of lectures at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1864-65, and the following year entered the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, when Gross, Dunglison, Pancoast and other noted teachers in that school were at the height of their renown, and was graduated in medicine from that institution in 1866. Although the youngest of his class, he was awarded a valuable prize by Prof. Ellerslie Wallace, on account of his proficiency in the department of obstetrics. While in Phila-



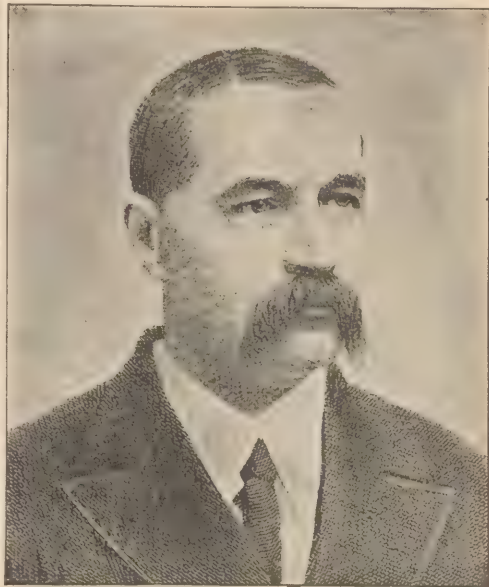
Robert W. Long.

delphia he also attended the School of Preparation for a medical degree and for appointment on the Medical Staff of the Army and Navy and received a diploma therefrom. In addition to these advantages, his medical education and training were supplemented by an attendance at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, from which he received an *ad eundem* degree in 1869. On returning to his native town from Philadelphia in 1866, Dr. Long, in association with his father, established himself in a large and lucrative practice, which continued to engage his time and attention for the next ten years. In 1871 he married Clara J. Parsons, daughter of the late Dr. William Parsons, a distinguished physician of Montgomery county, Ind. To this faithful companion and accomplished lady much of his success in after life is due. In 1875, at the earnest solicitation of his friends, he was induced to remove to Irvington, a beautiful suburb of Indianapolis, noted for its elegant homes, refined society and cultured citizens. His experience and professional skill

secured for him at once an active and extensive field of practice, which he held for the next fifteen years. Having already acquired a considerable number of patrons in Indianapolis, and desiring to renounce some of the more objectionable features of a semi-rural practice, such as continuous night-riding and exposure during the winter months, he removed to that city in 1891, where he still pursues his professional avocation, but devoting more time to consultation and office practice than previously. While Dr. Long has always been engaged in the general practice of medicine, he has devoted special attention to obstetrics and the diseases of women and children, in which field probably no man of his age in Indiana has had more experience or better success. It is said that as a physician the importance of the disease, without regard to any other consideration, has been his main incentive in the care of his patients. He is a member of the Marion County Medical Society, of the Indiana State Medical Society, and has been for many years a member of the Board of Trustees of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis. He has made important contributions to medical journals, mainly relating to cases occurring in his own medical experience, and has been the preceptor of several medical students who have attained prominence in the profession, while his extensive consultation practice has enabled him to impart much valuable knowledge to his professional colleagues. Dr. Long is a man of affairs and of excellent business capacity, who has accumulated a fortune through his professional work and judicious investments. He is a staunch Democrat, whose judgment and advice is often sought in the councils of his party. His indomitable energy, industry and integrity, with a genial, encouraging disposition and an ability to discern and adapt himself to all the varying phases of "human nature," are traits of character which serve to explain the secret of his success in his chosen avocation, and which warrant the prediction of achievements still more brilliant in the future.

LOOMIS, Alfred L., of New York City, was born in Bennington, Vt., October 16, 1831. His early education was obtained at Hoosick Falls and in Rochester, N. Y. He also entered Union College, from which he graduated in 1850, and received his degree of A. M. in 1856. He studied medicine with Dr. Willard Parker of New York, and in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in that city, receiving his degree of M. D. from that institution in 1852. Immediately after graduating he entered the hospitals on Ward's and Blackwell's Islands, as assistant physician, a position he held for two years. He afterwards established himself in New York in general practice, but with special attention to diseases of the heart, lungs and kidneys, in which field he has become eminent. In 1859 he was appointed Visiting Physician to Bellevue Hospital, and subsequently Visiting Physician to the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island. In 1862 he was appointed Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, a position he retained three years. In 1866 he was made adjunct Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of New York, and two years later Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine

in the same institution, which chair he still holds. "An unknown friend of the University gave through Dr. Loomis in 1886 the sum of \$100,000 to the medical department, to build and equip the Loomis laboratory, which is



Alfred L. Loomis.

intended to be the finest and most complete of its kind in the United States." Dr. Loomis is an active and honored member of numerous medical societies both in this country and in Europe, and has been president of the New York Pathological Society, and also of the New York State Medical Society. He is the author of a treatise on "Physical Diagnosis," published in New York in 1873 (tenth edition revised and enlarged in 1893); and also of a volume on "Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, Heart and Kidneys," published in 1876; "Lectures on Fevers," "Diseases of Old Age," 1882; and "A Text-Book of Practical Medicine," 1884.

LOVE, I. N., of St. Louis, Mo., was born in Barry, Pike county, Ill., his father having emigrated thither from Old Virginia, and his mother being a native of Kentucky. Referring to the subject of this sketch, Dr. L. S. McMurtry, of Louisville, Ky., writes as follows: His early youth was spent in the vicinity of the place of his birth, and when thirteen years of age he went to St. Louis, and became a member of the family of his relative, the late Dr. John T. Hodgen, who at that time, and for years afterward, was the most eminent surgeon in St. Louis and the West. Here his studies were directed at the St. Louis High School, and in private schools, with a view to his entrance upon the study of medicine, which course he followed under the admirable practical directions of Dr. Hodgen. Indeed, he was in reality a student of medicine before he formally matriculated in the St. Louis Medical College. In 1872 he received the degree of M. D. from the old St. Louis Medical College, which was located at the corner of Sev-

enth Street and Clark Avenue. In the competitive examination, open to all the graduates of the medical schools in St. Louis, he won the position of assistant resident physician at the City Hospital, where he remained two years in the active discharge of his duties, and then became an assistant of Dr. Hodgen. This latter year was perhaps the most valuable of all his medical pupilage. Soon after entering upon private practice, he was appointed city physician of St. Louis, which position he occupied for more than a year. Resigning this, he gave all his attention to the development of his private practice, which was rapidly growing in the west end of the city. Up to this time, Dr. Love's studies and associations with



J. N. Love

Professor Hodgen had encouraged his tastes and developed his qualifications in the line of surgery, although his hospital experience and private practice had given him a rich experience in all departments of medical, surgical and obstetrical practice. He was for some time a teacher of physiology in the St. Louis Medical College. At this time he married, and about the same time the position of demonstrator of anatomy was offered him. With a family of his own, and an extensive private practice, he accepted the demonstratorship and determined to make of himself an all-round practitioner. An innate fondness for children, and a deep sense of the imperfect knowledge of children's diseases at that time, together with an appreciation of the high rate of infant mortality in large cities, determined him to devote special attention and study to the diseases of infancy and childhood. He

soon afterwards made several contributions of practical character to the literature of pediatrics, and his practice in this special field rapidly increased, his services being sought both by the public, and by his professional colleagues in consultation. In 1889 he accepted the chair of Pediatrics in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, and continued to write and teach this important practical branch to which his studies were directed. In 1887 he was secretary under the presidency of Dr. J. Lewis Smith, of New York, of the Pediatric Section of the Ninth International Medical Congress, at Washington. The same year he was elected president of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, probably the second largest medical organization in America. In 1889 he was elected president of the Section of Diseases of Children of the American Medical Association, and during the same year was elected a member of the board of trustees of the *American Medical Association Journal*, the duties of which latter position he discharged for three years. During the same year he was elected president of the American Medical Editors' Association, being at that time an associate editor on the staff of several well-known medical periodicals. Dr. Love was several times solicited during these years to accept chairs in medical colleges, but it was only three years ago that he assumed active duties as a professor, when he became one of the charter members of the faculty of the Marion-Sims College of Medicine in St. Louis, occupying the chair of clinical medicine and diseases of children. The success of this school has been phenomenal, and a goodly share is credited to the energy and ability of the subject of this sketch. Hitherto his teachings were devoted to Pediatrics, but here he soon demonstrated his especial fitness for clinical teaching in the broad domain of general medicine and diseases of children. In January, 1890, Dr. Love issued the first number of the *Medical Mirror*, announcing that this journal was not established to fill any long-felt want, but wholly from the fact that its owner and editor confessed a fondness for medical journalism, and believed he could be of service to his profession in this way. As a result of his experience in journalism and his wide reputation as a forcible, ready and interesting writer, the *Medical Mirror* at once took place in the very front rank of medical journalism in America. It has grown in circulation and influence, and is probably the most popular monthly medical magazine in America. The editor and proprietor discharges all the duties in his characteristic, thorough and pleasing style, and discards the padding and impersonal editorials and comments, which characterize so many medical periodicals. In the midst of a large and busy practice he found time three years ago to prepare an elaborate monograph entitled, "Practical Points in the Management of the Diseases of Children," which was published in the Leisure Hour Series, put before the profession by George S. Davis, the enterprising medical publisher of Detroit. Dr. Love is a member of the committee on organization, appointed by the American Medical Association for the Pan-American Medical Congress to be held in Washington, September, 1893. He is a member of the board of trustees of the congress, assistant secretary-general, and also honorary president of the section on diseases

of children of the congress. At the meeting of the American Medical Association in Milwaukee, June, 1893, he received the distinguished honor of being elected vice-president of the association. Dr. Love possesses a genuine love for his profession, is thoroughly practical and profoundly versed in all the varied field of internal medicine. He has by nature great energy, keen perception, and a personal magnetism which makes him welcome to the homes of his patients and gains for him hosts of warmly attached friends at home and abroad. He is eminently a practical man, and his greatest success in life has been demonstrated in his work at the bedside of his patients. As a diagnostician he is quick, accurate, and thorough; in practical therapeutics he is scientific and successful. As a teacher he has the gift of enthusiasm which is contagious, and awakens the interest and attracts the confidence of his pupils. He is widely known in the profession as a gifted and charming after-dinner speaker, and at all large gatherings of the profession he is invited to entertain and instruct with his happy and erudite expression. Dr. Love is a man of positive convictions, and whatever he undertakes throws his whole soul into its accomplishment. His motives are generous and his impulses are kind; and when he errs he is the first to repair any injustice that he may unintentionally do any one. He draws to himself friends wherever he goes, and is withal a genial, accomplished gentleman. He leads a busy life and gives to his professional labors all of his time and strength. He is about forty years of age, and possessed of a strong constitution, and it is reasonable to expect that with his characteristic energy and devotion he will be spared many years to the labors which have distinguished him in his profession. His interesting family consists of his accomplished wife and two children, a daughter and son, the latter bearing the name of his early friend, preceptor and illustrious kinsman.

LUSK, William Thompson, of New York, was born at Norwich, Conn., May 23, 1838. He entered the class of 1859 in Yale, but left on completion of Freshman term. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from that institution in 1872. He studied medicine for three years in Heidelberg and Berlin (1858 to 1861); returned to America and served in the United States Volunteer Army during the first three years of the Rebellion, beginning as a private in the ranks, and being successively commissioned second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain and assistant adjutant-general. He then attended lectures at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was graduated thence M. D. in 1864. He subsequently spent a year and a half in study in Edinburgh, Paris, Vienna and Prague, and in 1865 established himself in practice in New York. He is a member of the New York County Medical Society; Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; member of the New York Obstetrical Society, vice-president in 1875; member of the American Gynecological Society, and a corresponding Fellow of the Edinburgh and London Obstetrical Societies. From 1868 to 1871 he was Professor of Physiology in the Long Island College Hospital. In 1870 he became Lecturer on Physiology in Harvard Medical School. He has been Professor of Obstetrics, Diseases of Women, Diseases of Infants, and Clinical

Midwifery in Bellevue Hospital Medical College since 1871, and has been editor of the *New York Medical Journal*. He is Gynecologist to Bellevue and St. Vincent Hospitals, and Obstetric Physician to the Emergency Hospital. Of his numerous articles in periodicals may be mentioned the "Histological Doctrines of M. Robin;" "Uremia a Common Cause of Death in Uterine Cancer;" "Inquiry into the Pathology of Uterine Cancer;" "Irregular Uterine Action During Labor;" "Clinical Report of the Lying-in Service at Bellevue Hospital for the year 1873;" on the "Origin of Diabetes, with Some New Experiments Regarding the Glycogenic Function of the Liver;" the "Cephalotribe and Cephalotripsy," 1867; the "Genesis of an Epidemic of Puerperal Fever," 1873; "Morphia in Child-Birth," 1877; "Nature, Causes, and Prevention of Puerperal Fever," Transactions of International Medical Congress, 1876; on the "Necessity of Caution in the Employment of Chloroform During Labor," American Gynecological Transactions, 1877. In 1867 he published a description of a new cephalotribe weighing less than two pounds. He is the author of "The Science and Art of Midwifery," published in 1881 (an enlarged edition in 1885), which has been translated into several European languages.

LUZENBERG, Charles Aloysius, of New Orleans, La., was born July 31, 1805, and died July 15, 1848. He was a native of the city of Verona, where his father, an Austrian of ancient and respectable family, had followed the army in the capacity of commissary. Soon after his birth, his father returned with the army to Alsace, residing with his family alternately at Landau and Weissenberg. At the latter place, one of his uncles was established as a practitioner of medicine, a circumstance which, perhaps, suggested the idea of educating him for that profession. His biographer, Dr. T. M. Logan, in an interesting sketch, published in the "American Medical Biography," says: His earliest tuition was at the public school of Landau, where his precocity first evinced itself, in the rapidity with which he learned arithmetic, and the French and Latin languages. Afterwards, when his father removed to Weissenberg, he was received into the city college, at the early age of ten years, being the youngest pupil ever admitted. On account of his attainments, the rules for admission were waived in his favor, and he was held up as a model to the other scholars. In the year 1819 his father left his native country, and settled with his family in Philadelphia, and sparing no expense, sacrificed almost all his means to procure for his eldest son every facility his adopted city could afford for the completion of his studies. True to the German standard of a perfect education, he was taught music, fencing, boxing, and other exercises in gymnastics, and soon acquired the same proficiency in his athletic training as he afterward attained in the medical arena. In 1825 he attended the lectures of the Jefferson Medical College, and evinced such assiduity and zeal in the acquisition of knowledge, especially in the dissecting rooms, as to furnish, even at that early period, strong indications of his future eminence. Although he made the study of his profession the base-line of his pursuits, he did not neglect to prosecute the departments of classical literature, and especially natural history; which latter he made

subsidiary to comparative anatomy. At this period, Dr. Physick was in the zenith of his surgical career, and it is presumed gave a bias to the mind of his hospital pupil for his particular department. Hence, surgery became his ruling passion; and he spared no trouble or pains, by constant attendance at the almshouse, or by going almost any distance to witness an important or interesting operation. In the year 1829, he went to New Orleans, taking with him many most flattering letters, but contenting himself with delivering a single one to Dr. David C. Ker, one of the visiting physicians to the Charity Hospital. On his first visit to that institution, upon the invitation of Dr. Ker, he performed a difficult amputation, in a manner so satisfactory, and so indicative of that courage and genius, which were soon to ripen into maturity, that he was almost upon his arrival, and when scarcely known to the administrators, elected house-surgeon. In this situation his talents found a field somewhat commensurate with their extent, and which soon brought him a rich harvest of celebrity and reputation. The abundant opportunities here afforded of witnessing every variety of calamity and casualty to which suffering humanity is subject, and the many emergencies which tasked his judgment, boldness, and address, soon enabled him to acquire those qualities which are found in all great surgeons—a sure and steady hand, an imperturbable self-possession, and a quick sagacity to seize new indications and employ, at the instant, the means of fulfilling them. These were only some of the evidences of his genius for surgery, which were now developed. While in pursuit of surgery, his earliest and his first love, he was not unmindful of the importance of the other departments of his profession. About this time his attention was attracted to the numerous cases of small-pox which were received into the Charity Hospital. While engaged in the *post-mortem* examination of a patient, who had been some years previously so afflicted with small-pox as to produce deep pits upon the face, Dr. Luzenberg was surprised to find that those parts of the body which had been protected in a great degree from the action of light by clothing, were entirely unmarked. Putting this in connection with the fact recorded by Baron Larrey, with which he was doubtless acquainted, that the Egyptians and Arabians were accustomed to cover the exposed parts of small-pox patients with gold leaf, the idea was impressed upon his mind that light was the agent of this phenomenon. Acting upon this impression, he placed a number of patients in an apartment so constructed that the reflected rays of the sun, even at its meridian, could not penetrate therein. The result confirmed his opinion, and fully established the position, that the exclusion of light prevents pitting; for all who were discharged cured, exhibited neither pit nor mark upon the face or body, and even such as had the disease in its worst confluent form, passed rapidly and without any difficulty through the maturative and desiccating stages, and recovered with comparatively none of those marks and disgusting discolorations which so signally disfigure the subjects of this most loathsome disorder. Thus satisfied of the correctness of his conclusion, he communicated the fact in scientific good faith to the class of young men around him, requesting them to prosecute the subject, with

the view of further testing its reliability. One of them made it the subject of a paper, which will be found in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, for 1832, and thus attracted the attention of European physicians to the subject, as may be seen in the *Revue Médicale*, for August, of the same year. Much acrimonious disputation transpired as to who was the actual discoverer of this method; at which we need not be surprised, when we remember the old adage, that "there is nothing new under the sun." Our own Physick was almost shorn of the éclat of one of his most important surgical discoveries, by Dupuytren and Schmalkalken; and, like him, if Dr. Luzenberg did not first bring into notice the practice of excluding the light in treating variolous disorders, he at all events revived it, and finally got as much credit for it as he deserved; for, continues Dr. Logan, I well remember when I arrived in Paris, soon after, that he was pointed out to me at one of the hospitals, by a French student, as an eminent American physician, who had discovered a new mode of treating small-pox. His reputation soon spread beyond the walls of the Charity Hospital, and a better field was opened for him in private practice, which furnished additional scope for the exertion of all his powers, as well as the gratification of his highest ambition. In March, 1832, he was married to Mrs. Mary Fort, daughter of the late Henry Clement, of New York. By the ample fortune which was at once, with the most exemplary confidence, placed at his disposal, he was raised to a height whence he could look down with pity upon the rivalries and jealousies of the profession, and in the seclusion of a well-stocked library, and all the appliances for study with which he now supplied himself, shut his ears against the hubbub of his assailants. More eager now for the acquisition of knowledge than the accumulation of riches, he did not fall into the fatal error of supposing that the distinction he had already acquired entitled him to repose or indolence. He had learned enough—the most important learning—to be conscious of his comparative ignorance, and looking abroad from this new eminence to which he had urged his way, he felt the overpowering conviction, that what he had already gained bore but a ratio, eternally decreasing, to what was still contained within the ever expanding horizon of knowledge. Thus did he determine to avail himself of his acquisitions in the languages, to collect materials in Europe to erect the superstructure for which he conceived he had but as yet laid the foundation. He accordingly, left New Orleans, accompanied by his family. He went by way of the west, with a view of first acquainting himself with the features of his own country, and sailed from New York for Liverpool. Making excursions through England, Scotland and Ireland, and taking notes of everything remarkable in these interesting countries, especially in the line of his profession; he next passed over into France and spent the ensuing winter in Paris. Here he luxuriated in hospitals, schools of medicine, natural history, and the arts, and with a kind of peripatetic study, enriched his mind with all the valuable discoveries in science and art, for which the capital of France is so famous. Partaking of the same industry which is manifested by the medical, scientific, and literary men at Paris, and which is wholly unknown in this country, he was with the pro-

fessors and students before daylight in the morning with taper in hand, pressing through the crowd at the bedside of the sick and diseased, or assisting at the material clinique of some illustrious professor. Hurrying from one hospital to another, he might be found at a more advanced hour of the day on the benches of the Ecole de Médecine, or at some other of the numerous colleges, academies, or gardens of natural history, hearing, seeing, feeling and comparing all the multiplied and varied sources of spreading knowledge. The day was not long enough. The same enthusiasm carried him by night to the dissecting rooms and operating courses, hardly leaving him time to eat, drink, or sleep. Thus he passed the whole winter in Paris, visiting successively, the Hôtel Dieu, la Charité, la Pitié, and other institutions, going from one master to another, discussing all the opinions, ancient and modern, seeing all the methods, and preparing himself to shed a new lustre upon American medicine. But it was chiefly at the unrivalled clinique of Dupuytren that he passed most of his time. "Who has seen the autocrat of the Hôtel Dieu, in green coat and white apron, treading with measured steps at the head of his crowded class, through the vast *salles* of his surgical empire, with his redoubtable looks and regal dignity, putting bluntly a few questions to each patient as he passes on, so pertinent as to draw forth as prompt a response, without being fascinated by the power and omnipotence of his strong mind? But it was not for this ascendancy and domination that Dr. Luzenberg admired the *chirurgien en chef*; on the contrary, no one condemned more than he did his stern and despotic severity. It was for his wonderful acumen and diagnostic foresight, his oracular decision based upon scientific deduction, and the admiral forecast with which he modified general methods of practice according to particular individual cases, that he yielded to him the homage due to extraordinary merit. He was often heard to say that he would not give one morning's visit to the Hôtel Dieu for one whole year's knowledge that can be got from books. This is a high, but by no means exaggerated estimate. Besides having been a perfect and finished operator, the Baron Dupuytren possessed a talent for clinical instruction that never was and perhaps never can, be equaled. To have seen him give an apparently superficial glance at a patient, one would have believed the case to be a very simple one, or at all events to possess few points of interest; but arrived in the amphitheater, he would overwhelm you with a crowd of interesting circumstances, discuss them with his peculiar method and spirit of order, and expose the perilous intricacies of the case with as much precision and perspicuity as if he had weighed and elaborated them in the silence of his study. So, likewise, when he performed an operation, he showed, after it was over and the patient removed, how thoroughly he had comprehended its diagnostic problem, and deliberated before proceeding to the *dernier resort*, although for all this but a few moments were required. In addition to these brilliant qualities, "the first surgeon of the king" possessed what was still more important in a clinical lecturer—an inexhaustible fund of practical reflections of the highest interest, which a talent for extemporaneous speaking and a command of

words, resulting from his knowledge of the languages, enabled him to impart in a diction so pure and elegant as actually to serve as a lesson in elocution to the students." Dr. Luzenberg expressed with great satisfaction at an incident, which confirmed his opinion of the value and importance of a thorough knowledge of the dead languages, to render a physician's preparatory education complete, and to admit him into the great catholic communion and fellowship of scholars throughout all ages and all nations. It was during one of those unlooked for occurrences in the operating amphitheater, which exemplified all the resources of genius, that M. Dupuytren addressed himself to a German student who had stepped forward from the first bench, directing him how to assist him. The young man hesitated, and replied in Latin that he did not understand the French language. Never disconcerted, M. Dupuytren readily explained himself in Latin, and the brilliant operation was soon concluded. We have thus dwelt upon the splendid qualifications of M. Dupuytren, because he embodied the beau ideal of professional eminence, which Dr. Luzenberg had set up in his own mind for future attainment, in a higher degree than any other of the living surgeons of the day, and presented in his qualities, like the artist in the statue of Praxiteles, the aggregated excellencies of the partial and subordinate, but highly meritorious worth around him. To this standard of excellence he modelled all his future efforts, and worked up to it unceasingly with a pre-determined resolution. Not that it was in the nature of Dr. Luzenberg, gifted as he was with a lofty, independent, and capacious intellect, to seek for and depend upon foreign resources, but in his enthusiastic admiration of M. Dupuytren, he contemplated, like an artist, the nearest approximation to the conception of a standard he had previously formed in his own mind, and which he had assigned to himself as a life-work. After spending five months in Paris, Dr. Luzenberg proceeded on his travels through Europe, visiting most of the principal cities of Germany, Italy, Prussia, Poland, Holland, and the Netherlands, and taking copious notes of the hospitals and everything pertaining to medical science, which he at one time had some idea of publishing, but which incessant demands upon his time and attention afterward prevented. At Göttingen he was much gratified by the attention he received at the hands of the distinguished Langenbeck and Himly, who, it would seem, took special pains to acquaint him with the mode of their university lectures, which are delivered gratuitously at the respective houses of each professor and who, likewise, have their hospitals within their own domiciles. The constitution of these seminaries is such as to permit the professor to deliver as many private courses as he pleases, and charge whatever he thinks fit, or can get. Hence result a subdivision of the branches unheard of in our home economy, and a competition and rivalry among the professors, which exert a wholesome reaction among the pupils. At Cracow he had the satisfaction of meeting with an uncle, who was commander of that portion of the Austrian army stationed in that neighborhood, and who furnished him with a special passport for visiting the wonderful salt mines of Wieliczka. His range of investigation was not limited to

the prosecution of the different branches of medical and chirurgical science, or to attendance at the hospitals and lectures of the most renowned teachers in the world, but to the best acquisitions in medicine he added the study of mineralogy, zoology, botany, and the fine arts; so that when he returned home he brought with him a choice collection of rare and precious specimens, and subsidies in every department of knowledge and art. He returned to New Orleans in the winter of 1834. As soon as it was known that he had resumed his business, patients, speaking the languages of all nations, flocked to him, and he was soon engaged in an extensive and lucrative practice. Such was the general confidence reposed in his skill, that he was frequently sent for from great distances to perform important operations, or to meet consultations; indeed, this latter mode of medical practice formed for the last ten years a large share of his daily avocations. On these occasions his conduct was regulated by the nicest sense of professional etiquette, and the established rule of medical ethics. He was scrupulously careful to say nothing in the presence of the patient or friends which could even in an indirect manner weaken their confidence in the medical attendant. On the contrary, if the physician was a young man of merit or character, he did all in his power to raise him in the estimation of those who employed him. Upon all occasions he was ready to confer freely with his professional brethren on any subject respecting which they desired his advice or counsel, whether in special relation to themselves and their affairs, or to those under their treatment. Prodigious of his knowledge as he was generous with his money, he assisted largely in the education of many who drew freely from the inexhaustible fountain of his instruction; and among the prominent physicians of New Orleans, there are several who owe their position and success to his liberality and bounty. Recognizing in all its bearings the force of the maxim that "every man is a debtor to his profession," he never compromised its dignity by underselling his services, or by competing in the cheapening practice with his younger or less fortunate *confrères*. He always graduated his charges according to the circumstances of the patient and his own valuation of the services he had rendered. Perhaps no contemporary practitioner in the United States ever enjoyed so lucrative a practice, or received larger fees for single cases or operations. To the poor he devoted two hours every day, from 8 to 10 o'clock, at his office, and cheerfully gave them his advice and experience gratuitously. Nor did his charity stop here. Many are the respectable families in that city whose slender circumstances scarcely enabled them to live decently apart from his bounty, and who are now mourning for him as their greatest friend, not only in whatever related to their health, but also to their pecuniary well-being. Gratitude, however, continued his biographer, was not the object which prompted his disinterested kindness, for this was seldom manifested towards him during life. He did good for the gratification and reward which every virtuous action carries with it, and could those persons who form their opinions from appearances or hearsay have been admitted behind the scenes into a nearer and truer view of his real character, they

would, instead of doing him more injustice than they have already done, acknowledge that he was possessed of the kindest and softest emotions of which human nature is susceptible. Many instances might be related, did they not infringe upon the sanctity of professional confidence, of his warmest sympathy with the affliction of others, and of the tenderness he evinced for the suffering of such as were compelled by the force of circumstances to submit to his unyielding knife. The consciousness of the benefit which would result enabled him on these trying occasions to steel his sensibilities into apparent apathy or indifference. Such were the principles and feelings; thus exalted were the ends, the aims and the objects which actuated and guided Dr. Luzenberg through the whole of his professional career. Active and operative in his character, he was unable to restrain from practical application the speculations of his ardent and energetic mind, but was continually devising new schemes for enlarging the sphere of his usefulness and benefiting the community by every means in his power. Before one year had expired after his return from Europe, he built the Franklin Infirmary, now the Luzenberg Hospital, situated on the Champs Elysées road, so that those whose circumstances prevented them from receiving his advice at their dwellings, might, for a comparatively small amount, share equally with the more opulent the benefit of his skill and experience. It was almost as easy, once the visit made, for one possessed of his quick and perspicacious insight into the causation and nature of disease, as well as powers of rapid analysis, to prescribe for fifty patients, when congregated together, as for one. As he foresaw, the sick and suffering gathered soon in considerable numbers to his infirmary, and it has been stated by Dr. J. H. Lewis, who was the first physician associated with him in this enterprise, that, such was Dr. Luzenberg's popularity at this period, there were seldom less than from eighty to a hundred patients at any one time during his residence at the hospital. As already stated, long before his visit to Europe, Dr. Luzenberg had reaped in the vast field of the Charity Hospital a stock of practical knowledge and experience in the treatment of surgical cases, which had already established his fame as an operator of the first order. There remained but few of the recognized procedures of chirurgical art which he had not mastered. An opportunity offered soon after his return to New Orleans for the further display of his surgical attainments. It was in the case of an elderly man suffering with a cancer of the parotid gland, which was much enlarged, as may be seen by a painting taken before the operation. The risk and danger attendant upon such a perfect extirpation of this gland as to preclude the possibility of a recurrence of the disease is well known to the profession. Suffice it to say that the operation was performed in so thorough a manner that the disease never returned, and that the man enjoyed good health for many years afterward. The following account of this operation is translated from the *Gazette Médicale de Paris*, 1834: "A man sixty-two years of age had been affected for twenty years with an enlargement of the parotid gland. About six years prior to this time it began to increase rapidly, and soon acquired the size of a hen's egg; extensive ulceration attacked the sum-

mits of the tumor, from which a thin ichorous pus was discharged, and acute lancinating pains were experienced in the diseased parts; in a word, it manifested all the usual symptoms of a cancerous affection. Dr. Luzenberg resolved to extirpate this tumor, and commenced by passing beneath the primitive carotid artery a loose temporary ligature; then, after having circumscribed the cancerous mass by two incisions, he detached it from the deep-seated parts, extending the dissection to so great a depth that both the styloid and mastoid apophyses were fully exposed to view. At this stage of the operation it was easy to see that the entire parotid gland had degenerated into an encephaloid substance. The profuse hemorrhage which supervened towards the close of the operation rendered it necessary to tighten the ligature which had been cast around the common carotid artery during the first steps of the operation; this promptly arrested the flow of blood." The next operation, which may be called the capital of his surgical pillar, was the excision of six inches of the ileum. This was a case of strangulated hernia in a man, treated jointly by Dr. Lewis and Dr. Luzenberg. Dr. Lewis states that when they cut down to the sac, the intestine was found so completely mortified for the extent of at least half a foot as to yield under the touch. With his peculiar quick and comprehensive judgment, which enabled him to determine instantly the merits of a procedure, when most men would be still hesitating as to what ought to be done, Dr. Luzenberg proceeded, with the assistance and concurrence of Dr. Lewis, to remove all the mortified portion of the gut, and to bring the serous surfaces of the separated ends together by means of stitches, after the manner recommended by Prof. Gross, of Philadelphia. The patient was put upon opium treatment, and in thirty-five days the stitches came away and he entirely recovered, and afterwards remained in good health for more than thirty years. The next triumph in surgery of Dr. Luzenberg was the tying of the primitive iliac artery for the cure of an aneurism of the external iliac. The subject was a mulatto man, about eighteen or twenty years of age, who bore the operation well. The ligature came away in twenty-one days, the anastomotic circulation was gradually established, the tumor became absorbed in due time, and the patient, when last seen many years afterward, was well and hearty. It would swell the pages of this memoir to an unnecessary extent to detail all those multiplied and varied achievements of his knife, which proved a surgical genius, not only in expertness of execution, but in the invention of modes of operation. There is one class of operations, however, in which Dr. Luzenberg took particular interest, and that was couching for the cataract. Whether it was that he possessed a peculiar tact in the use of the needle, or that he exercised a rare faculty of prognosis in the cases he undertook, it is certain he seldom, if ever, failed in producing, if not a complete, at least a partial restoration of vision. Many are the once blind in New Orleans who owe to him the recovery of their visual powers after years of obscurity. There is one case in particular, which was published in the journals of the day, of an individual who, after a total eclipse of light for eight years, caused by cataract, was in the space of one minute re-

possessed of the full enjoyment of a sense, the loss of which is in itself one of the most dreadful misfortunes that can befall humanity. No sooner was his Infirmary established on a permanent basis than Dr. Luzenberg hastened to accomplish his cherished idea of instituting a medical school. As he was at this period extensively known and appreciated, not only by the members of his own profession, but also by all who cultivated science in general, and enjoying, as he likewise did, the friendship of the Governor of the State, he had no difficulty at first in carrying out his plans. His colleagues in this enterprise entered upon the preliminary arrangements with similar views, no doubt entertained simultaneously with himself, and from their combined exertions and influence arose the Medical College of Louisiana. Dr. Luzenberg was chosen dean, and the first session opened with a class of sixteen matriculated students. The lectures were delivered in the State House, on Canal street, and the anatomical demonstrations at the Charity Hospital. The chair of Anatomy was filled *ad interim*, as well as that of Surgery, of which he was Professor, by Dr. Luzenberg, with his well-known ability and accustomed zeal. Dr. Luzenberg is said to have been a superior lecturer, and on all occasions exhibited great powers of reasoning, joined to the charm of a fluent and energetic elocution. "In his various discussions before the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Louisiana, he was remarkable for great copiousness of language, and that delicate tact which is appositely resorted to by men of varied learning and distinguished social relations in keeping up the interest of their hearers." Untiring in his devotion to every subject connected with his profession, as well as to the medical institutions of the State, and ever active in alleviating the sufferings of humanity, we find him next taking a deep interest in the regulation and internal management of the Charity Hospital, of which he was appointed one of the administrators by the Legislature. He was elected vice-president of the institution—in fact, virtually president, the Governor being *ex-officio* nominally so; an office which he continued to fill with zeal and fidelity during the remainder of his life. It would have been an impossibility for a thoughtful and energetic man like Dr. Luzenberg, who had consecrated to learning the passion of his youth and the strength of his manhood, and had made even the portion of his life when he traveled a period of more diligent application, now, when his feelings had become regulated by the discipline of philosophy and his opinions mellowed by meditation and experience, to abstain, so long as the welfare of humanity was the object of his pursuits, from turning to practical purposes the results of his intellectual acquirements, and thus contributing to the interest nearest to his heart. The repeated recurrence of yellow fever in New Orleans, and the confused and imperfect accounts published concerning a disease of which so little positive knowledge was as yet established, determined him to make its investigation the subject of a publication which should be as perfect as the most diligent application of the residue of his natural allotment of life could make it. Accordingly he set himself to work collecting materials for this object, and perhaps there exists no book in any of the languages, having the most remote bear-

ing on yellow fever, which he did not procure. His plan was to have large and accurate plates of every phasis of the disease, somewhat after the manner of M. Pariset, and he had already caused to be painted in oil, as large as life, the most accurate delineations of the *facies* and other morbid appearances which are so readily recognized as pathognomonic of yellow fever. His writings and pathological researches on the subject had reached a voluminous extent at the time of his decease, but still it was far from being completed, nor did he contemplate publishing the work until he had established every fact and assertion to his satisfaction. With his peculiar predilection for the Latin language, the manuscript is in that tongue, but whether he intended to publish it in such classic form is not known to any one. Never satisfied unless he was incessantly occupied in prosecuting measures which appeared to him best fitted to promote the cultivation of those branches of human knowledge so necessary for the intellectual improvement of society as well as the progression of his profession in the collateral sciences, we find him, in 1839, becoming the founder of the "Society of Natural History and the Sciences," which was liberally endowed by the Legislature, with full power to create professorships and confer degrees. To the advancement of this institution, of which he was forthwith elected President, he devoted every hour that he could spare from other avocations, or snatch from the time allotted to sleep; and to forward the great objects in view, he was always ready to sacrifice the claims of worldly prudence and self-interest. The rich collection of specimens in natural history and the natural sciences which he has left behind him attests his munificence and disinterested exertions in the cause of education. Believing in the principle of association, so characteristic of our republic, and so potent an agent in the diffusion, as well as in the augmentation, of knowledge, Dr. Luzenberg, succeeded at last in consummating a long-projected scheme for uniting his medical friends of the city into a society for the purpose of mutual improvement and the promotion of medical science. In 1843, a legislative act was passed, incorporating this organization under the title of The Louisiana Medico-Chirurgical Society, and at its first meeting Dr. Luzenberg was unanimously chosen president. In the midst of his active life Dr. Luzenberg's health began to fail suddenly. Although for a considerable time previously he had experienced the most undoubted symptoms of cardiac disease, still he did not suffer to any noticeable degree until about the beginning of the spring of 1848, when actual pain in the præcordial region, together with obstinate and readily excited paroxysms of palpitation and dyspnoea, totally incapacitated him from application to any business whatever. The worst fears of his medical friends were now excited, and their diagnosis confirmed, with an accuracy worthy of the school of Corvisart, by M. Rouanet, of France, recently arrived in New Orleans, who, as was verified by the autopsy, pointed out the precise location and character of the disease. Without any expectation of deriving benefit from travelling or other means, but solely with the view of escaping from the unavoidable molestations incidental to his numerous business relations, Dr. Luzenberg, after experi-

encing some degree of alleviation from the quiet of a seashore residence, determined at the first approach of summer to sequester himself at the Red Sulphur Springs of Virginia. By the time he reached Cincinnati, however, his malady had made such inroads upon his constitution that he could proceed no further, and here he lingered until death terminated the suffering and the earthly career of one of the most brilliant members of the medical profession that this country has yet produced. The obsequies were performed on the day after the arrival of his remains at New Orleans; and the large concourse of sympathizing friends and acquaintances, who attended and followed on foot to his last resting-place, in the Protestant Cemetery, showed the high and general estimation in which he was held. The Philharmonic Society, of which he was president, appeared in a body as the procession was moving off, and accompanied it, unexpectedly to every one, with strains of the most appropriate and solemn music. But the most affecting part of the ceremony was to witness the children of the Protestant Female Orphan Asylum, to which he had been a number of years the physician, following in the wake, uniformed in the habiliments of mourning. Truly touching was it to observe this testimonial of the fatherless and afflicted to their departed benefactor, which spoke more eloquently than the best-couched eulogy. During the time occupied in closing up the tomb, appropriate addresses were made to suit the mixed multitude assembled, in the French, English, and German languages.



G. Frank Lydston

LYDSTON, G. Frank, of Chicago, Ill., was born in Jacksonville, Tuolumne county, Cal., March 3, 1857, his parents being among the pioneers

of 1849. He is of Scotch-English descent, his ancestors having been among the earliest settlers of New England. He was a student under Dr. F. B. Norcom and Prof. Joseph W. Howe, of New York, both of whom are recently deceased. He graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1879, and was soon after awarded the highest mark in the competitive examination for the New York Charity Hospital. He served eighteen months in this institution, after which he was appointed resident surgeon to the State Immigrant Hospital, at Ward's Island, N. Y. In 1881, he resigned the latter position, and went to Chicago to practice his profession. For seven years he held the lectureship on genito-urinary and venereal diseases in the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was appointed to the full professorship in this institution in June, 1891. Dr. Lydston is well known as a writer on scientific topics and as a teacher, and is rated as one of the most successful practitioners in Chicago, having built up a very large and select clientele. His practice is limited to office and surgical practice, much of his time being devoted to genito-urinary surgery and syphilology. Dr. Lydston's contributions to medical literature number over one hundred papers and books, upon a wide range of topics. His first paper, published in 1880, was on "Anomalous Origin of the Descendens Noni." Among his most important papers and monographs since published are: "Lectures on Syphilis," 1884; "A Treatise on Varicocele," "A Treatise on Gonorrhea," "A Monograph on Stricture of the Urethra," 1892; and essays entitled: "The Surgical Treatment of Peritonitis," "Sexual Perversion," "Studies of Criminal Crania," "Tropho-Neurosis in its Relations to the Phenomena of Syphilis," "Aberrant Sexual Differentiation," "Evolution of the Infectious Diseases," "Observations on Urethral Stricture," "Gonorrhœa in the Female," "Materialism vs. Sentiment in the Study of Crime," "Syphilis in its Relations to the Repair of Wounds," "Chronic Ulceration of the Female Genitalia," "The Rationale of Extension in Diseases of the Spinal Cord," "The Physiological Action of Heat and Cold." For many years Dr. Lydston has been associate editor of the *Western Medical Reporter*, his editorial writing being of a characteristically independent and progressive character.

LYMAN, Charles B., of Denver, Colo., son of Dr. J. B. Lyman, of Salem, Mass., was born in Rockford, Ill., September 20, 1863. When he had reached the age of seventeen years his father moved to Salem, Mass., at which place he received his preliminary education consisting of a preparatory college course. At the age of nineteen he entered the medical department of Harvard University, Boston, at which institution he spent four years, graduating in 1886, with the degree of M. D. "*cum laude*," with the highest standing in his class, and at the same time being the youngest member of his class. Soon after graduation he went to Denver, Colo., to accept a position as surgeon to the Union Pacific Railway at that point, which position he has held since that time; although only twenty-nine years of age he has attained a prominent position amongst the surgeons of Colorado, especially in the line of railway surgery. In 1887 he was appointed instructor



C. B. Lyman.

in physiology in the medical department of Denver University, in 1890 he gave up that position to take a similar one on fractures and dislocations, which position he has since held; he holds the following hospital positions:—Genito-Urinary Surgeon to the Deaconesses Home Hospital, Surgeon to St. Luke's, St. Joseph's, and the Union Pacific Railway Hospitals; he is a member of the local and State societies and the American Association of Railway Surgeons; also the Denver Clinical and Pathological Society. His writings have been confined to reports from time to time of interesting surgical cases.

McBURNIE, Charles, of New York City, was born February 17, 1845, at Roxbury, Mass. He received his preparation for college in the private schools of Boston, entered Harvard with the class of 1866, being graduated in due course and receiving therefrom the degrees of A. B. and A. M. He removed at once to New York for the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, now a department in Columbia College. He occupies the Chair of Surgery in this institution which is, perhaps, one of the most highly esteemed professional honors in the American medical world. In addition to this he is sole attending surgeon to Roosevelt Hospital. He is also consulting surgeon to St. Luke's, the Presbyterian and Orthopedic Hospitals. He is a prominent member of the Union League, University, Century and Harvard clubs, and is widely known as a distinguished and successful surgeon.

McCALL, Joseph W., of Huntington, Tenn., was born in Henderson county, that State, January 20, 1832. He attended the medical department of the University of Nashville and received the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1857. His medical education and

training were supplemented by attending the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and the medical department of Vanderbilt University, receiving his *ad eundem* degree from the former institution in 1869, and from the latter in 1882. An honorary degree was also conferred upon him by the medical department of the University of Tennessee in 1883. He served in the war of the Rebellion as acting assistant surgeon from October, 1862, till March, 1864. He was in the skirmish at Lexington, Tenn., at the time of the capture of Col. R. G. Ingersoll, December 10, 1862, and was stationed at Trenton, Salsberry, Union City and at Grand Junction, Tenn. His literary contributions consists of important cases occurring in his own practice, among which may be mentioned: "Report of a Case of Rupture of the Uterus and Escape of the Child and Placenta into the Cavity of the Abdomen and Removal by Gastrotomy," *Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, 1873; "Report of Seven Cases of Trichinosis in One Family and their Successful Treatment," *State Board of Health Bulletin*, 1891. Dr. McCall has also written an interesting article entitled, "The Reasonable Theory of Malaria," which was published in 1878. Dr. McCall has been an examining surgeon for pensions since 1866, and is president of the United States Examining Board of Surgeons at Huntington. He has been engaged in a constant and successful practice of medicine and surgery for thirty-six years. He is ex-president of Carroll County Medical Society, and is recognized as one of the most prominent members of the profession in that section of his State.

MCCASKEY, G. W., of Fort Wayne, Ind., was born in Delta, Fulton county, O., November 9, 1853. His parents resided on a farm, where he spent his early life, with such educational advantages as were afforded by the "district school." He received the degree of M. D., from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1877, and the degree of A. M. (in course), from De Pauw University, after having, as a non-resident student, pursued a full course of study, and passed his examinations for the Bachelor's Degree, subsequent to his graduation at Jefferson. After practicing three years in Cecil, O., he spent a portion of the year 1880 studying in Europe, following which he began practicing his profession in Fort Wayne, where he has since pursued a successful career. At the time of his removal to Fort Wayne, he occupied the chair of Physiology and Clinical Medicine, in the Fort Wayne College of Medicine, which he filled for several years, until he was transferred to the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Diseases of the Chest and Nervous System, the duties of which he now discharges. He has contributed some twenty-five papers to the various medical journals of the country, the subjects covering a very wide range of medical thought and discussion. For several years past, however, his contributions to current literature, as well as his clinical instruction, have been largely in the field of nervous diseases. These comprise within the last year, for instance: "Cerebral Thrombosis," with report of three cases; "Some Remarks on the Pathology and Treatment of Epilepsy;" "The Recognition and Treatment of the Simpler Forms of Neuritis;" "Report and Discussion of a Case of Persistent Masticatory Spasm;" "Hemianopsia as a Di-



G. W. McCaskey.

agnostic Sign of Brain Disease;" and the "Importance of the Early Diagnosis of Spinal Cord Disease." He enjoys among his colleagues an extensive reputation as a general diagnostician, more especially in the domain of nervous disease. He has been at different times president of the Fort Wayne Academy of Medicine, Fort Wayne Microscopical Society, and Allen County Medical Society; and is, in addition, now a member of the Indiana State Medical Society, American Academy of Medicine, American Medical Association, American Psycial Society, and American Academy of Political and Social Science.

MCCLELLAN, George, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born at Woodstock, Windham county, Conn., December 23, 1796, and died in the former city May 9, 1847. From a memoir prepared by his son, Dr. J. H. B. McClellan, we glean the following interesting details concerning the achievements of one of the most extraordinary surgeons that this country has ever produced: He was descended from an old Scottish family, who had emigrated to this country at an early period, from Kirkcudbright, Galloway, Scotland, where they had taken an active part in all the wars, both civil and foreign, of their native land, from the days of William Wallace down. His family had mostly remained for several generations in the town where he was born, and many of its members had been engaged in the war of the Revolution with considerable distinction. His early education was obtained from the academy of his native town; one of those New England schools which, although at that time embracing but a limited scope in their studies, were thorough in their teaching, and have been the foundation of the career of many of our ripest scholars and most distinguished men. Here he derived a thorough training in the rudiments of Latin, Greek, and mathematics. At the early age of sixteen, in the year 1812, he entered the Sophomore class of Yale College, New Haven, at that time under

the presidency of Dr. Dwight. His collegiate life was marked by singular quickness of perception, readiness in the acquisition of knowledge, and an enthusiastic but immethodical devotion to his studies. His talent particularly displayed itself in mathematics and the languages; in the former he showed proficiency, while in the latter his attainments were far above mediocrity. He also manifested a fondness for the natural sciences, and his zeal and success in their cultivation are favorably recorded in the early numbers of the *American Journal of Science*. Whilst at college, becoming much attached to the celebrated Professor Silliman, he formed a close friendship and intimacy with him which lasted through life. Through his influence he was attracted to the above mentioned studies, more especially botany, mineralogy, and geology, which he cultivated by reading with extreme fondness, even during the busiest portions of his after professional career. In 1815, he obtained his academical degree, with a high reputation for knowledge in certain branches, and for the remarkable vigor and quickness of intellect which he had evinced. He immediately afterwards commenced the study of medicine in the office of the late Dr. Thomas Hubbard, of Pomfret, near Woodstock, who subsequently became Professor of Surgery in the Medical College at New Haven. In 1817 he came to Philadelphia to attend the lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, at that time the only medical school in that city. Here he entered the office of Dr. Dorsey, Professor of Materia Medica and Anatomy in the university, as a private pupil, and remained with him until his early and lamented death, in 1818. "Here again," to use the words of his distinguished friend, Dr. Samuel G. Morton, "his restless activity and sleepless vigilance in the pursuit of knowledge, were remarked and admired by all; exciting the surprise of his fellow-students, and drawing from older heads the presage of future distinction." In 1818, a year before his graduation, he was elected resident physician to the hospital of the Philadelphia Almshouse, and whilst there showed the most enthusiastic devotion and application to the study of medicine and surgery. Perhaps few men ever laid a better or more thorough foundation for a future successful career than did Dr. McClellan during the period of his pupilage; working day and night in the dissecting-room, taking notes of all the lectures, reading with avidity and with patience all important books within his reach, he stored up knowledge which, in the rapid accession of private practice that soon attended him—besides the habit of study and close application,—was of the utmost importance, and aided, perhaps as much as his superior intellect, to hurry him at an early age into the successful business of his profession. That there is "no royal road to knowledge," was clearly exemplified in his early preparation. The copious note-books collated whilst in his collegiate course at Yale, and in the lecture-rooms and hospitals, as well as in the earlier years of his private practice, evinced the painstaking and patient labor of many years, which few, who were only acquainted with his busy, active habits, and mercurial disposition in later life, could appreciate. "Here," quoting from the excellent memoir written by Dr. W. Darrach, who was a fellow-resident at the hos-

pital with him, "ever advancing in medical knowledge and ever communicating, he became our daily mental stimulus. His unrivalled unison of eye and hand has been mentioned; with equal truth. I notice also his equally remarkable unison of a rapid mind and tongue. Neither at his meals, nor in his bed, can I recall to mind McClellan. My associations of him relate to his rapid walkings; rapid and constant talkings; his perpetual prescribings, manipulatings, experimentings; his autopsies and operations rapid; rapidly at it, and always at it! Book after book on medicine he constantly and rapidly read, and clearly and pleasantly detailed, making us listen to him. He provoked us to physiological experiments. Each corpse in the dead-house was marked by his autopsy and surgical operations. Thus he sometimes made trouble, easily quieted though, for the people even then seemed intuitively to know that McClellan was appointed to be their head doctor, in spite of all the great doctors; and they let McClellan do anything. In surgical matters he was ever active, testing and trying whatever he had read or heard of. On one occasion, I well remember, that while reading, he jumped from his chair, and exclaimed, 'Mott, of New York, it is said, has taken up the innominate for aneurism, and I believe it.' Having immediately afterward left us a while and then returned, he exultingly exclaimed, 'I've done it!' He had gone to the dead-house and there imitated Mott's operation on the subject. Such in 1818-19, at the age of twenty-two years, was the deportment of McClellan in the Philadelphia Almshouse." In the year 1820 he married into an influential family of Philadelphia, and had already become established as a practitioner. During the very first year of his practice he performed many of the most important operations in surgery, such as lithotomy, extraction of the lens for cataract, and extirpation of the lower jaw. He opened a dissecting-room and gave private courses of lectures, both on anatomy and surgery, displaying that same vivacity of manner which characterized him through life, and he became an attraction to medical students. His attentive class consequently became very soon so numerous as to require for their accommodation a larger room. His more public career as a lecturer began in 1826, when he founded the Jefferson Medical College, of his connection with which, and with the different medical schools of Philadelphia, his biography, written by the late Dr. S. G. Morton, his colleague for many years, and to the time of his death his most valued and intimate friend, may here be quoted: After having given a private course of anatomical lectures, Dr. McClellan conceived the bold idea of founding a new medical school. With him, thought and action were simultaneous; a memorial was addressed by himself and others to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and a charter was obtained in the winter of 1825 for the Jefferson Medical College. Says Morton, from a personal knowledge of the time and circumstances, no professional innovation was ever more unfavorably received by the physicians of Philadelphia than this. It had a direct tendency to isolate its author, and certainly influenced his destiny throughout life. It was assumed and asserted that there was not patronage for the support of two schools,

and that the new one could only succeed at the expense of its elder rival. And, inasmuch as the whole scheme was regarded as a professional heresy, it need not be added that its partisans met with no favor. Dr. McClellan reasoned differently; he maintained that students would flock to that city in numbers proportioned to the increased facilities for education, and that each institution might be amply supported without any conflict of interest. The result verified his prediction. In place of five hundred students, which was the maximum number before this competition was organized, Philadelphia now enrolls annually more than a thousand, embracing a portion of the genius and talent of every State of the Union. It is important, however, to observe that, owing to the general disapproval of the plan of a new college, Dr. McClellan met with great difficulty in organizing a medical faculty, and his colleagues were unavoidably chosen from among men greatly inferior in talent to himself. Incongruous elements were thus associated together; dissensions arose, and disunion followed. Yet, notwithstanding all these adverse circumstances, Dr. McClellan had the satisfaction, in the year 1836, to welcome no less than three hundred and sixty pupils into the school he had founded. Dr. McClellan's lectureship was Surgery, and he continued his instructions in this branch until the year 1838, when, for reasons unknown to his biographer, the professorships of Jefferson College were all vacated, by a decision of the Board of Trustees, and a new organization took place, from which Dr. McClellan's name was excluded. This new faculty was composed of men of distinguished attainments. The medical public acquiesced in the change; Jefferson College was received into favor, and collegiate competition was legitimized. So true is the adage that times change and we change with them: "*Tempora mutantur et nos mutantur cum illis.*" Mortified, but not discomfited, by this adverse issue of his cherished plans, Dr. McClellan immediately conceived the project of a third medical school, and with characteristic buoyancy of spirit and determination of purpose, he went in person, accompanied by a single professional friend, to solicit a charter from the State Legislature. Corporate privileges were, in consequence, granted to an institution entitled "The Medical Department of Pennsylvania College," at Gettysburg, and McClellan, with five associates, commenced the initiatory course of lectures in Philadelphia, in November, 1839. This institution had an auspicious beginning, in a class of nearly one hundred pupils, between which number as a maximum, and eighty as a minimum, it continued under the direction of the same faculty for four consecutive years. Notwithstanding this seeming prosperity, it is due to Dr. McClellan's memory to state that some injudicious pecuniary arrangements, entered into in the first instance, and in which he had no part, tended to embarrass the institution through the entire period of its existence. The sinister effect of these arrangements was soon felt by all concerned, and nothing but a mutual sense of honor sustained the faculty in combined execution during the four annual courses of lectures, the last of which terminated in the spring of 1843. Soon after this date the entire faculty resigned their professorships into the hands of the trustees. The mo-

tive that influenced a part of these gentlemen in taking this step may be inferred from the preceding statement; other members were influenced, at least in degree, by other considerations. It may, perhaps, be safely asserted that Dr. McClellan was the only member of the faculty who reluctantly abandoned this his last and cherished enterprise. His zeal and enthusiasm could see nothing but success in the future, and he never abandoned the conviction that further perseverance would have been crowned with commensurate reward. Though, as remarked by Dr. Morton, "he lived to experience the proverbial misfortune of most pioneers and discoverers, who sow the seed of which others reap the reward," it is still a great satisfaction to those who early sympathized with him in his exertions, and still survive, to see the success of the first institution he founded, amidst the difficulties and conflicts of the complications of the times. The Jefferson Medical College now enjoys the first rank among the medical schools of this or any other county. In fact, for Dr. McClellan may be claimed the sole authorship of the extended system of medical education as it now exists in this country. The clinical instruction of the colleges was originated by him, and the many schools in the different sections of our Union derive their origin from the impetus given by him. Whilst here summing up his career as a public teacher, one of his biographers alludes to his peculiar style of lecturing, which he describes as purely extemporaneous, not what is usually called so, reciting matter previously committed to memory, but he *thought aloud*; his mind, well stored with the subject and trained by early classical education and logical deduction, expressed itself in a natural manner and diction, which has never been excelled. Utterly unconscious of those around him, giving himself up to the subject before him, his lectures achieved a popularity and produced an effect seldom equalled. He was remarkable for exuberance of thought, and this attribute was responded to by corresponding volubility of speech. In lecturing, or in conversation, he was never at a loss for words; yet, in spite of this amazing fluency, his ideas manifestly accumulated more rapidly than the tongue could give them utterance. During the latter part of Dr. McClellan's life, he obtained one of the largest practices known in the country; his name had extended to the Old World, and on this continent he attracted patients from all parts of our Union, and the West Indies and South America. Few men in private practice have operated so frequently. His list included almost every capital operation known to surgeons, together with others that were original with himself; and these multiplied efforts of his genius were rewarded with a full share of success. In ophthalmic surgery he was particularly eminent. The number of his operations for cataract, and other diseases of the eye, was remarkable, and for extraction of the lens he was very successful, and among the first to introduce it here. Many of the operations in surgery, which are now quite common, were not employed in this country in the earlier period of his practice; and he shared with Mott, of New York, and Warren, of Boston, the credit of establishing many procedures new on this side of the Atlantic. He performed lithotomy nearly fifty

times with great success, mainly by the lateral operation, and was one of the first to use the high or supra-pubic method here. Lithotripsy was also performed by him in very many cases. As early as 1823, he amputated the body of the lower jaw, an operation which was afterwards repeated by him many times, as well as disarticulation from either side. The upper maxillary along with the malar, and a portion of the external angular process of the frontal bone, including the lachrymal gland, was removed by him prior to Mr. Lizars's operation, and subsequently he exsected the bone in other cases, even involving a greater extent of structure. The extirpation of the parotid gland, so long a mooted point and source of serious contention among surgeons, was performed by him several times, most of which were successful, as will be seen by the following quotation of a note by the editor of his surgery: It may not be amiss here to claim for the author the credit of having done more than any other surgeon, by the number and success of his operations, to establish completely, as safe and feasible, the extirpation of the parotid gland. In tracing back the records of surgery, we find, prior to his first operation, in 1826, several isolated cases, which prove that among the earlier surgeons, even as far back as the celebrated Heister, of whom Borden, in his "Researches" on the glands, remarks, in speaking of the parotid, there were some bold enough to attempt this really formidable operation, and to consider its successful execution not only within the bounds of probability, but of reason and security. Still, at that period, their authenticity was not only questioned by the majority of the profession, but the many dangerous anatomical obstacles involved, as well as the deep and almost inaccessible situation of the gland, rendered its removal at least so serious an undertaking that it was laid down by most authors as extremely hazardous, and even characterized, in the strong language of John Bell, as "impossible and absurd." The case of Beclard, only a year or two before, having terminated fatally, did much at that time to prejudice opinion against the operation. Cases which have since been reported as having been performed previously, but not then made known; and, on the whole, as regards boldness in entering upon a new and scarcely explored field of surgery, the first case of Dr. McClellan may be considered as almost an original one. There was then no record of the difficulties and complications of this operation; nothing laid down to guide the adventurer as to the dangers likely to be met with in his progress through an untried region; and the very first case undertaken by him had been previously attempted and given up by eminent surgeons abroad. The accumulated experience of European and American surgeons has now, however, completely demonstrated its practicability, and we may safely place it among the standard and established operations of surgery. The parotid gland has now been repeatedly removed by various surgeons, but no one has done so much to effect the change of opinion regarding the operation as Dr. McClellan. He extirpated eleven entire parotids, in various conditions of organic disease, and only one of his patients died in consequence of the operation; that one sank under coma on the fourth day after the opera-

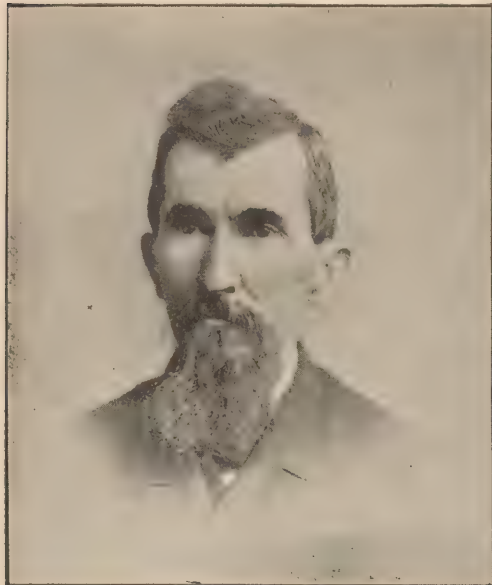
tion, from the effect of the ligature around the common carotid artery. The other ten patients recovered, and seven of them were alive and well at the time of his death. Only one of these died from a return of the disease in the same part three years after recovery from the operation. His operation for exsection of the ribs was, at the time of its performance, novel. In 1838, he removed successfully, on account of an encephaloid cancer, the whole of the upper extremity, including the scapula and clavicle, with success; an operation which was never attempted before or since, save once by Dr. Gilbert, in a less degree. Indeed, his scope in surgery extended as far as that of any man who had gone before him, and beyond others of his own time, embracing every species of operative procedure, repeated again and again with remarkable success. Nature and early education had eminently fitted him for an operative surgeon, and his thorough knowledge of anatomy led him to attempt without hesitation many things from which others would recoil. Every cut of the knife was made with a confidence that could only result from positive knowledge. With regard to his editorial labors, Dr. Morton says: "Dr. McClellan's excellent classical education was blended with a continued fondness for literary pursuits, and a lively interest in general science. He read much, but wrote little. He always took up his pen with reluctance; and it was only at the earnest and long-continued promptings of his friends that he at length commenced his 'Principles of Surgery.' The first printed sheet was placed before him during his brief illness, but he was already too much exhausted to notice its contents. The work, however, has been ably edited by his son, and it is now before the world an abiding memorial of the skill and genius of its author. Novelty in practice is not the test of excellence or superiority in either surgery or medicine. The annals of our profession are full of proofs of the truth of this axiom. Dr. McClellan made no parade of originality; but he set forth, with the hand of a master, the multiplied experience of more than a quarter of a century; and this experience was, no doubt, as extensive as that of any private practitioner among us during that long period of professional toil. Skill, decision, and promptness were in him remarkably conspicuous, and they were combined with a judgment that had become matured in the school of observation and reflection. In the 'Principles of Surgery' we find no temporizing treatment, no timid practice, but the positive knowledge of a mind that knew and relied upon its own resources. In earlier years he was a contributor of original papers to different medical periodicals, and was one of the conductors of the *American Medical Review and Journal*; he subsequently edited an edition of 'Eberle's Theory and Practice of Physic,' with notes and additions. His work on surgery was only commenced within the last few months of his life. The constant interference of a large practice prevented him from writing, except at uncertain and irregular intervals. Many of its pages were penned whilst suffering acutely from disease; and relief from pain was often sought by occupying his mind with the work. As if forewarned by some indefinite impression that he might not be spared to carry out his entire object, he seemed bent upon hastily finishing

what was meant to be the first volume, and its earlier pages were actually passing through the hands of the printer whilst he was preparing the closing ones. Suddenly cut off in the midst of his labors, the work was necessarily incomplete." Beside his surgical labors and his literary efforts, as is usual in this country, where no one can devote himself entirely to surgery, his medical practice was large, and perhaps he prided himself as much upon it as upon his operations. Thoroughly acquainted with all the theories of the times, he acted from the principles of common sense, the old Baconian system of deduction, which he always advocated in his lectures. To exemplify this, in a valedictory address delivered by him to the graduating class of Jefferson Medical College, in 1836, he says: "In regard to the best mode of cultivating your profession, I shall have time to say but a few words. Recollect what I have so often, and so constantly urged on your attention, respecting the rules of inductive science. Be always governed by the observation of symptoms, and not by the imaginary causes of them. The whole science of nature consists in the classification of phenomena. We can do but very little in the way of theory, and nothing in the way of hypothesis. Be content, I beg of you, to follow the dictates of common sense in all cases and under all circumstances. Be satisfied with the opinions you can form from a plain and careful examination of the indications which nature holds up to your view; and reject all inquiry into the secret and undefinable causes of life and disease. You can not imagine the advantages which you will gain by such a course of practice, over those who are governed by the long-explored precepts of the schoolmen—revived and repolished, as it must be confessed they have been, by the innovators of France. While they are balancing doubts and difficulties, and vibrating from one conjecture to another, you will be fortified by the calm and unchangeable dictates of sound reason and philosophy." The remaining portion of Dr. McClellan's life, after he retired from lecturing, was spent in the active duties of his profession. For some years he was afflicted with neuralgia, commencing on one side of the head, which afterwards extended throughout all his limbs and body; but he bore it with singular fortitude, and would not allow it to interfere with his daily duties. Some men live in months or weeks what would be to others as years. Time will not measure the actions and deeds of men; and the subject of this memoir was one of those who in unceasing activity, wore out the vital forces, which in others would have lasted to a period far beyond the age at which he died. Referring to this sad event his son, Dr. McClellan, has written as follows: His final illness was severe; his death sudden. On the morning of the 8th of May, 1847, he assisted in the performance of two surgical operations. He came home soon after noon, complaining of indigestion, which was quickly followed by symptoms analogous to those of bilious colic. These increased every moment in severity. Medicines at length afforded some mitigation of his sufferings, and for a short time, gave promise of relief; but it was presently observed that, as his pain abated, exhaustion and restlessness followed. These symptoms increased towards evening, and at eleven o'clock at

night, to the surprise and dismay of his family and friends, the hand of death was evidently upon him. His mind continued clear, but his articulation became hurried and indistinct. At midnight he was pulseless, and soon afterwards fell asleep; and in this state of unconscious tranquility he died, at half-past one o'clock the same night, in the fifty-first year of his age. At a *post-mortem* examination, ulceration of the mucous coat of the bowels was discovered, and a perforation, a few inches below the sigmoid flexure of the colon, as the immediate cause of his sudden death. Few men have had warmer and more attached friends; and many more interesting instances of his close intimacy with the distinguished men of his time might be detailed. He possessed a sensitive and generous spirit, blended with a confiding manner, that strongly marked his intercourse with men. His feelings were quickly excited and warmly expressed at the sense of unkindness or injustice; but there was a magnanimity in his nature that readily forgave an injury. Ever ready to afford assistance, whether professional or otherwise, with generous impulses and forgetful of self he attracted the most unbounded popularity among the poorer classes, as evinced by their strong manifestation of respect at the time of his death. His name is still a household word among them. Two sons survived him. The eldest, Dr. John H. B. McClellan, was born in Philadelphia in 1823, and died in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1874. He graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1844, became Professor of Anatomy in the medical department of the Pennsylvania College in 1855; surgeon to St. Joseph Hospital and Wills Eye Hospital for many years, and during the Civil War was connected with South Street Hospital, and afterwards acting assistant surgeon at Mowers Hospital, where he performed many notable operations of which accounts are given in the Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion. It is said that he inherited much of his father's quickness, and that his skill in diagnosis of disease was almost intuitive, while his extreme delicacy of feeling and genial nature made him a welcome visitor in the sick-room. The second son, the late General George B. McClellan, born in 1826, the year his father began his public lectures as Professor of Surgery in Jefferson Medical College, who afterwards became the illustrious Commander of the United States Army during the Rebellion, died in Orange, N. J., in 1885. Dr. Samuel McClellan, who aided in founding the Jefferson Medical College, afterwards Professor of Anatomy and Obstetrics in that institution, was a brother of Dr. George McClellan, and who was associated with him in practice, particularly in ophthalmic surgery, died in 1853. He also left two sons. The eldest was Carswell McClellan, a civil engineer, who became topographical assistant on the staff of General Andrew A. Humphreys, United States Army during the Rebellion, was present in most of the important battles participated in by the Army of the Potomac, and was twice wounded. The other son, General Henry B. McClellan, served in the Confederate Army as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. He was, during the latter part of the war, Chief of Staff to Generals James E. B. Stuart and Wade Hamp-

ton, and served by assignment on the staff of General Robert E. Lee. Since 1870 he has been principal of Sayre Female Institute in Lexington, Ky. Dr. George McClellan, son of the late Dr. J. H. B. McClellan, was graduated in 1870 at the institution founded by his grandfather, and is now a prominent member of his profession in Philadelphia. He is believed to be the only living medical representative of his distinguished ancestors.

McDANIEL, Edward Davies, of Mobile, Ala., was born in Chester county, S. C., July 7, 1822. He belongs to the Scotch-Irish element of our population. His grandfather was Edward McDaniel, a soldier of the Revolution,



Ed. McDaniel

who died after the close of that war, of a wound received in his country's service; his grandmother was Elizabeth McCaw McDaniel, who, like many other women of the period, live to ripe old age. His father was William McDaniel, a civil engineer and a teacher of mathematics. His mother was Jane Strong McDaniel. His father died at the early age of forty-one years, leaving six children, most of them small and helpless. The administrator of the small estate that was left, ran away with the proceeds, and left the mother and children to struggle for subsistence as best they could. Edward Davies, the second in age of the three boys, being only eight years old, attended the instructions of some graduates of Edinburgh, who for a number of years taught in the vicinity. On reaching the age of twelve years, he had completed geography, arithmetic, English grammar, and book-keeping. He then spent eighteen months in a mercantile house, and thence, after attending some high schools for a time, he repaired to Erskine College, S. C.,

where, after six years of incessant study (he took no vacation), he received, in 1844, the degree of A. B. In less than a month after graduating, he was employed as principal of an academy in his native county, and at the same time began the study of medicine, under Dr. John Douglass. At the end of 1845, some old college friends in Alabama, recommended him to their friends, and he removed to Dallas county, Ala., where he continued to teach and to study medicine until the fall of 1855, when he entered the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, at Charleston, and at the same time the School of Anatomy and Physiology, taught by many eminent medical scholars of Charleston. In the spring of 1857, he graduated in medicine from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, and returning to Alabama, located at Camden, Wilcox county, where he at once obtained a very large practice, and maintained it for more than thirty years, at the end of which time advancing age and failing health admonished him to relax his bodily efforts. On May 12, 1858, he was married to Miss Matilda Blair Tabb, of Dallas county, Ala., who made him the father of nine children, and died in 1890. Dr. McDaniel received the degree of A. M. from Erskine College, in 1849: and in the early fifties the same degree from the University of Alabama. Early in the seventies he received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Alabama. Sometime about 1853, the University of Alabama advertised that an "honorary certificate" would be awarded to the teacher whose pupil, from any State, should, on competitive examination be found the best prepared, and awarded the certificate to McDaniel. Dr. McDaniel is an ex-member of the town council of Camden, of the board of health of Camden, an ex-health officer of Wilcox county, an ex-vice-president of the Wilcox County Medical Society, an ex-secretary, ex-treasurer, ex-president of the same society in which he served in these offices for many years. He has been respectively vice-president and president of the Alabama State Medical Association. He is the author of many papers, read before the Wilcox County Medical Society and the Alabama State Medical Association. His most important contributions to medical literature are, a paper "On Irritation of the Urinary Organs, Produced by Santonica and Santonine," published about 1869 in the *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*; a paper on "Hemorrhagic Malarial Fever in Alabama," *Transactions of Alabama State Medical Association*, 1874; one on "A New Method of Artificial Respiration and the Care of New-born Babies," in *Transactions of the American Medical Association*, for 1869; and again, with more amplification, in the *Transactions of Alabama State Medical Association*, somewhere between 1870 and 1880; and two papers on the "Report of 188 Cases of Hemorrhagic Malarial Fever," showing pernicious effects of quinine in the treatment. His method of artificial respiration, after elaborate investigation, on the part of the State Board of Health of Alabama, was adopted as the authorized method in the State. For the last six years Dr. McDaniel has held the Professorship of *Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Clinical Medicine* in the Medical College of Alabama.

McDOWELL, Ephraim, of Danville, Ky., was born in Rockbridge county, Va., November 11,

1771, and died at his home, June 25, 1830. The following interesting details of his life and professional achievements are derived from an extended sketch by the late Prof. S. D. Gross, in his *American Medical Biography*," and from a recent address on "Pioneer Surgery in Kentucky," by Prof. D. W. Yandell as president of the American Surgical Association. It is known that this world-renowned surgeon was a descendant of a sturdy stock, his blood being especially rich in two of the best crosses—the Scotch-Irish. His great-grandfather rebelled against the hierarchy of his time and enlisted as a Covenanter, under the banner of James I. After honorable service, he laid down his arms, gathered his family together, and came to America. It was in honor of this ancestor that the subject of this sketch was named. The maiden name of his mother was McClung. She was a member of a distinguished family of Virginia. His father, Samuel McDowell, was a man of note and influence in that State, and was honored with many positions of trust. In 1773 he removed with his family to Danville, Ky. At this time his son Ephraim was but two years of age. Having been appointed a commissioner to settle land claims in the Territory, he entered immediately upon the discharge of his onerous and responsible office. During his residence there he was also made judge of the district court and took part in organizing the first court ever formed in the Territory of Kentucky. He remained upon the bench until within a few years of his death, which occurred in 1817. He lived to see his son, who was the ninth of twelve children, become the foremost surgeon south of the Blue Ridge. But it was not given to eyes of that day to see that the achievements of the village operator had illuminated all the work which has since been done in the abdominal cavity; that one had grown up and toiled in their midst—

"Whose influence ineffable is borne
Round the great globe
To cheerless souls that yearned
In darkness for this answer to their needs.

Young McDowell's early education was obtained at the school of the town in which he lived, and at an institution of somewhat higher pretensions, situated in a county near by. No anecdotes are preserved of his childhood. During his school age he clearly preferred the out-door sports of his companions to the indoor tasks of his teachers. On quitting school, he crossed the Alleghanies and became an office pupil of Dr. Humphreys, of Staunton, Va. After reading under this preceptor for two years, he repaired to the University of Edinburgh. The Scotch metropolis was then styled the "Modern Athens." It afforded opportunities at that time for acquiring a medical education the best in all the world. "It was then to the medical profession what Leyden had been in the days of Sir Thomas Browne; what Paris became when Velpeau and Louis taught there. He entered the private class of John Bell, whose forceful teachings and native eloquence made a lasting impression on the mind of the youthful hearer. It has been said that McDowell conceived the thought of ovariectomy from some suggestions thrown out by this great man." It is difficult to conceive at this distant day the charm which that great teacher infused into his subject and the ambition which he inspired in

his pupils. All loved him, not a few idolized him. Among the latter was the subject of this memoir. During his attendance upon his prelections, the young American was enraptured by the eloquence of his teacher and the lessons which he imbibed while thus occupied were not lost upon him after his return to this country. Mr. Bell is said to have dwelt with peculiar force and pathos upon the organic diseases of the ovaries, speaking of their hopeless character when left to themselves, and of the possibility, nay practicability of removing them by operation. The instruction thus given made a powerful impression upon McDowell which as has been stated was not lost upon him after he took leave of the academic groves of Edinburgh. He resided abroad for about two years, during which time he stored his mind with a large amount of useful information. He came away without a diploma, but with what was of far greater value than a degree the acquisition of that anatomical and surgical knowledge requisite to place him in the front rank of his profession. He returned to his home in Kentucky in 1795 and settled among the people who had known him from boyhood. His success was immediate and yet Dr. Samuel Brown who knew him in Virginia and was his classmate in Scotland had said when asked of him: "Pish! he left home a gosling and came back a goose." In a little while he commanded all the surgical operations of importance for hundreds of miles around him and this continued till some years later, when Dudley returned from Europe to share with him the empire in surgery. In 1802, fully established in his profession and with an income which rendered him independent, he married Sarah, daughter of Governor Isaac Shelby. In 1809 he did his first ovariectomy. "This deed, unexampled in surgery, is destined to leave an ineffaceable imprint on the coming ages. In doing it Ephraim McDowell became a prime factor in the life of woman; in the life of the human race. By it he raised himself to a place in the world's history alongside of Jenner, as a benefactor of his kind; nay, it may be questioned if his place be not higher than Jenner's, since he opened the way for the largest addition ever yet made to the sum total of human life." He believed this operation to be without precedent in the annals of surgery, yet he kept no note of it or of his subsequent work. He prepared no account of it until 1817. This appeared in the *Eclectic Repertory*. It was so meager and carelessly written and yet so startling, that surgeons hesitated to credit its truth. The paper was thought to bear internal evidence of its author having "relied upon his ledger for his dates and upon his memory for the facts." The critics from far and near fell upon him. The profession at home cast doubt upon the narrative. The profession abroad ridiculed it. For all that McDowell kept his temper and his course, and when he finally laid down his knife he had a score of thirteen operations done for diseased ovaria, with eight recoveries, four deaths, and one failure to complete the operation, because of adhesion. Referring to the *technic* observed by McDowell, one of his biographers, Dr. Yandall, remarks that the procedure in many of its features was necessarily that of to-day. "The incision was longer than now usually made, and the ends of the pedicle ligature

were left hanging from the lower angle of the wound, but the pedicle itself was dropped back into the abdomen. The patient was turned on her side to allow the blood and other fluids to drain away. The wound was closed with interrupted sutures. This marvel of work was done without the help of anesthetics or trained assistants, or the many improved instruments of to-day, which have done so much to simplify and make the operation easy. McDowell had never heard of antiseptics, nor dreamed of germicides, or germs; but water, distilled from nature's unpolluted cisterns by the sun, and dropped from heaven's condensers in the clean blue sky, with air winnowed through the leaves of the primeval forest, which deepened into a wilderness about him on every hand, gave him and his patients aseptic facility and environment which the most favored living laparotomist well might envy. These served him well, and six out of seven of his first cases recovered. He removed the first tumor in twenty-five minutes, a time not since much shortened by the average operator." Referring to this first case of ovariectomy the late Dr. Gross says: Dr. McDowell had practiced medicine and surgery for fourteen years, and had secured for himself a large share of reputation for his bold and successful exploits, when in the autumn of 1809 he was consulted by Mrs. Crawford, the subject of a large ovarian tumor, whose case from its novelty and the attendant circumstances, must forever remain memorable in the annals of our profession. After a most thorough and critical examination, Dr. McDowell informed his patient, a woman of unusual courage and strength of mind, that the only chance for her relief was excision of the diseased mass. He explained to her with great clearness and fidelity the nature and hazzard of the operation; he told her that he had never performed it, but that he was ready, if she were willing, to undertake it, and to risk his reputation upon the issue, adding that it was an experiment, but an experiment well worthy of trial. Mrs. Crawford listened to the surgeon with great patience and coolness, and at the close of the interview, promptly assured him that she was not only willing, but ready to submit to his decision; asserting that any mode of death, suicide excepted, was preferable to the ceaseless agony which she was enduring, and that she would hazard anything that held out even the most remote prospect of relief. The result has been long before the profession. Mrs. Crawford submitted to the operation, and thus became the first subject of ovariectomy, of whom we have any knowledge. He had thoroughly studied the relations of the pelvic viscera, in their healthy and diseased conditions, and felt fully persuaded of the practicability of removing enlarged ovaries by a large incision through the wall of the abdomen. He knew very well that the Cæsarian section had been repeatedly performed with success, and he could perceive no reason why ovariectomy should be attended with more difficulty to the surgeon, or greater hazard to the patient. When Dr. McDowell undertook this operation he was not aware that it had ever been performed by any one else, a precedence which certain writers have attempted to prove. In speaking of his first case, he distinctly states that he had "never seen so large a substance

extracted, nor heard of an attempt or success attending any operation, such as this required, nor was such an operation ever performed before." Referring to its priority the eminent Gross has said: "From all the testimony that I have been able to collect upon the subject, I am satisfied that it was first executed by Dr. McDowell." It may not be improper to state, in concluding the consideration of this part of Dr. McDowell's professional services, that an attempt was made, many years ago, to deprive him of the credit of his first operation, by ascribing the performance of it to his nephew, Dr. James McDowell, at the time his partner in practice. In consequence of this attack upon his veracity and pretensions to surgery, Dr. McDowell was induced, in 1826, to address a printed card to the "physicians and surgeons of the West, and particularly to the medical faculty and class at Lexington," in vindication of his claims. After remarking that he had visited Mrs. Crawford, the subject of the operation in question, at her residence in Green county, Ky., a distance of sixty miles from Danville, for the purpose of examining her case, and that she soon after came to his own house, to undergo the operation of ovariectomy, he says: "My nephew, Dr. James McDowell, whom I had brought up, had graduated a few months before this time, in Philadelphia, and had commenced business as my partner. Being in delicate health at the time, it was my intention to remove to the country in the spring, or as soon as I could establish my nephew in business. From the time of Mrs. Crawford's arrival, he had made frequent attempts to persuade me from operating; but, finding my determination was fixed, he agreed to be present, but not until the morning I operated, and as my partner, to assist; for, should the patient die, the responsibility was all my own; should the patient live, it would assist him in his outset in business. The day having arrived, and the patient being on the table, I marked with a pen the course of the incision to be made; desiring him to make the external opening, which, in part, he did; I then took the knife, and completed the operation, as stated in the *Medical Repertory*. Although the termination of this case was most flattering, yet I was more ready to attribute it to accident than to any skill or judgment of my own; but it emboldened me to undertake similar cases; and not until I had operated three times—all of which were successful—did I publish anything on the subject. I then thought it due to my own reputation, and to suffering humanity, to throw all the light which I possessed upon diseased ovaria." It was not alone, however, in this hitherto unexplored field of surgery, that McDowell showed himself a master. His skill was exhibited equally in other capital operations. He acquired at an early day distinction as a lithotomist, which brought to him patients from other States. He operated by the lateral method, and for many years used the gorget in opening the bladder. At a later period he employed the scalpel throughout. For a time he was almost the only physician in Kentucky who performed this operation. In the latter period of his life, he was eclipsed, in this branch of surgery, by his neighbor, Dr. Dudley, of Lexington, who, after the establishment of the Transylvania Medical School, for

many years almost monopolized the stone cases in Kentucky and the adjoining States. It is not known how often Dr. McDowell performed this operation; but it is positively ascertained that he had, up to 1828, two years prior to his death, executed it thirty-two times, and that without the loss of a single patient. Such success is as rare as it is creditable to Dr. McDowell's skill and judgment. One of his most interesting cases, not from any peculiar circumstances or merit, but from the exalted position afterwards attained by the patient, was that of the late James K. Polk, President of the United States. This gentleman had suffered from symptoms of vesical calculus from an early period, and in his seventeenth year he was induced to visit Danville in search of advice. The operation was performed in the autumn of 1812, with Dr. McDowell's usual skill, and a happy recovery was the consequence. The calculus was of small size, very hard and heavy, with a rough, tuberculated surface. Mr. Polk carried it home with him, not in his bladder, but in his pocket, to show it to his friends and neighbors, with whom it was a source of great curiosity. In a letter, dated in Maury county, West Tennessee, December 3, 1812, he informs his surgeon of the progress of his cure, and feelingly expresses his sense of gratitude for the services which he had received from him. This letter, as a specimen of literary composition, is far below mediocrity; it is badly spelled, and written in the worst style. In these respects, it is in striking contrast with another letter addressed to Dr. McDowell, nearly fourteen years afterward, when Mr. Polk represented his adopted State in the Congress of the United States. In this communication, written with great accuracy, and even eloquence, Mr. Polk again expresses his gratitude to Dr. McDowell; speaks of the excellence of his health, and alludes to the manner in which he had spent his time since his recovery from the operation. "I have been enabled," he says, "to obtain an education, study the profession of law, and embark successfully in the practice. I have married a wife and permanently settled in Tennessee, and now occupy the station in which the good wishes of my fellow-citizens have placed me. When I reflect, the contrast is great, indeed, between the boy, the meager boy with pallid cheeks, oppressed and worn down with disease, when he first presented himself to your kind notice in Danville nearly fourteen years ago, and the man at this day in the full enjoyment of perfect health." The career of that gentleman and that of his surgeon show how early obstacles may be vanquished by industry, and how perseverance enables men from small beginnings to attain to great ends. It is inferred that Dr. McDowell performed numerous other operations. His anatomical knowledge, courage and dexterity were sufficient to enable him to execute any operation that might have been required within the extensive circle of his practice. It can not be supposed for a moment that the man who was the first to excise a diseased ovary, and who cut thirty-two patients for stone without a single failure, would shrink from the performance of any surgical duty, however novel or hazardous, provided he was certain that it was imperatively demanded by the circumstances of the case. He paid much attention to the subject of hernia. He often operated successfully for the relief of strangulation, and

performed many radical cures by means of the truss. His reputation in this branch of surgery attracted patients from a great distance. It is said that as a surgeon, Dr. McDowell was exceedingly cautious, and never undertook an operation until his own mind and the patient's system were prepared to his entire satisfaction. Notwithstanding his extraordinary accuracy in anatomical and surgical knowledge, he never operated, in any important case, without carefully reviewing the relations of the structures involved, and referring to the best surgical authorities in his library on the subject. His pupils were obliged to do the same thing, as well as to examine the case, and favor him with their opinion on it. His assistants were carefully selected and regularly drilled, until, like so many Thespians, they perfectly understood their parts. He was remarkably kind to his patients, sympathizing with them in their suffering, and encouraging them by tender and soothing expressions. His hand never quivered in an operation, nor did his mind quail; but his face flushed, and even in the depth of winter the perspiration often started from every pore. One who knew Dr. McDowell intimately, and who was himself an excellent operator, writes that he was the best operator he ever saw, in all cases where he had a rule to guide him. He always preferred to operate on Sunday mornings, saying that he liked to have the benefit of the prayers of the church. He was an accomplished anatomist. He made it a business to dissect, more or less, every winter, and he took special pains, on such occasions, to aid his pupils in acquiring a knowledge of the human structure. Subjects were not always obtained, at that period, without trouble and even risk. Dr. McDowell was no writer. The only contributions he ever made to medical literature are his first five cases of ovariectomy, in the seventh and ninth volumes of the *Philadelphia Eclectic Repertory*. It is a subject of deep regret that he should have felt, throughout the whole of his life, such a deep repugnance to the publication of the results of his experience. Extensively engaged, as he was, for so long a period in the practice of medicine and surgery, he must have accumulated a vast amount of knowledge, most valuable to the profession and to suffering humanity, and eminently conducive to the extension of his own fame. But such exercise was distasteful to him, and no remonstrance on the part of his friends could induce him to engage in it. Temporary notoriety and posthumous fame were subjects alike of indifference to him. He pursued the "even tenor of his way," and his habits were so confirmed that it was impossible to change them. Dr. McDowell was an honorary member of several medical associations. The Medical Society of Philadelphia, one of the oldest and most respectable institutions of the kind in the country, sent him its diploma in 1807. In 1825 he received from the University of Maryland, then in the height of its renown, the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine—a distinction which was a full acknowledgment of his exalted reputation, and which afforded him genuine gratification, the more especially as it was unsolicited upon his part. Referring to his ability as a surgeon, Dr. Gross has written: Had Dr. McDowell lived in France, he would have been elected a member of the Royal Academy of Surgery, received the cross of the Legion of

Honor from the King, and obtained a magnificent reward from the government as an acknowledgment of the services which he rendered his country, his profession and his fellow-creatures. His own country, and especially his own neighborhood and State, failed to appreciate him. It was said by one whose veracity was indisputable that but few of his immediate fellow-citizens were capable of drawing a just distinction between him and the merest charlatan in his vicinity. Such must ever be the fate of true greatness in all new communities. Dr. McDowell had the misfortune to live before his time; he was born in advance of his age. It is said that he was a kind-hearted, amiable man, an urbane and accomplished gentleman, a benevolent physician, a warm and generous friend, an excellent neighbor, an affectionate husband and an indulgent and anxious parent. His character in all the relations of his life was most exemplary. Of a lively, social temperament, abounding in wit and pleasantry, he was the master spirit and delight of every company which he honored with his presence. His great deeds had not made him arrogant. No man was ever more agreeable, more amusing, more unassuming. Frank in his manners and easy of access, it was impossible to be a stranger in his society, or to leave his presence without a feeling of regret. In person, Dr. McDowell was commanding. He was tall, nearly six feet in height, broad-shouldered, stout-limbed. His head was large, his nose prominent and full of character, his chin broad, his lips full and expressive of determination, his complexion florid, his eyes dark—black. He was of a remarkably happy disposition, and rather inclined to corpulency. Up to the very time of his sickness, he was one of the most active men in Kentucky. As an illustration of his agility and muscular strength, the following anecdote, which he often narrated with special glee, affords a striking example: While he sojourned in Edinburgh, a celebrated Irish foot-racer, a sort of Mike Fink, arrived, boasting that he could out-run, out-hop and out-jump any man in the city, and bantering the whole medical class. McDowell was selected as their champion. The distance was sixty yards, and the stake ten guineas; the trial took place in the college grounds, and the American purposely allowed himself to be loser. A second race for one hundred guineas, and at an increased distance, came off soon afterwards, and this time the Irishman, after much bullying, was badly beaten, much to his own chagrin and the gratification of the students. As a scholar, he was entitled to no ordinary rank in comparison even with some of his most distinguished contemporaries of the learned profession of which he was a member. He was much devoted to study, especially in early life, and was a most admirable recitationist. He was fond of Greek and Latin, a knowledge of which he retained long after his return from Europe. But historical and belles-lettres literature occupied more of his time and attention than classical and scientific works. Burns and Scott were his greatest favorites. In his readings of these authors, he rolled the Scottish idiom upon his tongue in a manner perfectly indescribable. His voice was clear and manly; he often exercised it in recitations from Scottish dialogues, and his adapting its intonations to the sup-

posed character of the speaker was said to be more entertaining and exciting than any theatrical exhibition. He was fond of music, and sung a variety of odes and catches in Latin, English and Scotch, in good taste and with fine comic effect. His favorite pieces—those of a comic and humorous character—he frequently accompanied with his violin, an instrument to which he was very partial, but upon which he was a poor performer. Like Themistocles, the Athenian, “he could not fiddle, but yet he could make a small town a great city;” he could achieve wonders in surgery, such as had never been achieved before, and thus immortalize his State and country. His excellence in the Scottish dialect and melody is probably attributable to his summer rambles in Scotland during the vacations of the medical sessions in the University of Edinburgh. In company with two of his classmates, Dr. Brown and Dr. Speed, of Kentucky, he perambulated a considerable portion of that “land o’ cakes,” much to their mutual delight and edification. They traveled on foot, each packing a change of clothes in a wallet. In the tour, Dr. McDowell met with several respectable members of his family connection, who recognized and received him as a clansman, pretty much after the style and manner of hospitality commemorated and immortalized by Burns and Scott. The travelers were well provided with letters to distinguished personages, “*en route*” who never failed to treat them with marked attention and respect. On approaching the residences of these individuals they always hired a conveyance, and riding up in due form and style, were received accordingly. They, however, if their entertainment was to their liking, soon “let the cat out of the wallet;” immediately upon which all formality ceased, and they were carried about all over the neighborhood, either on horseback or in a coach, as they happened to fall in with a commoner or a “gigman,” and exhibited to all sorts of people as gentlemen from the extreme backwoods of America. It is very questionable whether the United States have had, at any time since, the good fortune to be more creditably represented in that ancient and interesting country; a trio of equal intelligence, of fine looks, wit, and good fellowship, is rarely to be found anywhere. After his return to Kentucky, Dr. McDowell frequently recurred in terms of the greatest delight, to the happy hours spent in these peregrinations, recounting with peculiar glee the incidents which befell him and his backwoods companions. He ever after cherished a warm attachment for the Scotch, their beautiful and romantic country, and their noble, scientific, and charitable institutions. His library was quite extensive for the period in which he lived, consisting of all the standard medical works, many of which he had brought from Europe. On the practice of physic he always procured and read the most celebrated authorities; more it is said on account of his students, of whom he always had a considerable number, than of his patients. He was an ardent admirer of Sydenham and Cullen and never could appreciate any advances worthy of note upon these celebrated writers. With many of his contemporaries, he regarded the portraits of disease, delineated by the hands of these masters as inimitable. In his judgment,

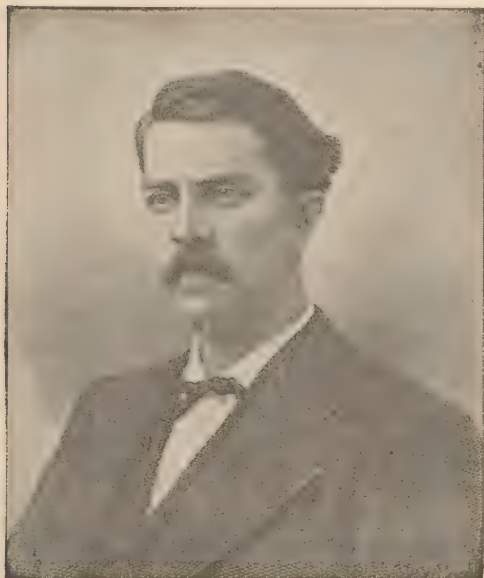
all other writers on the practice of medicine were mere bunglers and copyists; a decision in which nearly all intelligent men of that period concurred. He was in the habit of earnestly cautioning his student against too free use of medicine. As a secret, he apprised them of his impression that the employment of medical drugs was more of a curse than a blessing to the human race, and that quackery perpetrated much more mischief and destruction by their means than the science of the profession could counteract. In the surgical branch of the profession he took great delight; he characterized it as the certain branch of the healing art, and spared no pains to advance and perpetuate his knowledge of it. He does not seem to have had any particular fondness for the practice of medicine, as he always had a partner upon whom devolved most of this kind of business, especially after he had achieved some reputation as a surgeon. His fees for surgical operations were regulated as a general rule by the ability of his patients. As might be supposed from the extent of his practice, and from his benevolent disposition, he frequently rendered his service gratuitously. Pauper patients no doubt often went to him from a great distance, and McDowell would have been the last man to turn a deaf ear to their entreaties for advice and relief. To a humane surgeon fully appreciating his duty, the claims of the sick poor appeal with irresistible force, proving paramount to every selfish consideration; they are his best subjects because in the language of Boerhaave, "God is their pay master, and because the expression of their gratitude is voluntary, not extorted in the hope of obtaining a small bill for services received from their professional attendants." Occasionally his fees were large; in one instance almost princely. Allusion is made to the case of Mrs. Overton, upon whom he performed the operation of ovariectomy in the summer of 1822. This lady lived in the vicinity of the Hermitage, in Tennessee, the residence of President Jackson, and Dr. McDowell had agreed to operate upon her at her own house for five hundred dollars. He remained with her for some days and on the morning of his departure, her husband, a highly respectable and intelligent citizen, gave him a check, as he supposed for the stipulated sum, on one of the banks of Nashville. On presenting it, he discovered that it was drawn for fifteen hundred dollars, instead of five hundred. Presuming that a mistake had been made, he immediately dispatched his servant to the gentleman, who replied that no mistake had occurred, and that the services he had received from Dr. McDowell more than counterbalanced the sum he had paid him. Such generous liberality was alike honorable to the giver and to the receiver. So far as known, says Gross, this was the largest fee ever paid in this country for a surgical operation. Considering the value of money at that time in the Southwest, or, in other words, the cheapness of living, and the comparatively small compensation for professional services generally, it was fully equivalent to the celebrated fee of a thousand guineas paid by Mr. Hyatt, a West Indian merchant, for an operation performed upon him by Sir Astley Cooper. Referring to the original charge of five hundred dollars, Dr. Yandall has well said that McDowell had a proper appreciation of what was

due his guild from those whose means allowed them to make remuneration for professional services. When the fact is borne in mind that the purchasable value of money was much greater then than now, it will be seen that the "father of ovariectomy" at least set his successors in the field a good example. This is made conspicuous by the fact that Sir Spencer Wells has declared this amount of money a sufficient fee for the operation, and has seldom charged a larger sum than this. Dr. McDowell was not wealthy; his estate at the time of his death was estimated at from forty to fifty thousand dollars. His mode of living was plain and unostentatious; he was always glad to see his friends, and to extend his hospitalities to them. He was a man of enlarged and liberal views. He spent his money and his time freely upon charitable objects, and manifested great interest in advancing the prosperity of Danville, the scene of his professional labors and renown. Of Centre College, located in that town, which became the most successful literary institution in Kentucky, he was one of the founders and original trustees; subscribing liberally towards its support. Dr. McDowell was always a decided Christian in his feelings and conduct. At the time of his settlement at Danville, in the latter part of the last century, nearly the entire male population of the village was atheistically inclined; and not a few were of the Robespierian school, having achieved the grand discovery that "death is but an eternal sleep." With these men he had no sympathy, though he was of too benevolent and tolerant a nature to fall out with any one for entertaining different tenets from his own. He lived a God fearing man, and two years before his death united with the Episcopal church. He expired in the fifty-ninth year of his age. His disease was inflammatory fever. From the very moment of his seizure he had a presentiment that he would not survive it. The malady terminated his life on the fourteenth day of the attack. Dr. McDowell remained faithful to his profession until the last moments of his life. He literally died in the harness. A few months before his final illness he commenced the building of a large and beautiful mansion in the country; two miles from Danville, where he intended to spend the evening of his life, away from the cares and fatigues of a busy practice. Death, as has already been seen, frustrated this design. The mansion was finished, but occupied by other tenants. To the professional pilgrim of the West, it will not be uninteresting to know that the remains of Kentucky's first great surgeon repose in the family burial ground of Gov. Shelby, five miles from Danville. His tombstone, a plain slab of marble, bears the simple inscription of his name, "Ephraim McDowell."

MCGAUGHEY, James Brown, of Winona, Minn., was born near Gettysburg, Pa., December 31, 1842. Parentage Scotch-Irish. Grand parents were all natives of the United States. He attended the public schools of Illinois, and was pursuing studies at a private academy in Macomb, Ill., at the outbreak of the war of 1861-65. Dr. A. B. Stuart, formerly of Macomb, Ill., was his medical preceptor. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan in March, 1867, and located in Winona, Minn., in April of that year, since which time he has, without

interruption, pursued the general practice of medicine and surgery at that place. He served as private hospital steward and Second Lieutenant in the United States Volunteer Army from January 11, 1862, to October 20, 1865. He has been a member of the Winona County Medical Society from its organization; secretary since 1872; is a member of the Minnesota State Medical Society; president, in 1884, of the Minnesota Academy of Medicine, and of the American Medical Association (1872). He was coroner of Winona county in 1872-4, and served as a member of the Board of Education of the city of Winona for a period of ten years. In January, 1891, he received the appointment of member of the Board of Medical Examiners for the State of Minnesota, which position he now holds. He is also secretary of the Board of United States Pension Examining Surgeons at Winona.

McGUIRE, Hunter Holmes, of Richmond, Va., son of Dr. Hugh H. McGuire, was born in Winchester, Va., October 11, 1835. He was



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educated at Winchester Academy, and studied medicine at the Medical College of Virginia, the medical schools of Philadelphia and New Orleans, and Winchester Medical College, from which he received his diploma in 1855. He practiced first in Winchester, holding the Chair of Anatomy in the Medical College from 1856 to 1858, when he removed to Philadelphia. In the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted in the Confederate Army, was soon promoted to the post of Medical Director of the Army of the Shenandoah Valley and brigade surgeon under "Stonewall" Jackson, 1861-62, and was afterward Medical Director of the Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, 1862-65. He was married December 19, 1866, to Mary, daughter of Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, of Virginia. At the close of the war he was elected Professor of Surgery in Virginia Medical College, Richmond, which chair he held until 1880. He was made professor emeritus

in that institution in 1885. Dr. McGuire organized in connection with his large surgical practice St. Luke's home for the sick in Richmond, with a training school for nurses. He was president of the Association of Confederate Medical Officers in 1869, and of the Virginia Medical Society in 1873; vice-president of the International Medical Congress in 1876, and of the American Medical Association in 1881, and president of the American Surgical Association in 1887. In June, 1892, Dr. McGuire was also unanimously elected president of the American Medical Association. The University of North Carolina in 1887 gave him the degree of LL. D. He has published in medical journals and in various papers an account of the circumstances of the wounding and death of Gen. T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson, whom he attended. Among his contributions to medical literature the following are the most important: "Gunshot Wounds of Joints;" "Excision of Os Calcis;" "Fibro Cystic Tumors of Uterus with Case;" "Gunshot Wounds of Pelvis Followed by Stone with Three Cases;" "Clinical Lectures on Stone in the Male;" "Extract from Clinical Lectures on Stone in the Female Bladder with Case;" "Drainage in Obstinate Chronic Inflammation in Female Bladder;" "Use of Adhesive Plaster in Chronic Urinary Abscess;" "Cases of Ovarian Tumor Operations;" "Gunshot and other Wounds of the Peritoneum;" "Varicocele, How to Operate;" "Ligation of Aorta;" "Ligation of Sub-Clavian;" "Injecting Male Bladder Without the Use of a Catheter and some of Its Advantages." He has also contributed to John Ashhurst's "International Cyclopedia of Surgery," 1884; William Pepper's System of Medicine, 1885-87; and the American edition of Holmes' "Surgery."

McKEE, Edward Sydney, of Cincinnati, O., son of William McKee and Louisa (Stipp) McKee, was born near Hamilton, O., January 6, 1858. He received his literary education at Monmouth College, Miami University, and the University of Cincinnati. After graduating in medicine at the Medical College of Ohio (Cincinnati), the doctor spent more than two years abroad continuing his medical studies in the universities and hospitals of London, Paris, Vienna, Leipsic, Berlin and Dublin. He began the practice of medicine in Cincinnati, and was married November 16, 1882, to Miss Louise McClintock, a graduate, with honors, at the Oxford College. The Doctor is clinical lecturer on gynecology at the Medical College of Ohio, and assistant to the chair of obstetrics and gynecology in the same institution. He was at one time clinical assistant in the Hospital for Sick Children, London, England. Dr. McKee is secretary of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, and also of the Obstetrical Society of Cincinnati. He was a member of the International Medical Congresses at London and Washington, and the German Congress fuer Innere Medizin which met at Wiesbaden. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Mississippi Valley Medical Association, Ohio State Medical Society, Southwestern Ohio Medical Society, Obstetrical Society of Cincinnati, and the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine. Dr. McKee has earned considerable fame in the line of medical literature. His writings may be found in "The Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences," New York; "The Annual



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of the Universal Medical Sciences," Philadelphia, and "Diseases of Women," Second American Edition, by A. Martin, of Berlin. He has also been a frequent contributor to many of the best medical journals of America, and some of his writings have been widely quoted and highly complimented. Among his works which have obtained favorable notice are, "Cephalhaematoma," "Hour Glass Contraction of the Uterus," "Malformation of the Heart, Congenital," "The Hymen," "Consanguinity in Marriage," "The Early Diagnosis of Pregnancy," "Obesity in its Relation to Menstruation and Conception," "Ovarian Prolapse," "Vaginal Extirpation of the Uterus for Cancer," "Sterility in Woman, its Aetiology and Treatment," "External Means in the Diagnosis of Pregnancy," "One Hundred Deliveries," "Pruritus Pudendi," "Abortion," and "Repeated Abortion." Dr. McKee began his literary career as city editor of the *Richmond (Ind.) Daily Independent*, previous to his commencing the study of medicine.

McKENNAN, T. M. T., of Pittsburgh, Pa., was born in Washington, Pa., July 13, 1859. His father was Dr. Thomas McKennan, a well-known physician. His grandfather was the Hon. T. M. T. McKennan, a member of Congress for many years, and also a member of President Fillmore's Cabinet, as Secretary of the Interior. Dr. McKennan received his classical education at Washington and Jefferson College, graduating in 1879. He then attended three full courses at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and graduated in 1882. He was then appointed a Resident Physician in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, at Pittsburgh, and after one year's service, went to Minneapolis, Minn., to practice. He only stayed there one year, when he returned to Pittsburgh, and after practicing six months, was appointed an Assistant Physician in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, at

Dixmont, Pa. He remained there two years, and left to accept the position of Professor of Anatomy in the Western Pennsylvania Medical College, at Pittsburgh, in 1886. He still occupies that chair. He attended a course on neurology of three months in London, 1891. He holds the following hospital positions: Assistant Surgeon to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital; Physician of Insane Department of St. Francis Hospital; Physician to the Pittsburgh Hospital for Children, and to the Rosalie Foundling and Maternity Hospital. He is a member of the Allegheny County Medical Society, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, Minnesota State Medical Society, and American Medical Association. Dr. McKennan has contributed to the medical journals from time to time, and has performed many important operations, notably: Removal of enlarged spleen, excisions of hip and knee joints, trephining for abscess of the cerebellum, many amputations of the leg and thigh, besides numerous minor operations.

McLAIN, John S., of Washington, D. C., was born in that city, August 9, 1848. He studied medicine at the National Medical College, medical department of Columbian University and received his degree of M. D. from that institution in 1871. He practiced his profession in his native city for the next three years, and was House Surgeon at Providence Hospital in 1873. In 1874 he was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, and served with the Eighth United States Cavalry in New Mexico until 1876, and participated in numerous expeditions in search of hostile Indians who had committed depredations in that section of the country. He was with General Miles at that time Colonel of the Fifth United States Infantry, in scouting the "Staked Plains" and the "Pan Handle" of Texas, and portions of the Indian Territory, from October, 1874, till January, 1875, when he returned to his post, Fort Union, New Mexico, having been in the field five months on an expedition that was ordered for forty days. He was also with the troops in the southwest Colorado during the following summer and was on duty at Fort Clark, Texas, Fort Selden and Fort Stanton, New Mexico, during the year 1876. His contract was annulled at his own request on January 1, 1877, but he was re-appointed in 1878, and was ordered to San Antonio, Texas, and was assigned duty at Fort Clarke, that State. On June 10, 1878, he was ordered to report to Col. R. S. Mackenzie, Fourth Cavalry, commanding "District of the Neuces," for duty with troops in the field "Army of Invasion," and four days later, with six companies of cavalry, eight of infantry and two batteries of artillery, nearly twelve hundred men, the command crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico. They were confronted with Mexican troops under Gen. Pedro Valdez at "Remolino," Mexico, but no engagement took place and the next day the troops recrossed the river into Texas. This movement was considered necessary on account of the continued cattle stealing at that time going on at all the fords of the Rio Grande. During the year following he spent most of the time in camp and scouting with troops on the Rio Grande, and June 2, 1879, relieved assistant surgeon H. S. Turrill, United States Army, of his duties as post surgeon and post treasurer at "Post of San Felipe," Texas,

but continued field duty during the summer. On October 6, 1879, he was ordered to accompany four companies of the Fourth Cavalry *en route* by rail from San Antonio, Texas, to Fort Hays, Kansas. On June 17, 1880, he was ordered to report to Capt. W. R. Livermore, chief engineer Department of Texas, for duty as medical officer and botanist with "an expedition to survey and explore the country west of the Pecos river in Texas." This expedition remained in the field from June 25 to December 24, 1880. During that time "Victoria," the renegade Apache, was making his celebrated raid into northern Texas and Mexico, and the command, getting upon his trail, rode sixty-five miles one afternoon and night, but he reached the Rio Grande and crossed an hour ahead in the morning, and the troops were forbidden by the laws in force at the time to follow him. Shortly afterwards his band was corralled by the Mexican troops in the mountains of Northern Mexico and captured. From June, 1881, till May, 1882, he was on duty at various posts in Texas and Kansas. On May 8, 1882, he was assigned to duty with cavalry battalion in camp on Neuces river, Texas (grazing camp in the mountains), and September 8 was ordered to proceed from said camp to Fort Brown, Texas, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, the yellow fever having broken out among the troops stationed at Brown, and one of the surgeons was down with it. He remained in quarantine at Fort Brown and yellow fever camp, adjacent thereto, until December 10, 1882, when he accompanied a portion of the Nineteenth Infantry (headquarters staff and four companies) from Brown, *via* Brazos Santiago, Gulf of Mexico, Galveston and San Antonio to Fort Clark, Texas. Arriving at Fort Clark January 1, 1883, he was assigned to duty as post surgeon at sub-post of Del Rio, Texas, relieving assistant Surgeon S. S. Tesson, United States Army. He remained on duty at Del Rio until November 12, 1883, when he proceeded to San Antonio and had his contract annulled November 18, 1883, after which he proceeded to Washington, D. C., and has since that time been engaged in the practice of his profession in that city.

McMURTRY, Lewis S., of Louisville, Ky., was born in Harrodsburg, the county seat of Mercer county, Ky., of Scotch parentage. Referring to the life and professional achievements of the subject of this sketch Dr. I. N. Love, of St. Louis, Mo., writes as follows: His youth was spent in central Kentucky, and when about sixteen years of age he entered Centre College at Danville, from which institution in due time he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, followed afterwards by the honorary degree of A. M. He began the study of medicine in the office of the late Dr. John D. Jackson, of Danville, Ky., a man of high character, scholarly attainments, and brilliant professional qualifications. He inspired his pupils with ambition to attain high rank in the profession, and gave them systematic instructions in his office and anatomical rooms. Dr. McMurry received the degree of M. D. from the medical department of the Tulane University of Louisiana in New Orleans in 1873, and remained one year after graduation as chief-of-clinic in the great Charity Hospital in that city. He began the practice of medicine a year later in Danville, Ky.,

where he made his home for several years, devoting himself to a large general practice in Danville and surrounding counties. In 1878 he spent several months in New York pursuing studies in histology and pathology, and clinical medicine and surgery. He was chairman of the McDowell Memorial Committee of the Kentucky State Medical Society, and it was through his active efforts that the McDowell monument was erected in Danville, in 1879, to commemorate the fame of the "Father of Ovariectomy." In 1881 he accepted the chair of Anatomy in the Kentucky School of Medicine in Louisville, and filled this position for a year. He spent a portion of 1883 in Philadelphia, entering upon the study of gynecology and pelvic surgery, with a view to perfecting himself in this special branch of surgery. He, however, continued to engage in general practice until 1889, when he went to Europe in order to witness the operative methods and study gynecic surgery at the hands of the masters in that brilliant department of surgery in England, Scotland, France and Germany. Returning to America, he took up his permanent residence in Louisville. Early in his professional career Dr. McMurry exhibited a special fondness for surgery. While doing a general practice, he successfully performed most all the capital operations in surgery. Among these may be mentioned ligature of the subclavian artery for aneurism, excision of joints, and other operations. He soon acquired a wide-spread reputation, and his services were sought from all parts of Kentucky. In 1883 he successfully performed ovariectomy, and in a short time had done twenty-five abdominal sections for various conditions, with two deaths, the operations being done at the home of the patients and without skilled assistants or trained nurses. His reputation in this branch of surgery rapidly extended, and he soon left off general practice and determined to devote himself exclusively to gynecology and abdominal surgery as a specialty. From this time to the present he has given himself with unremitting energy to this branch of practice. He was among the first to push actively to the front in the Southwest the advanced principles and practice of gynecology and abdominal surgery which have within a few years revolutionized this department of medical practice. His labors and successful results have contributed largely to the establishment of the new surgery in the confidence of the profession. He has made numerous contributions to the literature of gynecology and abdominal surgery, which may be found in various medical journals and transactions of societies. He is recognized as a cautious and sagacious practitioner and painstaking, self-reliant operator. Dr. McMurry is the Professor of Gynecology in the Hospital College of Medicine (the medical department of the Central University of Kentucky), in Louisville, and Surgeon-in-Charge of the Jennie Casseday Free Infirmary for Women. He is also Gynecologist to Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital. In 1888 he was elected president of the Kentucky State Medical Society. He is now (1893) president of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. In 1890 he was elected president of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association. He is corresponding member of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society; honorary member of

the Gynecological Society of Boston; Fellow of the British Gynecological Society and of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society. He is also an honorary member of the Medical Society of the State of New York. Dr. McMurtry is about forty years of age, his home circle being composed of his mother and daughter, having lost his wife one year after marriage, in 1880. In the prime of life, in the front rank of his profession of his State, Dr. McMurtry is equipped for many long years of usefulness. His record should be emulated by those ambitious to jump too hastily into the arena of specialism immediately after graduation and before being properly trained in the broad field of general practice. Dr. McMurtry's work and position give evidence of the fact that a modest location in the out-start of the professional life is not antagonistic to great achievements and a world-wide fame. The literary style of Dr. McMurtry is smooth, terse and direct, giving evidence of scholarly attainments; and, being a careful observer, let us hope that he will be in the future, as he has been in the past, a liberal contributor to the literature of the profession. Surely no one is better prepared for furnishing the great text-book of the future and the immediate present on abdominal surgery than Dr. McMurtry. At the last meeting of the American Medical Association, held at Milwaukee, June, 1893, Dr. McMurtry was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the *American Medical Association Journal* to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of ex-President Dr. W. W. Dawson, of Cincinnati.

McREYNOLDS, John O., of Elkton, Ky., was born in Campbell county, Va., March 30, 1827. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, and after receiving a preliminary education, studied medicine and entered the Jefferson Medical College, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1849. He located to practice in St. Louis, Mo., but finally returned to Elkton, where he has since remained, engaged in a successful and extensive practice of medicine and surgery, but devoting special attention to gynecology. In the latter branch of the profession he has performed with good results many of the more important operations. He claims to be one of the first in this country to employ the aspirator, having applied it for paracentesis thoracis, in 1872, and has since frequently used it in a variety of cases and for tapping the bladder. He is a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society, and has served on the Board of Medical Examiners for the Fourth District of that State. He was in charge of a military Hospital at Clarksville, Tenn., during the War of the Rebellion.

McSHANE, John Thomas, of Indianapolis, Ind., was born in Hamilton county, that State, December 2, 1847. He is a son of James Gray McShane and Martha (Silvey) McShane, and a grandson of Francis McShane, who came from Baltimore, Md., to Harrison county, Ky., and from thence to Hamilton county, Ind., where he settled in 1825. In 1871 Dr. McShane was married to Alice C., the daughter of the late Hon. James W. Cole, of Tippecanoe county, Ind. After obtaining a liberal literary education he began the study of medicine, in the latter county, under the preceptorship of Flavius J. Van Vorhis, M. D. In the fall of 1869 he went to Philadelphia, Pa., where he attended lectures during the winter and following summer terms in Jef-

erson Medical College. Early in the year of 1870, Dr. McShane was appointed physician to the medical department of Bedford Street Mission. During his services in that capacity, relapsing fever made its appearance in that city and many of the first cases came under his observation. The subject having been laid before the Board of Health, Dr. H. Earnest Goodman, port physician to the city and ports of Philadelphia, investigated the matter, and by his recommendation Dr. McShane was appointed assistant post physician, a position which he occupied during the prevalence of the epidemic, which continued for some months. In the fall of 1870 he returned from Philadelphia and attended a course of lectures in the



J. T. McShane

Indiana Medical College, from which he received a diploma in 1871. Again in 1885 he joined the class of Jefferson Medical College, and in 1886 he attended a course of lectures in the medical department of Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans. Dr. McShane's life has been one of activity in his practice, which has been large and general in character. He has occasionally taken time to write for publication articles on subjects with which his observations had made him particularly familiar, and reports of such cases as he deemed of interest to the profession, among which may be mentioned, his report of a "Case of Traumatic Tetanus, Successfully Treated by Calabar Bean," published in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, of Philadelphia, December 1, 1883. In this case he administered sixty grains of the extract and twenty-four ounces of the bean in six weeks, the doses of the powdered beans ranging from ten to thirty grains, repeated

part of the time as often as every two hours, the latter dose, probably, exceeding all previous records. In "Some Notes on Venesection," published in the *Medical World*, December, 1884, he reports his uniform success in the management of puerperal convulsion by the free abstraction of blood. His article published in the *Medical Mirror*, of St. Louis, on "The Use of Rhigolene in the Treatment of Carbuncles," has been widely quoted, both in this country and abroad, as has also his article "On Gnaphalium in Dysmenorrhea." For some years Dr. McShane has been surgeon of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway.

McWILLIAMS, Samuel A., of Chicago, Ill., was born February 9, 1835. He was educated at the University of Michigan, graduating in 1861, and also receiving the degree of A. M. from that institution in 1864. He then entered the Chicago Medical College, from which he received his medical degree in 1866, taking at his graduation the first prize for the best medical thesis. He soon after established himself in Chicago, where he has since remained engaged in teaching and practicing medicine and surgery. He has lectured in the Chicago Medical College on urinary and renal diseases, and was Professor of Anatomy in the Woman's Hospital Medical College of Chicago for four years, and was honored on his resignation of this chair with the presentation of a gold medal. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, of the Chicago Society of Physi-



J. W. Macdonald.

School, the following two years were spent in teaching a select school at North Sydney, C. B., and in 1865 he entered upon his medical studies at the University of Edinburgh and Royal College of Surgeons. He obtained the diploma of the latter college in 1869, and graduated at the university with honors in 1871. He began practice in Durham, England, and for six years enjoyed a large patronage, when failing health compelled him to return to Canada. Here he wrote the history of his native county, which won for him the Aitken prize of Kings College. The epidemics of diphtheria, scarlet fever and typhoid, which were at that time almost decimating the Province, next claimed his attention, and in view of the fact that the government was doing next to nothing in the way of preventing these diseases, Dr. Macdonald, through the press and on the platform, brought the matter so forcibly before the public that reforms were soon inaugurated. In his investigations on this subject he traveled through every town and village of the province and embodied the result in a sanitary report to the government. It is mainly due to his efforts that in two years the mortality from diphtheria alone fell from 2,000 to 200 a year. In 1880 he was appointed Medical Officer to the Steel Company of Canada, at their works in Londonderry, N. S., a position which he held for six years. In 1887 he resigned his position and removed to Minneapolis, where he has devoted himself specially to surgery. He has filled the chairs of Principles and Practice of Surgery and of Clinical Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons; is Consulting Surgeon to the Northwestern Hospital and vice-president of the Presbyterian Hospital. Among his contributions to medical literature are: "Experimental Research on the Nature and Treatment of Bronchial Hemorrhage" (Churchill & Sons, London); "A Successful Case of Para-



Samuel A. McWilliams.

cians and Surgeons, and of the Illinois State Medical Society.

MACDONALD, John William, of Minneapolis, Minn., was born in Nova Scotia, June 25, 1844. His early education was obtained at the Antigonish Grammar School and at St. Francis Xavier's College, at each of which he won several prizes. After graduation at the Normal

centesis of the Pericardium" (*British Medical Journal*, 1884); "The Surgical Treatment of Diseases of the Chest" (*Northwestern Lancet*, 1888); "The Nature and Treatment of Acute Suppuration" (Minneapolis Academy of Medicine, 1890).

MACNEVEN, William James, of New York City, was born at Ballynahowne, county of Galway, Ireland, March 21, 1763, and died July 12, 1841. His biographer, the late Dr. J. W. Francis, writes that his ancestors were respectable country gentlemen, residing on their own estate, which was transmitted in a direct line from father to son. They owned originally large possessions in the north of Ireland, but were deprived of them in the time of Cromwell, and, with many of their countrymen, were allotted lands in the wilds of Connaught. The subject of this memoir was sent for by his uncle, Baron Macneven, to receive his education in Germany, a custom very general in Catholic families, and rendered necessary at that time by the operation of penal laws. Young Macneven received an excellent classical education at the college at Prague; subsequently he passed through the medical college, and took the degree of Doctor in Physic at Vienna, in 1784. He seems to have been a favorite pupil of the learned Prof. Pestel. The same year he returned to Dublin, and entered upon the practice of his profession. With youth, health, superior abilities and education in his favor, and good family connections, he had a fair and prosperous career opened to him, and had Ireland been in a happier condition, or could selfish motives have deadened his love of his unfortunate country, eminence in his professional vocation must have been secured. His political associations, however, were of a character which he considered vital to the interests of his country; but, though much absorbed in matters of a public nature, he nevertheless continued the practice of his profession, and mingled in society as usual. The flattering prospect of renown in his medical vocation, and the pleasurable devotion to science, were destined to receive a check by the stormy career that was before him, and the future destinies of his life to be essentially modified by events of national influence on his country. It little becomes this work to dwell with minuteness on the scenes then about to transpire in revolutionary Ireland. To American readers, the career of the Emmets, Macneven and Sampson, both in their native land and in the country of their adoption, are already recorded in accessible pages, and in Dr. Macneven's narrative, entitled "Pieces of Irish History." His intimacy with that ardent youth, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, with Jones, O'Conner and other individuals of note; his entrance as a member of the secret society, in which he was joined by Thomas Addis Emmet; his arrest on the 12th of March, 1798; his confinement in Kilmainham, and subsequent removal to Fort George, are among the foremost occurrences most worthy of detail. The elasticity of his spirits abated not from his long imprisonment, and his love of knowledge gave him a support which lessened the privation and the annoyances of his imprisonment. In books he found society; they were his great resource. Among his studies, during his privation of liberty, we find he gave great attention to the

writings of Ossian, many of which he translated from the original Gaelic, a language with which he was perfectly familiar. It is said that his studies led him to the belief that Scotland was originally colonized by the Irish. It is also said that he contributed to General Vallancey's Gaelic Dictionary. After the arrival of the Emmet family at Fort George, he imparted to them instructions in the French language, and actually compiled for their use a French grammar. After the liberation of the state prisoners from Fort George, he passed the summer and autumn of 1802 in a pedestrian tour through Switzerland, and wrote an account of his journey, called "A Ramble through Switzerland." At the completion of this tour, he visited his relations in Germany, and ever after maintained a correspondence with them. The following year, 1803, he went to Paris, and at the latter part thereof he entered the French army, as a captain in the Irish Brigade. In justification of this movement, he was led to believe that the French intended the invasion of Ireland, and on enrolling himself in the service of France, he conceived he was only in another way devoting himself to his country, and to that cause which he had elsewhere espoused. He had sought an interview with Bonaparte, and had conferences with Talleyrand. Disappointed in these hopes, he at length resigned his commission. The reader, curious of further information concerning the active career of Dr. Macneven, with his co-patriot Emmet, will consult the volumes on the Rebellion of 1798, published by Dr. Madden. It may be here added that the vicissitudes of his political life made him, like Dr. Cooper, of Carlisle, personally well acquainted with a remarkable body of remarkable men, many of whom are immortalized on the pages of Junius. That he purchased his knowledge at no small expenditure of time and suffering, will readily be believed. New resolutions now animated his bosom. The cause of liberty in his own country had sustained a blow, the effects of which paralyzed further effort. A country where that great principle was the active spring in the transactions of a recent republic occupied his serious thoughts. He had at least one tried and long-devoted friend there, and thither he proposed to embark. He accordingly set sail from Bordeaux for New York, in June, 1804, and arrived in that metropolis on the afternoon of the 4th of July, in the midst of the rejoicings of the American nation in commemoration of the Declaration of Independence. He lost no time in making known his intentions of becoming an American citizen. He fixed upon New York as his permanent residence, and immediately entered upon the practice of physic. That venerable seat of classical learning, Columbia College, *causa honoris*, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was strongly countenanced by his early and devoted friend Emmet, and upon the arrival of his co-patriot in Irish affairs, William Sampson, on the 4th of July, 1805, he found another generous supporter to illumine his endeavors. The confidence which this trio of talents and virtue reposed in each other was of the most unbounded kind, nor was that confidence ever interrupted through their long lives for a single day. His countrymen at large soon gathered around him, and Dr. Macneven had now proof sufficient to satisfy his

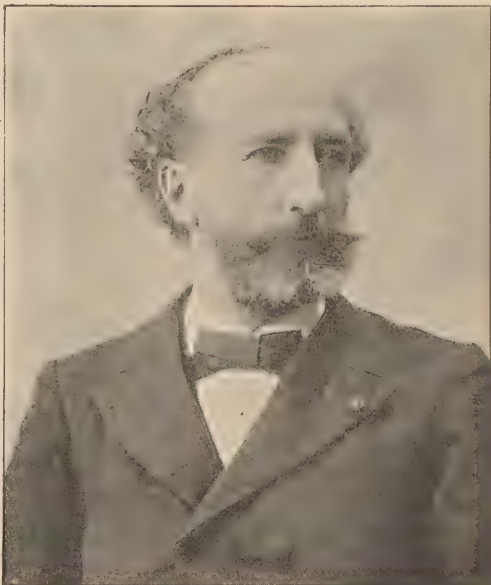
judgment that the chosen scene of his future life was the city of his adoption. In 1810 he was united in wedlock to Mrs. Jane Margaret Tom, an accomplished lady, the widow of a merchant, of New York, and daughter of Mr. Samuel Riker, of Newtown, Long Island, a descendant of the early Dutch settlers. By this marriage Dr. Macneven had a family of several sons and daughters, most of whom died of pulmonary consumption. His own constitution, however, was naturally of an excellent order, and secured to him the enjoyment of almost uninterrupted health until the last two years of his life when it failed rapidly. He died at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. He was a consistent and enlightened Roman Catholic, and his examination of other creeds tended only to confirm him in that persuasion. Extensive learning, rare attainments, great natural abilities, and long service in the cause of medical philosophy, entitle Dr. Macneven to a prominent place in biographical annals. He was alike distinguished in the political history of his own country and in the progress of science in the United States, the country of his adoption. The powers which had been granted to the honorable the regents of the University of the State of New York, after being long dormant, were called into active operation by the charter granted by that body for the establishment of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1807, with the learned Nicholas Romaine, as president. Dr. Macneven delivered at their opening session a long course on clinical cases as they occurred in the New York Almshouse, of which institution, with the late Dr. Hosack, he was an associate physician. In 1808 he received from the regents the appointment of Professor of Midwifery. In 1810, a reorganization of the school took place, when Samuel Bard was placed at the head. Dr. Macneven was now chosen the Professor of Chemistry, and, in 1816, while Dr. Francis was in Europe, *Materia Medica* was added to his chair. This arrangement continued until 1820, when they were separated, Dr. Mitchell being assigned that duty, with Natural History. In 1826, he resigned his professorship in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and, with his colleagues, who withdrew at the same time from the institution, he received the thanks of the board of regents for the faithful and able manner in which they had filled their respective offices as instructors and lecturers in said college. Few public documents on collegiate subjects could prove more gratifying to the feelings of an enlightened body of long-devoted teachers than the elaborate report on the college at this crisis, as drawn up by the regents, Marcy, Van Rensselaer and Talmage. In November following, he commenced an elaborate course of instruction on the *Materia Medica* in Rutgers Medical College, which institution, with a majority of his former associates, Drs. Hosack, Francis, Mott, and Drs. Griscom and Godman, was now organized in New York, at an expense of \$24,000, and opened at the usual period for the fall and winter courses. The success of this new school was demonstrative of the high opinion the public cherished for this well-known faculty, and it continued its operations with increased renown, and gave the strongest assurance of its beneficial services to medical and philosophical knowledge. After four years, however, its doors were

closed in consequence of legislative enactments, and Dr. Macneven, with his fellow-professors, ceased his labors as a public teacher. It will thus be perceived that, amid the vicissitudes which marked the history of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Rutgers Medical College, Dr. Macneven for more than twenty years was engaged as a professor of medical knowledge, and that for that long period he was most assiduous in contributing, with zeal and ability, to promote the soundest interests of a responsible and important science. He had left the State school, which he had helped to rear, in a condition of great prosperity, both in reputation and in the number of its pupils, and which, at the commencement of its career, had yet to secure the approbation and support of the profession. Its anomalous government, and the capricious measures of the trustees, were of themselves sufficient to distract the best councils and lead to results at war with that wise policy essential to great issues. In the ardent contentions which were maintained between the faculty and the trustees, Dr. Macneven's pen bore a powerful part in vindication of his colleagues, and several of his able compositions of sufficient pungency on the subject may be found in the third volume of his learned associate, Dr. Hosack's, *Essays*. The appeal to the regents of the University, and to the Legislature, on behalf of the incorporation of Manhattan Medical College, written by an actual student of the school, may be consulted by the curious reader solicitous of enriching his mind with medical politics. This manly effort for the creating of a new and independent medical and ehirurgical school was approved almost unanimously by the higher branch of the legislative councils of the State, and only failed through the lateness of the hour at which the act of incorporation was introduced to the consideration of the Assembly of New York. It was unquestionably a most benighted hour for the interest of knowledge when the authority of the regents was made subservient to the extinguishment of so laudable a design to advance Hippocratic wisdom. As a professor, Dr. Macneven was learned as an instructor, and ample in his exposition. His erudition gave him peculiar advantages. The stores of ancient and modern science were equally accessible to him, and he was ever ready to communicate. In chemical philosophy he was universally esteemed to hold a high rank. His studious disposition enabled him to penetrate the hidden wisdom of the astute and scholastic, and close attention to the progress of discovery, imparted new powers, with each returning term of the college, to improve his lectures and add new illustrations to experimental truths. It remains to notice briefly his literary labors. His "Rambles in Switzerland" have been already mentioned. His "Pieces of Irish History," and his numerous political tracts, which his eventful life was the cause of occasionally bringing forth, evince how deeply rooted in his bosom were the political vicissitudes of his country, and this sympathy with the land of his birth he cherished to the latest period of his existence. With Hugh Williamson and David Hosack, he was an active promoter of the organization of the Literary and Philosophical Society of New York, and contributed to the first volume of its Transactions a minute

analysis, with medical reflections on the remedial qualities of the mineral waters of Schooley's Mountain, N. J. He deemed them valuable in nephritic disorders and in calculous complaints. As his colleague, the erudite Mitchill, at the commencement of his experimental and collegiate career twenty years before, had in his instruction urged and defended the Lavoisierian system, so did Macneven press upon the attention, with the zeal of a proselyte, the atomic theory of Dalton, and his "Exposition of the Atomic Theory," which he printed in 1820, was received with favor, both abroad and at home, and reprinted in the *French Annals of Chemistry*. As co-editor of the *New York Medical and Philosophical Journal*, a work which, made up chiefly of selections, he projected, with Dr. Benjamin De Witt, in 1812, he wrote several papers on subjects strictly medical. He also published, in 1821, with emendations, an edition of Brande's *Chemistry*. His professional worth secured him several advantages. Governor De Witt Clinton appointed him Resident Physician of New York, an office which he held for several years, and in 1840 he received the same favor from Governor Seward. He was early a member of the Literary and Philosophical Society, and in 1823 he was elected a Fellow of the American Philosophical Society. When the Asiatic cholera made its first appearance in New York, in 1832, the municipal authorities selected him as one of its council. The official reports of the medical board during that awful crisis again and again affirmed it as their most mature conviction that the pestilence presented no evidence of a contagious or communicable character, the better to diminish the alarm created by the fearful visitor; yet notwithstanding these official annunciations Dr. Macneven and others of that sanitary guardianship believed the disorder to be a *nova pestis* in this country, and that its progress in the land was best explained by considering it a specific disease, and regulated by the law of *sub modo* contagion. That the life of Dr. Macneven was one closely devoted to knowledge and its promulgation is demonstrated by the following brief record of his principles and achievements: He was a prodigious reader, and his love of books was a prominent passion with him, and it is said that no medical man of the faculty with whom he was associated surpassed him in physiological pursuits and in the acquisition of languages. He was a classical scholar, and ready with citations from the most approved English writers. He spoke German and French with the same facility as the English, and in the Italian unlocked with delight the treasures of Dante and Ariosto. His native tongue, the Irish, as it was the first that he had learned, he conversed in through life with fluency. In his death all felt that learning had lost a distinguished ornament, real knowledge a true disciple, the charities of life an ardent friend, and patriotism one who had sustained martyrdom in her glorious cause.

MARCY, Henry Orlando, of Boston, Mass., son of Smith and Fanny (Gibbs) Marcy, was born in Otis, Mass., June 23, 1837. His ancestry was of Puritan stock—paternal (Marcy-Lawton); maternal, Gibbs-Morton—dating back to the early settlers of New England. His grandfather, Thomas Marcy, was one of the first settlers in northern Ohio. His ma-

ternal great grandfather, Israel, and grandfather, Elijah Gibbs, served in the Revolutionary War, and were with General Gates at the surrender of General Burgoyne. His father, who served in the war of 1812, was a teacher by profession. Dr. Marcy received his preliminary and classical education at Wilbraham Academy and Amherst College, and was graduated from the medical department of Harvard University, 1863. He was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Forty-Third Massachusetts Volunteers in April, 1863, and in the following November surgeon of the first regiment of colored troops recruited in North Carolina. He was appointed medical director of Florida in 1864, and served on the staffs of Generals Van Wyck, Potter and Hatch. In the autumn of 1863 Dr. Marcy was married to



Henry O. Marcy

Miss Sarah E. Wendell, of Great Falls, N. H. At the close of the war he returned to Cambridge, Mass., and entered upon the active practice of his profession. In the spring of 1869 he went to Europe for the purpose of study and entered the university at Berlin, where he remained a year as a special student of Professors Virchow and Martin. He then visited the various capitals of Europe and studied the hospitals and their service, spending the summer in London and Edinburgh. He was the first American pupil of Prof. Lister, and returned to put in practice the now famous, but then (in this country) unknown methods of aseptic and antiseptic surgery. For the purpose of devoting himself more especially to the study of surgical diseases, Dr. Marcy removed to Boston in 1880 and opened in Cambridge a private hospital for women, which is still in successful operation. Dr. Marcy has devised a considerable number of special operations now generally adopted by

the profession. He was largely instrumental in introducing plastic splints and did much to perfect them both in the materials used and the methods of preparation. He was the first to use and recommend the buried animal suture, and to him the profession is indebted for the introduction of the tendon suture, especially from the kangaroo, now widely accepted as superior to any other. Dr. Marcy is one of the most active and best known surgeons in New England. He participated actively in the Seventh International Medical Congress, held in London in 1881, and was president of the gynecological section of the Ninth Congress, held in Washington in 1887. He has contributed largely to surgical literature, and is an active worker in the American Medical Association, to the vice-presidency of which he was elected in 1879. In 1882 he was president of the section of obstetrics and gynecology, and was for some years a member of the judicial council of this association. In 1891 Dr. Marcy was chosen president of the association, over which body he presided at the annual meeting held in June, 1893, at Detroit. He is a member of various medical and scientific organizations in both Europe and America, and was president of the American Academy of Medicine in 1884. The Wesleyan University conferred in 1887 the honorary degree of LL. D. upon Dr. Marcy in recognition of his skill and literary merit. In 1884 Dr. Marcy published in two volumes the translation of the works of Prof G. B. Ercolani, of Bologna, Italy, upon the "Reproductive Processes," besides which he has published his own special studies of the uterine mucosa during pregnancy. During the last twenty years many important articles from his pen, on surgical subjects, have appeared in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, *Annals of Anatomy and Surgery*, *The Medical Gazette*, of New York, and other periodicals. Numerous papers read by him before the American Medical Association, American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and the International Medical Congress have been published in the Transactions of these organizations. His best known publications are: "Carbolised Cat-gut Sutures (buried in the tissue), for the Cure of Hernia," 1871; "Fracture of the Patella," 1876; "Plastic Splints in Surgery," 1877; "Cure of Hernia by the Antiseptic Use of the Animal Suture," 1878; "Aspiration of the Knee Joint," 1879; "The Comparative Value of Germicides," 1880; "Histological Studies of the Development of the Osseous Callous in Man and Animals," 1881; "Double Irrigation, Injection, and Drainage Tubes—Double Rubber Catheters," American Medical Association, 1881; "The Best Methods of Operative Wound Treatment," "Fibroid Tumors of the Uterus," their histology illustrated by many sections projected upon the screen; the annual address in obstetrics and diseases of women, St. Paul, June, 1882, American Medical Association; "The Relations of Micro-organisms to Sanitary Science," 1883; "The Restoration of the Perineum by a New Method," American Medical Association, 1883; "The Relation of Micro-organisms to Surgical Lesions," American Medical Association; "The Rôle of Bacteria in Infectious Diseases," 1884, American Medical Association; "Medical Legislation," "The Rôle of Bacteria in Parturition," "The Climatic Treatment of Disease,"

1885; "The Histology and Surgical Treatment of Uterine Myoma," "Address as President of the Section of Gynecology," International Medical Congress, Washington, 1887; "Placental Development in Woman," 1887; "The Climate of the Southern Appalachians," Ninth International Congress, 1887; "The Surgical Advantages of the Buried Animal Suture," "The Perineum; its Anatomy, Physiology and Methods of Restoration after Injury," 1888; "Chronic Inversion of the Uterus; Reduction by a New Method," "Exploratory Laparotomy," "General Treatise on Hernia," "The Animal Suture; its Place in Surgery," "The Cure of Hemorrhoids by Excision and Closure with the Buried Animal Suture," reprint from *Annals of Surgery*, November, 1889; "The Surgical Treatment of Non-pedunculated Abdominal Tumors," 1890; "Surgical Relief for Biliary Obstruction," 1890; "Plastic Surgery of the Pelvic Structures," Transactions International Medical Congress, Berlin, 1890; "The Scientific Rationale of Modern Wound Treatment," 1891; "Femoral and Ventral Hernia in Woman," "The Kangaroo Suture," Transactions American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, 1891; "Evolution of Medicine," the president's address, American Medical Association, Detroit, June, 1892; "Inguinal Hernia in the Male," The Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, Louisville, November, 1892; "The Reconstruction of the Pelvic Structures in Woman," Transactions American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, 1892; "The Surgical Treatment of Hernia," the annual address delivered at the meeting of the South Carolina State Medical Society, April, 1893; "Ventral Hernia following Laparotomy; its Cause and Means of Prevention," "Analyses of One Hundred and Thirty-six Cases of Hernia, Operated on for the Purpose of Radical Cure," American Medical Association, June, 1893; "In what Class of Wounds Shall We Use Drainage?" Surgical Section Pan-American Congress, Washington, September, 1893; "The Anatomy and Surgical Treatment of Hernia," large quarto, fully illustrated, D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1892.

MARMION, William V., of Washington, D. C., was born at Harper's Ferry, Va., May 27, 1843. He received his academic course at that place, and his collegiate education at St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., where he was graduated in 1859. He pursued his professional studies at the University of Pennsylvania and at the University of Vienna. His medical degree was obtained at the former institution in 1866. He then entered the United States Navy as assistant surgeon, serving five years, and resigned as passed assistant surgeon in 1871. He established himself in Washington in 1872, where he has devoted special attention to ophthalmology. Dr. Marmion has been an active member of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia, and has been for many years an attending surgeon to the Children's Hospital, and has had charge of the eye and ear department of that institution.

MARSHALL, John S., of Chicago, Ill., was born in England, June 26, 1846. He served in the ranks of the Federal army, and with Sheridan's Cavalry Corps, from 1864 to the close of the Rebellion. He received his academic education at Fayetteville, N. Y., and



John S. Marshall

began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of William T. Plant, of Syracuse, and attended the Medical Department of Syracuse University, and was graduated M. D. from that institution in 1876. He immediately afterward established himself in the general practice of his profession at Syracuse, N. Y., and remained there six years, when he removed to Chicago, where he has since resided, and where he has devoted special attention to the treatment of the face, mouth and jaws. He is oral surgeon to Mercy Hospital, and St. Luke's Hospital, and Professor of Oral Surgery in the American College of Dental Surgery, Chicago. Dr. Marshall is a member of the American Medical Association, Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Medical Society, and of the Practitioners' Club of that metropolis.

MARSHALL, William, of Milford, Del., was born in Milton, Sussex county, that State, May 23, 1827, and is of English parentage. He received his academic education at Milton, and his professional training at Jefferson Medical College, at which institution he was graduated in 1847. He began the practice of his profession in his native town, but soon after removed to Philadelphia and then went to California, being one of the Argonauts of 1849. He was surgeon of the expedition that went on the barque "Clarissa Perkins." On his arrival in the Golden State he settled in Placerville, staying there until 1852, when he returned to Milton, Del., but soon after established himself at Georgetown, in his native State, where he remained until the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion, in which he took part as surgeon of the Third Delaware Volunteers, participating in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Bolivar Heights, Charlestown, Cedar Creek, Winchester, the nine days' fight on

the Rappahannock, second Bull Run and Antietam. He was then discharged for disability, but afterward commanded a company in the Sixth Delaware Volunteers, and from June, 1863, acted as surgeon of that regiment during its term of service. During the war he also had charge of a hospital at Front Royal, Va. At the close of the war he resumed civil practice, finally settling in the town of his present residence in 1866. He has devoted special attention to surgery and obstetrics. While in the army he performed the successful operation for resection. He has been Secretary of his County Medical Society, and is ex-President of the Delaware State Medical Society; is a member of the American Medical Association, and of numerous other medical organizations. He is the author of a treatise "On Neuralgia," and one on "Eclampsia," and has made other important contributions to medical literature.

MARYOTT, Erastus Edgar, of Springfield, Mass., was born in North Stonington, Conn., September 29, 1845. He is the third son of Ichabod B. and Almira (Miner) Maryott. His father was a Baptist clergyman, whose great-grandfather, though coming to this country from England, was probably a French Huguenot. He received his elementary education at the village school, and was fitted for college at the Connecticut Literary Institute, at Suffield. In 1866 he entered Brown University and graduated in 1870, receiving the degree of A. M. three years later. He studied theology at Crozer Seminary, Chester, Pa., and was engaged in literary pursuits until he graduated in medicine at the Albany Medical



E. E. Maryott.

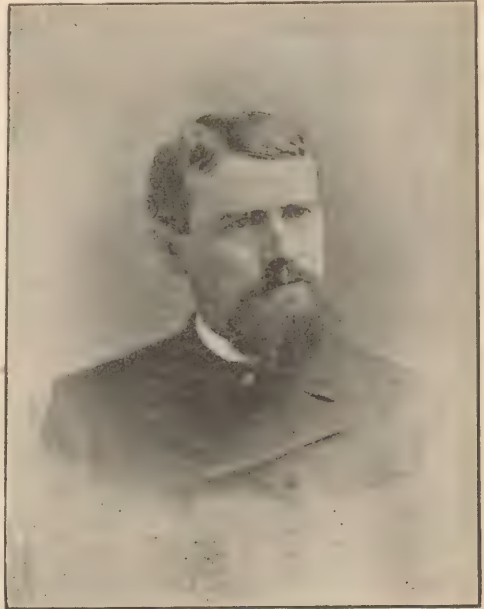
College, in 1882. His medical preceptors were the late Dr. George A. Pierce and Dr. Albert Vanderveer, of Albany, N. Y. His medical career has been mostly spent in Springfield, Mass., in the constant activity of study, prac-

tice and authorship. He has written many articles on medical subjects, most of which have been reserved for a work in preparation for the press, "A Modern System of Medicine for the People." This will be a volume of about a thousand pages, covering a wide range of medical and sanitary subjects. His special qualifications are in the lines of materia medica and obstetrics, and he has the remarkable record of never having lost a patient after confinement. Dr. Maryott is a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the American Academy of Medicine, and was recently elected to membership in the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He is prominent in Masonic circles and belongs to Springfield Commandery of Knight Templars.

MASTIN, Claudius Henry, of Mobile, Ala., was born June 4, 1826, at Huntsville, Ala. His academic education was at Green Academy, Huntsville, Ala.; collegiate education at University of Virginia. In 1846 he began the study of medicine; Dr. Geo. B. Wood, of Philadelphia, was his private preceptor. He took the degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1849, and the degree of Doctor of Laws (LL. D.) from the same university, in 1875. He also studied his profession at the University of France, hospitals of Paris, and afterwards at the Royal College of Surgeons, London, then at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and settled in Mobile, Ala., in 1854. He was for five years surgeon of City Hospital, also surgeon in charge of United States Marine Hospital, and subsequently three years surgeon of Providence Infirmary. He served in the Confederate States army, as medical director upon the staff of Major-General Leonidas Polk, of the First Grand Division of the Western Department; subsequently as corps surgeon of General Polk's Corps of the Army of the Tennessee, with other army service. He has invented several surgical instruments. The University of Pennsylvania gave him the degree of LL. D., 1875. He was one of the original Fellows of the American Surgical Association, afterwards its second vice-president, then first vice-president, and in 1890-91 its president; then elected a member of its council. He was one of the organizers of the American Genito-Urinary Association, a member of the Boston Gynecological Society, a member of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, an honorary member of the Texas Historical Association, a member of the Central Council of the University of Pennsylvania, and one of its examining board. He is one of the trustees of the Pan-American Medical Congress, and honorary chairman of its Surgical Section. He has contributed largely to medical and surgical literature. He devotes his time chiefly to surgery, both general and special, and has operated extensively, doing many of the most important operations. He is the founder of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons. In 1885 he presented a memoir to the American Medical Association, then in session in Washington, D. C., which resulted in uniting the various special American medical associations into a common body, under the name and title of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, which organization was completed October 5, 1887; and he is a member of other medical organizations.

MATHEWS, Joseph McDowell, of Louis-

ville, Ky., was born at New Castle, Ky., in 1847. The subject of this sketch is one of the best known and most popular surgeons in the United States. He enjoyed a fine classical education, the fruits of which are seen in his writings and public speeches. He graduated in medicine in 1867, and entered at once upon a country practice in his native town. He removed to Louisville, Ky., in 1872, and did a large general practice until 1878, when he went to London, England, and became associated with the celebrated Allingham, of St. Mark's Hospital. Upon his return to Louisville, Dr. Mathews entered upon the special practice of rectal diseases, and is to-day regarded as among the best authorities upon this class of affections. He was the pioneer specialist in rectal diseases in this country. Dr.

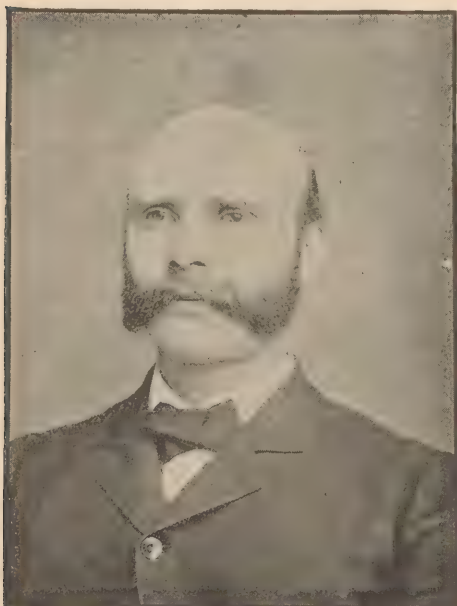


Joseph M. Mathews.

Mathews was formerly Lecturer on Diseases of the Rectum in the Hospital College of Medicine in Louisville. He has, however, for a number of years been Professor of Surgery and Diseases of the Rectum in the Kentucky School of Medicine. Dr. Mathews occupies many important public positions. He is Surgeon to the Louisville City Hospital and the Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital, and ex-president of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association and of the Louisville Clinical Society. Dr. Mathews was a very close second in the race for the presidency of the American Medical Association two years ago. He was selected to deliver the address on surgery at the meeting in Washington in 1891. That Dr. Mathews is editorially prominent, the pages of *Medical Progress* bear witness. Dr. Mathews is probably the finest speaker in the American medical profession; always at his ease, with perfect command of language and never at a loss for a subject or phrases wherewith to clothe it, he is at all times a representative of whom the

medical profession may well be proud. To be considered a great orator in Kentucky, the home of orators, is indeed a distinction in which Dr. Mathews may take pride, and nowhere is he done more honor than upon his native soil. As an author, Dr. Mathews ranks with the leading authorities, either in this country or in Europe. His book on "Diseases of the Rectum, Anus and Sigmoid Flexure," just issued by the Appletons, is said by competent critics to be a work of great originality and rare merit, and is meeting with a large sale.

MAXWELL, Allison, of Indianapolis, Ind., was born at Bloomington, Ind., September 24, 1848, his parents being Dr. James Darwin Maxwell and Louisa Howe Maxwell. As Dr. Max-



Allison Maxwell

well's entire name is Scotch, it is not to be inferred that his immediate ancestors came from Scotland. His father was born at Hanover, Ind., in 1815; his grandfather, Dr. David H. Maxwell, was born near Danville, Ky., and studied medicine under the immortal Dr. Ephraim McDowell; his great grandfather was a Virginian, by name Bazeleel Maxwell, and his father immigrated from Scotland to the north of Ireland and thence to Virginia. The subject of our sketch was reared in his native town, and graduated at Indiana University in 1868. After graduation he was appointed tutor in Latin and Greek in the university, which position he resigned to accept a place in the large book and publishing house of A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, Cal., where he remained two years as the manager of the educational department. On leaving San Francisco he came home and studied medicine with his father. After a three years' graded course at Miami Medical College, by a competitive examination, he became *interne* in the Cincin-

nati Hospital. At the expiration of his hospital service, one year, he came to Indianapolis and associated himself with Dr. Theophilus Parvin as his assistant, with whom he remained until Dr. Parvin accepted a professorship in the Jefferson Medical College, and removed to Philadelphia eight years afterward. Dr. Maxwell served as coroner of Marion county four years, being elected in 1879 and re-elected in 1881. He was elected Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1887, which position he now holds. He is also one of the clinical lecturers at the City Hospital on the practice of medicine, having been a member of the hospital staff for four years. He is also a member of the City Dispensary Staff. Two years ago Dr. Maxwell was appointed by the mayor of Indianapolis, the republican member of the board of health commissioners under the new city charter, which position he now holds. He has been secretary and president of his county Medical Society. His contributions to medical literature have been comparatively few, relating more especially to diseases of the chest.

MAXWELL, George Troupe, of Jacksonville, Fla., was born in Bryan county, Ga., August 6, 1827, his father being Col. John Jackson Maxwell, planter, who repeatedly represented his county in the State Senate. His maternal grandfather was Col. John Baker, an officer distinguished in the Revolutionary War, and after whom Baker county, Ga., was named. His ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were intimately associated with the early history, Colonial and State, of Georgia. His preliminary education was received at Chatham Academy, Savannah, from whence he proceeded to the University of New York, taking his degree of M. D. in the medical department of that institution in 1848. He established himself in practice at Tallahassee, where he remained until 1857, when he was appointed Surgeon to the Marine Hospital at Key West. In 1860 he was elected Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in Oglethorpe Medical College, and upon accepting the position removed to Savannah. In April, 1861, he entered the Confederate army as a private, serving for four months in the First Florida Regiment. At the expiration of his term of service he was commissioned major of cavalry, and in 1862 was raised to colonel. In the fall of 1863 he organized and commanded the Florida brigade, serving under Gen. Bragg in the Army of the Tennessee until the battle of Mission Ridge, when he was captured, sent north and imprisoned on Johnston's Island until March, 1865. When captured, he was recommended for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general, and was appointed, while in prison, colonel of a Florida Regiment, formed by the consolidation of six skeleton regiments, a position which he was prevented from filling by the termination of the war. In 1865 he was elected a delegate from Leon county to the convention held under the call of President Johnson, for the purpose of remodeling the constitution and reorganizing the State government of Florida, taking an active part in the deliberations of that body. The succeeding winter he was elected a member of the State Legislature. In 1871 he removed to New Castle, Del., where he resided until his final

removal to the city of his present residence. He was a member of the Delaware Medical Society, was its vice-president in 1874, and its secretary in 1875-76. He has contributed to various medical journals, his most important papers being "An Exposition of the Liability of the Negro Race to Yellow Fever;" "A Demonstration of the Non-digestive Powers of the Large Intestines," and "A History of His Invention of the Laryngoscope," the latter first read before the Delaware Medical Society, and subsequently published in the *Medical Record of New York*, fall of 1872. "This invention was accomplished in 1869, the instrument being actually used in November of that year, or several months before Czermak had published his invention. While the laryngoscope of Dr. Maxwell has no claim to priority, it has entirely valid claim to originality, and he has the honorable distinction of having been first of all American physicians to see, and with his own instrument, the vocal chords in a living subject." It was but a short time before this period of his life that the editor of this work formed his pleasant acquaintance at Tallahassee, Fla. Dr. Maxwell was not only recognized as a skillful physician and surgeon, but a man of diversified talent and extraordinary ability. His social qualities and brilliant conversational powers made a lasting impression upon all with whom he was associated.

MAY, John Frederick, of Washington City, D. C., was born May 19, 1812, and died May 1, 1891. His ancestry were of the early New England colonists and patriots of the Revolution. The father of Dr. May was a distinguished physician, who graduated at Harvard College in 1795, and settled in the same year in the then infant capital of the United States. The subject of this sketch received a collegiate education at Columbia College, and took his medical degree from the same institution, in 1834. Shortly after this, he went to Europe, where he spent more than a year in professional study in the leading hospitals of London and Paris. In this way he familiarized himself with all the latest advances in medicine and surgery. After an extended tour through Europe, the West Indies, and the United States, he began to practice in his native city. He joined the Medical Association of the District of Columbia, in 1838, his father being president of that body at the time. In 1840, he became a member of the Medical Society of the District. This organization his father assisted in founding, his name appearing in the original charter of 1819, and also in the amended charter of 1838. In 1839, Dr. May was elected to the chair of Anatomy and Physiology, in the Columbian College. In 1841, he was transferred, by the consent of the faculty, to the chair of the Principles and Practice of Surgery. This position he filled most acceptably until his resignation, in 1858. He was honored, about the same time, with the professorship of surgery in the University of Maryland, which he filled for two years without vacating his college duties in Washington, and to the satisfaction of his associates in both faculties. He became also a member of the Section of Physiology and Medicine of the National Institute, in Washington, a scientific organization, antedating the existence of the Smithsonian Institute of that city. This association of physicians was active in 1843, and for a number of years sent delegates

to the American Medical Association. Eventually, however, it was merged into, or its functions were absorbed by, the Smithsonian Institute. The Pathological Society of the District of Columbia was formed about 1846, Dr. May taking an active and influential part in its discussions. The family of the Mays have been noted for generations for their fine physical development, bright intellects, and honorable traits of character. In 1847, Dr. May became a member of the American Medical Association, being a delegate from the Medical Department of the Columbian College. In 1858, he was elected to the Chair of Surgery in the Shelby Medical College, at Nashville, Tenn., which he filled very acceptably until the breaking out of the Civil War. Although Dr. May is best known by his splendid record as a surgeon, he was, throughout his professional career, a general practitioner, and was equally astute, strong and able in each and all the departments of medicine. He took, it is true, great pains to qualify himself as a surgeon, making special studies in anatomy, and equipping himself with the best instruments devised for the different operations, obtainable either at home or abroad. Being a man of fine physique, over six feet in stature and well proportioned, calm and self-possessed, with clear convictions and steady nerve, he was every way suited for the duties and responsibilities of that branch of the profession. His skill in surgery speedily attracted attention, and placed him in the very front rank of this field of practice in the United States. He was one of the first surgeons of America to amputate, with success, at the hip joint, and the first in Washington to perform ovariectomy. His skill in surgery was widely recognized, so that for years most of this kind of practice in the city of Washington fell to his care. He was Surgeon to the Washington Infirmary, which was conducted under the auspices of the faculty of the National Medical College, in which he was the Professor of Surgery. Dr. May was punctilious in his intercourse with his professional brethren and with the public, but he was at the same time the soul of honor. He was always ready, on a proper basis, to render service to the afflicted and to advise and assist the young practitioner in difficult cases. He loved his profession, and esteemed the man who, by his merits, won the approbation of the medical fraternity. It is said that he was not only a good surgeon and physician, but an excellent financier, attentive to business matters, making good investments and accumulating a large and productive estate. He was earnest and zealous in whatever engaged his attention, whether it was his profession or his business investments. In all his affairs he brought a clear, strong judgment to bear, and wasted nothing on sentiment. Shortly after the war Dr. May removed to the city of New York. He continued, however, to spend much of his time in Washington, attending to his real estate and other interests. His family, however, returned to reside in that city about 1880. In 1884 he was elected surgeon on the consulting staff of Garfield Memorial Hospital. He served there faithfully and as president of the medical staff for five years, when the necessity for lessening his duties, owing to the accumulation of his years, induced him to resign. One of his sons, William May, is treading in the footsteps of his father, having studied

medicine and being now in full practice, with a predilection for surgery.

MAYS, Thomas J., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Lebanon county, that State, January 10, 1846. He was graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1868, and practiced his profession at Williamsport and Upper Lehigh, Pa., until 1885, when he moved to Philadelphia. In 1882 and 1883, he spent nine months in medical work under the tuition of Kronecker, Grawitz, Fränkel, and Baumann in Berlin, and in the Brompton Hospital for Consumption in London. His principal object in going abroad was to familiarize himself with the latest methods of pharmacological, therapeutical and pathological investigation, and to specially study diseases of the lungs and heart. Immediately after locating in Philadelphia he became associated with the Polyclinic of that city, being elected professor of diseases of the chest in 1888, a position which he has held ever since. He also assisted in organizing the Rush Hospital for Consumption of Philadelphia in 1890, in which institution he holds the appointment of visiting physician. He is also one of the Visiting Physicians to St. Mark's Home for Aged Women in Philadelphia, and one of the Consulting Physicians to the Institution for Feeble-minded Children in Vineland, New Jersey. He is a member of numerous medical societies, and his practice is devoted exclusively to diseases of the chest. His experimental work consists largely of original observations, among which the following are the most important: on the fundamental difference between the contraction of the heart and of the skeleton muscles; the action of the principal alkaloids, glucosides, alkalies, and acids; on the frog's ventricle, in which he was the first to demonstrate experimentally the contrary effects of minimum and maximum doses of these drugs; the antagonism of drugs; the nasal reflex; a new method of determining the sensory action of drugs; the nutritive value of beef extracts; the action of kreatin and kreatinin and their allies; and the differential action between theine and caffeine. To him also belongs the credit of first showing experimentally the difference between the breathing movements of the civilized and the Indian female. He has contributed about one hundred and twenty-five articles to the medical press, most of which are devoted to a consideration of chest diseases and therapeutic subjects. Besides he has written the following named brochures: "The Therapeutic Forces," "Theine in Neuralgia," and "Pulmonary Consumption a Nervous Disease."

MEACHAM, Franklin Adams, of Salt Lake City, Utah, was born in Cumberland county, Ky., October 28, 1862. He is a son of the late Dr. Franklin Meacham, major and surgeon United States Army. Dr. Meacham is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, by inheritance from his father. He was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated with honors as A. B. from Yale University in 1887. Then studying medicine, he received his degree as M. D. from the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, in 1889. He located in Salt Lake City, where he is engaged in general practice. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Holy Cross Hospital. June 30, 1890, Dr. Meacham was appointed City Physician and a member of the



F. A. Meacham.

Board of Health of Salt Lake City, the first Gentile that ever held that office in that city. He was also appointed United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions. He is a member of the Salt Lake County Medical Society and Salt Lake Academy of Medicine.

MEIGS, James Aitken, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city July 31, 1829, and died there November 9, 1879. He was of English and Scotch ancestry on his father's side, and Scotch and German through his mother. Having received his primary education from private tutors, he entered, in 1843, the Mount Vernon grammar school, from which, after attaining the required proficiency, he passed to the Central High School of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in February, 1848, beginning in April of that year the study of medicine in the office of Drs. F. G. Smith and J. M. Allen, his studies under whom he supplemented by attending a course of lectures on various medical subjects in the schools of anatomy, after which, in October of the same year, he was matriculated in Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in March, 1851, receiving at the same time the certificate annually conferred by the corps of lecturers of the Philadelphia association for medical instruction on those students who passed successfully the examinations upon the lectures delivered by the association. The subject of his thesis on the occasion of his graduation was "The Hygiene and Therapeutics of Temperament." He began practice in his native city, where he remained until his death. For several years he acted as assistant to the Professor of Physiology in the Pennsylvania College, and engaged in the examination and preparation of students for graduation. In 1854 he delivered, by appointment, the semi-annual address before the Alumni

Association of the Central High School, the address being published by a committee of the association. In September of the same year he was appointed lecturer on climatology and physiology at the Franklin Institute for the promotion of the mechanic arts, holding the position for eight years, during which he also lectured frequently on physiological and ethnological subjects at the different mechanics' institutes in Philadelphia, and before various literary associations in neighboring cities. In 1855 he was elected physician to the department of diseases of the chest in the Howard Hospital and Infirmary for Incurables, a position which he filled for thirteen years. In the following year he became librarian of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the duties of which office he discharged for several years until increasing professional duties compelled him to resign it. In 1857, by invitation of the Faculty and Board of Corporators of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, he accepted the Chair of Institutes of Medicine in that institution, and continued to occupy it until April, 1859, when he was transferred to the professorship of institutes in the medical department of Pennsylvania College, previously held by Prof. F. G. Smith, for whom the chair was originally created by the trustees of the parent institution at Gettysburg. While in the latter school he delivered two systematic courses of lectures on physiology, illustrating them with an extensive series of vivisectional demonstrations, which attracted much attention at the time, as no sustained, systematic effort to teach physiology experimentally had been made before in either of the four medical schools then existing in Philadelphia. In November, 1859, while still connected with the Pennsylvania College, he was elected by the board of guardians Consulting Physician and Clinical Lecturer to the Philadelphia Hospital at Blockley. On the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, he, in company with his colleagues, resigned from the Pennsylvania College, and for a number of years following devoted himself exclusively to medical and obstetric practice. In 1866, a spring course of lectures having been established by the faculty of Jefferson College, with the object of extending the facilities of instruction so as practically to lengthen the regular winter course, he delivered in this special course, at the request of the faculty, a series of lectures on the physiology and pathology of the blood and circulation. In June, 1868, on the resignation of the late Prof. Robley Dunglison, he was elected, by the board of trustees of Jefferson Medical College, Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, his application for the chair having been supported by the medical profession of Philadelphia, and recommended in letters addressed to the board by Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution; the late Dr. J. C. Nott, of Mobile; Professors Wilson, of Toronto; Owen, of the British Museum; Turner, of the University of Edinburgh; Broca, of the Academy of Medicine, of Paris; Von Döben, of the Carolinska Institute, of Stockholm; Pruner-Bey, of Cairo, and other distinguished physicians and scientists of America and Europe. In August of the same year the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital chose him, without the usual canvass, one of the physicians to that institution. These two positions he retained until

his death. He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, of which he was elected recording secretary in 1857, and a year later corresponding secretary, to which latter office he was twice re-elected, becoming in 1867, moreover, one of the vice-presidents, and in 1871 the president; the Franklin Institute; the Academy of Natural Sciences; the College of Physicians; the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania and the American Medical Association, in both of which his membership was permanent; the State Historical Society of Wisconsin; the Biological Department of the Academy of Natural Sciences; the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the Medico-Legal Society of New York; the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia; the New York Lyceum of Natural History; the Linnean Society of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg; the Société d' Anthropologie de Paris; the Ethnological Society of London; the Anthropological Society of London; the Societas Medicorum Svecanæ of Stockholm, and the International Congress of Prehistoric Archeology. He also was a delegate to the International Medical Congress held in Philadelphia during the Centennial Exposition. In 1877 he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the Polytechnic College of the State of Pennsylvania to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late Dr. Condie. While a student of medicine and for some time after his graduation, he contributed to the *Medical Examiner* clinical reports of cases treated at Jefferson College and the Pennsylvania Hospital, the discussions of the Philadelphia county Society, and papers on the mortuary statistics of Philadelphia. In 1855 he published in the journal of the Franklin Institute an article on the physiology of stammering and its treatment by mechanical means. In the same year he read before the Academy of Natural Sciences a paper on the "Relation of Atomic Heat to Crystalline Form," which was published in the journal of the academy. In 1856 he prepared an appendix to the first American edition of Carpenter's work on the microscope. The following year, being chairman of the standing committee on anthropology, he arranged and classified the extensive collection of human crania in the Academy of Natural Sciences, and prepared a systematic catalogue of the collection, which was published by the academy. He also contributed during this year to Nott and Gliddon's "Indigenous Races of the Earth," an essay on the "Cranial Characteristics of the Races of Men," presenting a general survey of human skulls in their ethnical relation; and edited an American edition of "Kirke's Manual of Physiology." To the proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences, the reports of the Smithsonian Institution, and other like publications he contributed, at various times, many original articles on craniography, prominent among which may be mentioned, "Hints to Craniographers upon the Importance and Feasibility of Establishing some Uniform System by which the Collection and Promulgation of Craniological Statistics and the Exchange of Duplicate Crania may be Promoted;" "Description of a Deformed Fragmentary Human Skull found in an Ancient Quarry Cave at Jerusalem;" "Observations on the Form of the Occiput in the Various Races of Men;" "On

the Mensuration of the Human Skull;" and "Observations on the Cranial Forms of the American Aborigines." He likewise contributed numerous reviews, on a great variety of physiological, medical and scientific subjects, to the *Medical Examiner*, the *North American Medico-Chirurgical Review*, and the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, and prepared for Prof. Gross' "American Medical Biography" the memoir of Dr. Randolph. In 1868, as introductory to his course of lectures on physiology in Jefferson College, he delivered an inaugural dissertation on the "Correlation of the Physical and Vital Forces," of which two editions, of over a thousand copies each, were published. In October, 1872, he delivered an address at the laying of the corner-stone of the new edifice of the Academy of Natural Sciences, which was published by the academy. Besides attending to his private practice, he lectured annually in Jefferson College, on diseases of the nervous system, in September; on physiology, from October to March; and also on clinical medicine, during January and February; having had charge as attending physician, furthermore, of the medical wards of Pennsylvania Hospital, from May to August, throughout which period, in addition to his daily visits, he delivered, twice a week, a series of clinical lectures, which made a part of the course of instruction given for eight months of the year by the faculty, hospital staff and corps of special lecturers of Jefferson Medical College.

MEISENBACH, Albert H., of St. Louis, Mo., was born of German parents in St. Louis, June 3, 1852. Because of general ill-health, the family moved to Northern Illinois, where he was educated in the public high school of Mendota and the Wesleyan Seminary. He began the study of medicine at the age of eighteen. It was the desire of his father to fit him for mercantile pursuits, and he was started in business. This not being congenial to his tastes, he, during the three years engaged in business, devoted a great part of the time to medical and scientific reading. At the age of twenty-one, deciding to adopt the medical profession, he entered the office of Dr. E. P. Cook, of Mendota, with whom he read medicine for over a year. Dr. Cook being a well-qualified practitioner and able surgeon, with a large practice, he enjoyed superior advantages, so that when he attended lectures he was well grounded in the elementary branches of medicine. He attended lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, being graduated from that institution in March, 1876. He entered the competitive examination held by the board of health for position as Assistant Physician to the Female and City Hospitals, and being one of the successful candidates, received an appointment as Assistant Physician to the Female Hospital. Serving three months in that institution, he was transferred to the position of Assistant Physician at the City Hospital. He enjoyed the advantages offered there until May, 1877, when he resigned and entered private practice, locating in Mascoutah, Ill. He soon established a good practice, but after two years, finding country practice not congenial and the sphere limited, he concluded to settle in St. Louis, to which place he removed May 1, 1880. Locating in a part of the city where many factories are situated, he soon began to establish a surgical practice and gain a reputa-

tion as a skillful surgeon and enjoying a lucrative practice. He immediately became identified with the St. Louis Medical Society, taking part as one of its active working members, and contributed many reports of surgical cases. After fifteen years of uninterrupted hard work, in the spring of 1889 he concluded to take a rest, and to enjoy, with his wife and three children, a year's vacation in Europe. Although seeking rest, it was impossible for him to keep away from medical work, and we find him during the summer visiting the principal art and medical centers and the hospitals of Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy and France, taking notes of his observations and communicating his experiences to the medical public



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through the columns of the *St. Louis Medical Review*. Having spent the summer in traveling over Europe, he located permanently in Berlin. Here he found ample opportunities for satisfying his desires for further study and improvement, devoting all of his time to the study of bacteriology, histology, pathology and operative surgery, enjoying superior advantages in these departments of medical science. Upon his return to St. Louis he was called to the chair of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery in the Marion-Sims College of Medicine, which he acceptably filled for two years, after which he was elected to the chair of Clinical Surgery and Surgical Pathology, which position he still occupies.

MENDOZA, Francis Felix, of Key West, Monroe county, Fla., is an American citizen of Cuban descent, having been born in Guines, near Havana, Cuba, July 10, 1851, where he remained until six years of age, and began his earlier and elementary education in the best public schools. In 1857, he entered the Subizarreta's School, a very creditable college of Havana, in which he remained three years. From 1861

to 1863, he continued his studies in the High School of his birth-place, and in this period was editor of the infantile (manuscript) newspaper, *El Progreso* (?). From 1865 to 1868, he continued his studies of the course of Bachelor in Science, Literature, and Latin, inclusive, in the High School of the first grade, Sto. Angel, dean, Prof. E. Sotolongo, and in the same class, Royal College of Belen, S. J., with honors and prizes from all these colleges. He then commenced the study of medicine and pharmacy, with Dr. Masnata, and in the S. Ignacio's drug store. Since then he has devoted the most of his time to medical studies. From 1869 to 1870 he was at Paris, France, attending the hospitals and clinics, which was discontinued on account of war between France and Germany. Moving to Osnabrueck, Hanover, he took courses in botany, chemistry, physics, physiology, and anatomy, in the High School of Professor Noelle, and others, till the end of 1871, when he returned to Cuba, where he continued his medical studies with Dr. Masnata, of Havana, for three years. In 1873, he went to New York, and attended the clinics of the colleges and hospitals of that city until 1876. He then went to Spain, and received his medical degree from the regular Spanish Medico-Surgical Academy, and was made a member of the Spanish Anatomical Society. From 1876 to 1885, he practiced in Pinar del Rio and Guines, Cuba, with high credit, and from 1885 to 1888, he practiced in Mexico, at Vera Cruz, Puebla, and other places, and was the physician of many prominent people. In Guines he was manager of the Municipal Hospital, treasurer of the board of city commissioners and of public instruction. In Vera Cruz, Mexico, he was auxiliary physician of the port (quarantine), and of the Lazaretto. In 1888, he went to Key West, Fla., where he has since been engaged in the general practice of his profession, and has performed many surgical operations of importance.

MERRIAM, Laureston Alphonso, of Omaha, Neb., was born in Malone, Franklin county, N. Y., December 7, 1843. (His father, of English descent, was born in New Hampshire. His mother, of Scottish and English descent, was born in Vermont.) He received a classical and scientific education at Franklin Academy, Malone, N. Y., and was graduated therefrom in 1867. He began the study of medicine in 1868 under H. G. Pope, M. D., at Berlin, Wis., accepting soon after the position of principal of Waukau High School for the period of two years, when he resigned to again enter upon his medical studies, at Berlin, Wis., under Mile Mix, M. D., as preceptor, and continued his studies at the medical department of Michigan University from 1870 till 1872, and 1872-73, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of M. D., March 26, 1873. He located in Cresco, Howard county, Iowa, and became a member of the North Iowa Medical Society, being honored successively with the offices of secretary, treasurer, vice-president and president of the same. In 1876 he became a member of the Iowa State Medical Society, and was elected delegate to the American Medical Association. In the spring of 1879 he went to New York City to spend a year in the hospitals and special study of nervous and mental diseases. He matriculated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College and the University of the City of New York in 1879

and 1880, pursuing special studies, and located in Omaha, Neb., July 1, 1881. He became a member of the Nebraska State Medical Society May, 1883, was elected corresponding secretary of the same May, 1887, which position he held until May, 1892, each year giving a complete and extended review and criticism of the doings and papers of other State medical societies. In 1883 he was elected Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the University of Nebraska College of Medi-



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cine, which position he held until the summer of 1887. He is also an active member of "Omaha Medical Society," "The Medical Society of the Missouri Valley," and "The Nebraska Academy of Sciences." Among his frequent contributions to medical literature may be especially mentioned his study of disease in the light of modern evolution, in a paper entitled, "Degeneration the Law of Disease," *St. Louis Courier of Medicine*, 1884; "What is Disease," see *Transactions Nebraska State Medical Society*, 1886; and "The Jugulation of Acute Diseases," *Transactions Nebraska State Medical Society*, 1889.

MERRILL, Cyrus Strong, of Albany, N. Y., was born at Bridport, Vt., September 21, 1847. His mother was a Strong, and both the Merrill and Strong families were prominent in the Colonial and Revolutionary period. He was educated at Amherst College, graduating with honor in 1867. He studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York City, where he graduated in 1871, after which he served as House Surgeon for a year at the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, and then went abroad for two years to study his specialty of diseases of the eye and ear. Having studied in the hospitals of Zurich, Vienna, Heidelberg, Paris and London, he returned in 1874 and settled at Albany, where he rap-

idly gained a large practice and the reputation of being a very skillful operator. In 1876 he was appointed Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Albany Medical College, which position he still holds. He is Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon to the Albany Hospital, St. Peter's Hospital, the Child's Hospital and the Troy Hospital. He is a member of the American Ophthalmological and Otological Societies, and of the New York State Medical Society. He has contributed various articles to the current journals.

MICHEL, William Middleton, of Charleston, S. C., was born in that city, January 22, 1822. He is of French and Scotch ancestry, his father, Dr. William Michel, being of direct French origin and wholly educated in France, while his mother was a South Carolinian, a Miss Fraser, and a lineal descendant of Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, of Scotland. Two years of his early life were passed at school in Paris, after which he returned to Charleston, again spending five years in Paris, at the Ecole de Médecine, from 1842-46. In March, 1847, he graduated from the medical college of the State of South Carolina, and began practice in Charleston. He was a private pupil of, and dissected for, Cruveilhier, in his laboratory, for two years, and afterwards was in the private laboratory at the College de France, as private pupil of Coste. During this term of residence in Paris, in 1844, he delivered a private course of lectures on anatomy, in the French language, to a class of eighteen Frenchmen at the Ecole Pratique, in conjunction with Prof. Richet, then interne of Prof. Velpeau. He was the founder in 1848, and the conductor until 1861, of the Summer Medical Institute of Charleston, a private school, in which he delivered lectures on anatomy, physiology and midwifery to perhaps the largest classes ever assembled in the South—at one time numbering 150 students; it was not a chartered school, and was independent of any assistance or patronage from the medical college. In his practice the most notable cases have been: Trephining for epilepsy: cure; elephantiasis scrofi (immense), operated on: cured; ligature of subclavian, et.-scaleni, for gunshot wound: cured; removal of parotid: death; ligature of carotid, twice, on the same side, in the same patient, for secondary hemorrhage: death; and removal of cystic tumor of thigh of entire region. Among his contributions to medical literature may be mentioned: "Organogeny; or, the Science of Organization;" "Corpus Luteum Coinciding with Menstruation;" "Early Human Ovum;" monograph on "Pathology of the Pituitary Body;" "Researches on Black Vomit, Yellow Fever;" "Spontaneous Healing of Gunshot Wounds;" "Anatomy of Bullet Track;" "Epithelioma of Lower Lip;" "Gunshot wounds of Face;" "Hare-Lip in Negro;" and "Fibroma Moluscum." He was editor of the *Confederate States Medical and Surgical Journal* in 1863 and 1864, and the *Charleston Medical Journal*. During the war he was consulting surgeon to the Confederate hospitals at Richmond, Va., with Drs. Charles Bell Gibson and J. B. Read, and surgeon to the South Carolina hospitals at Richmond, Va. He is professor of physiology and medical jurisprudence in the medical college of the State of South Carolina. He is an ex-President of the Medical Society of South Carolina, and a member of

the Academy of Science, Philadelphia; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a corresponding member of the Imperial Society of National History, Paris. Among his other contributions to science should be noted his researches on the "Development of the Opossum," which attracted the attention of Dr. George Morton, who, of his own motion, nominated and elected Dr. Michel a member of the Academy of Science, Philadelphia, and which also led to a tilt with Prof. Agassiz, in a debate of an hour, before the American Association for the Advancement of Science. His diploma as corresponding member of the Imperial Society of National History, Paris, was brought to him by Prof. Agassiz, when he first visited the United States.

MILLS, Charles Karsner, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born at the Falls of the Schuylkill, in Philadelphia county, Pa., December 4, 1845. He was graduated from the Central High School, of Philadelphia, in 1864. While a student at this school, in 1862, and again in 1863, he volunteered for the defense of the State, and served in the ranks of the Thirty-third Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1869, and in 1871 received the degree of Ph. D. from the same institution. He has been a member and officer of numerous scientific and medical associations; among other positions, holding those of president of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Society for Psychical Research, of the American Neurological Association, of the Medical Jurisprudence Society of Philadelphia, and of the Philadelphia Neurological Society; and chairman of the Section of Neurology and Medical Jurisprudence of the American Medical Association. Soon after graduation in medicine he began to interest himself in neurology, but continued to be actively engaged in general practice until 1885, when increase of special work made it necessary for him to devote his entire time to nervous diseases and insanity. He has held various teaching positions in the medical institutions and colleges of Philadelphia: as lecturer on Electro-Therapeutics in the University of Pennsylvania, 1877-82, and since then lecturer on mental diseases; for several years lecturer on, and since 1891, Clinical Professor of Nervous Disease in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania; professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine, of which he was one of the founders, in 1882. He has been connected with numerous medical institutions; among others, with St. Mary's Hospital, the Episcopal Hospital, the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia Hospital, and the Howard Hospital; the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown, Pa.; the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children at Elwyn, Pa.; St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia; the New Jersey Home for the Education and Care of the Feeble-minded; the Home for Crippled Children, Philadelphia; the Woman's Hospital, Philadelphia; the West Philadelphia Hospital for Women, and the Hospital for Epileptics of Philadelphia. The neurological department of the Philadelphia Hospital, which is unequalled in this country and scarcely equaled abroad, for the opportunities

which it affords for studying and treating nervous and mental disease, was founded by him in 1877. He has frequently represented the medical societies of Philadelphia in the State and national medical organizations. He is the author of numerous medical monographs and papers, chiefly neurological; his articles covering a large range of subjects, clinical and pathological, and include reports on many cases of brain tumor; numerous clinical lectures and reports on the affections of the nervous system; articles on hypnotism; medico-legal papers; the Toner Lecture on Mental Overwork and Premature Disease among Public and Professional Men, published by the Smithsonian Institution; articles on Hysteria, Hystero-Epilepsy, Catalepsy and Ecstasy, in the American System of Practical Medicine; and in the same work, Tumors of the Brain and its Envelopes, and Tumors of the Spinal Cord and its Envelopes (with Dr. J. Hendrie Lloyd; numerous reports on cases of insanity; and biographical sketches of Benjamin Rush and Isaac Ray. Since 1878 he has contributed many observations and papers on the subject of cerebral and spinal localization. At the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons held in Washington, in September, 1888, he opened an important discussion on "Cerebral Localization in its Practical Relations," with a paper which was expanded into a monograph of about 100 pages. He is author of a school book on Physiology and Hygiene, and of a manual on the Nursing and Care of the Insane. In 1892 he edited the first volume of the Philadelphia Hospital Reports. He is associate editor of several journals devoted to neurology and psychiatry; was one of the collaborators of the Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences, and a contributor to Keating's Cyclopedia of the Diseases of Children, and to Hare's System of Therapeutics. In the Review of Insanity and Nervous Disease he has published an elaborate monograph on Aphasia and other Affections of Speech in their medico-legal relations. He is frequently engaged in practical medico-legal work in the courts, and has testified in many noted cases.

MILTENBERGER, George Warner, of Baltimore, Md., son of the late Gen. Anthony J. W. Miltenberger, who held a commission in the War of 1812, was born March 17, 1819. His primary education was obtained at Boissieu Academy, Baltimore, and his classical and literary education at the University of Virginia. He studied medicine in the University of Maryland, graduating M. D. in 1840, and settling in general practice in Baltimore. In the last-named year he was elected Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Maryland, a position he held till 1852. He also commenced a course of lectures in the same institution, and these he continued till 1847, and completed the course on Anatomy which had been left unfinished by reason of the death of (his preceptor) Dr. William Baker. In 1847 he was placed in charge of the surgical wards of the Infirmary, a position previously restricted to one of the faculty. In the same year he was elected Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy. In 1849 he became one of the attending physicians to the Baltimore City and County Almshouse. In 1852, he was elected to succeed Professor Chew (who had been transferred to the chair of Theory and Practice

of Medicine), in the chair of *Materia Medica*, Therapeutics and Pathology. This position he held till 1858, when he was elected Professor of Obstetrics, a position he held for many years. In 1855, he had been chosen dean of the faculty of the university. The above duties, together with his ever-increasing practice, compelled him, in 1858, to discontinue his private class, which up to that date had been largely attended. He is now Consulting Physician to Johns Hopkins Eye and Ear Institute and Woman's Hospital, Baltimore, and Emeritus Professor of Midwifery in the University of Maryland. Dr. Miltenberger is, perhaps, the oldest and most widely known physician in Baltimore, having been engaged in the active duties of his profession in that city for more than fifty years.

MITCHELL, John Kearsley, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Jefferson county, Va., May 12, 1798, and died April 4, 1858. He received his early education at Ayr and Edinburgh, Scotland, whither he had been sent at the age of eight, and on his return to this country, studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, and was graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1819. Impaired health induced him to accept the appointment of ship surgeon, and he made three voyages to China and the East Indies, but in 1822 he settled in Philadelphia, where he became eminent, both in the treatment of nervous diseases and in the general practice of his profession. In 1824 he was chosen to lecture on the Institutes of Medicine and Physiology, at the Philadelphia Medical Institute, and in 1826 was made Professor of Chemistry in that School. In 1833 he was also appointed to the same chair at the Franklin Institute, and for five years thereafter delivered annually courses of lectures on chemistry applied to medicine and the arts. In 1841 he was called to the chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, in Jefferson Medical College, which position he retained until his death. He was Visiting Physician to the Pennsylvania and City Hospitals, and his services during seasons of pestilence were twice rewarded by municipal gifts. Dr. Mitchell contributed numerous papers to medical periodicals, and he was the author of many popular lectures on scientific subjects which were published in magazines. He was also the author of "Saint Helena," a poem "by a Yankee," 1821; "On the Wisdom, Goodness and Power of God, as Illustrated in the Properties of Water," 1834; "Indecision, a Tale of the Far West, and Other Poems," 1839; "On the Cryptogamous Origin of Malarious and Epidemic Fevers," which was a theoretical anticipation of the recent views as to the microphytic or bacterian development of many diseases, 1849, and "Five Essays on Various Chemical and Medical Subjects," 1858, issued after his death.

MITCHELL, Samuel Weir, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born February 15, 1829. He is of Scottish descent, and is a Virginian by birth. His father, the late Dr. John K. Mitchell, however, practiced for many years in Philadelphia, where he stood at the head of his profession. The literary education of the subject of this sketch was acquired at the University of Pennsylvania. His medical degree was conferred by the Jefferson Medical College, in 1850. He early adopted the treatment of dis-

eases of the nervous system as his chosen specialty, in which line of practice he has gained a world-wide reputation. Referring to the subject of this sketch, a recent writer has said: Philadelphia is full of points of interest for an intellectual inquirer, but there is no place in it better worthy of visit, if such privilege can be obtained, than the house in Walnut street, where an unobtrusive plate on the window still announces the professional adode of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. In Dr. Mitchell's office you will be most courteously received by the doctor's secretary, a lady of gracious presence, who, by a quiet gesture, offers you a comfortable seat and calmly resumes her work in a corner of the room. The first thing which strikes you is that, though this is the Doctor's day off, the room is half full of people, of both sexes and various ages. These people are well worthy of notice. They are sufferers from nervous diseases who have come from such a long distance to see Dr. Mitchell that he can not find it in his heart to refuse them. Sunk in a capacious sofa, with the latest number of the *Graphic*, one can observe without intruding. It is a room one could willingly live in—but not with the people who are in it now. There are exceptions, however. Two of the gentlemen are very pleasant-looking fellows and are making themselves most agreeable to the others. They are chatting with them in low tones, but in quite a lively way, and their friendliness puts even the most timid at their ease. Certainly if these young men are suffering from nervous trouble they do not show it. One of them, the tall, fair-haired one with the winning smile, is "young Dr. Mitchell," and the other, the dark one, with the glasses and the fresh complexion, is also a rising light of the profession. They are Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's assistants, and their present function is to make friends with the patients, allay their excitement, and get from them as clear a statement of their symptoms and sensations as they can. This preliminary application of sympathy and delicate kindness by trained, vigilant and acute assistants, is part of Dr. Mitchell's treatment, and a very important part in many cases. By the time the patients meet the great specialist himself, they have not only said all they have to say about themselves—a vast saving of time and trouble to him—but they have got into a state of comparative tranquility, which enables him to examine them much more effectively than he otherwise could. When the last of the patients has been thus disposed of, the assistants take their departure, and Dr. Mitchell comes out and conducts his visitor to an easy chair in front of a glowing wood fire in his own room. It is another library, crammed with books and pictures, and sculptures, and souvenirs of a high and scholarly life, reminding one of nothing so much as the study of some Oxford don. The central figure in the scene is entirely in harmony with the surroundings. Dr. Mitchell is a very tall man, considerably over six feet, and his erect bearing and well-knit figure display the whole of his height. He has abundance of grey hair, and a full, grey beard, slightly peaked, after the manner of the poet Browning, whom he resembles not a little. He carries his sixty years well, though the intensely arduous nature of his work shows itself in his visage, and in several peculiarities that are not

easily described. Dr. Mitchell makes it, as far as possible, a rule to take no part in literary work during the busy period of his overwhelming practice. Every summer, like a wise man, he gives himself a long holiday, not a long spell of idleness, but rather a change of occupation whilst in close contact with nature. For several summers past he has gone to the Restigouche river in Canada. He takes with him all the materials for his literary work, and it is to this open-air habit of writing that we owe his delightfully easy scientific treatises, as well as those dryly philosophical novels, fairy tales and poems which have given him an eminent place in literature. Referring to phases of specialism, this noted neurologist is quoted as saying, that in a strict sense there does not exist any special science of nervous diseases aside from general pathology, and that specialism is or should be merely a matter of division of labor. "It first arose by the wholesome and gradual evolution of the individual specialist out of the general practitioner; but to-day the special physician is too apt to select his branch too early. He would be a better doctor if he had behind him more years of general clinical labor. Sometimes one branch of medical science is in advance of the rest, and sometimes another; and a man who narrows himself down to a specialty is likely to lose a great deal of knowledge which is as necessary for his branch as for others. The various fields of medical investigation overlap each other, and no man can be a really good specialist who is not also a good general practitioner. The physical system is so complex that the parts act and react upon each other in a wonderful way. Nervous phenomena may be only symptoms of an organic disease; or organic phenomena may be only symptoms of a nervous disease. The real value of specialism to science is that it perfects knowledge in particular branches, which knowledge afterward spreads through the whole body of medicine, and so all branches are refreshed by new, advanced and precise ideas. The general practitioner is apt to see only the beginnings of diseases, without correctly interpreting them or asking counsel early enough to be useful. He confuses with rheumatism the neuralgias due to the faint beginnings of spinal disease, or he vainly tries to allay headache by drugs, when a specialist would tell him in an hour that it is the result of defective sight, or ear trouble, or nasal disease. But specialism ought to be as broad as possible, and the specialization of practice is to be feared in proportion as it tends to become narrow. Even specialists in insanity, Dr. Mitchell thinks, instead of living in eternal contact with the insane, ought to come into relation with neurologists and others. He even goes so far as to say that insane asylums ought to become hospitals, with an outside staff of attending physicians; and that we can not safely permit any class of specialists to drift away from general and frequent contact with the rest of us. As to specialism in surgery, and most particularly as to the use of the knife, which has been the subject of such fierce discussion lately, Dr. Mitchell holds strong views and expresses them freely. The precision of instruments in modern times, by greatly diminishing the peril of life in operations, has created a vast temptation for the younger surgeons. This remark applies with

peculiar force to female complaints, in which it seems so easy and so safe to restore health by removing a part; that too often and too promptly the gynecologist resorts to but one drug, namely, steel in the trenchant form, and deprives the patient of the inestimable possibilities of the wife and mother when they might be preserved by patient medical treatment." Dr. Mitchell considers it established beyond dispute that nervousness is the characteristic malady of the American nation, growing upon them in a frightfully accelerated ratio every year, and threatening them with disaster at no distant date which the mind shrinks from contemplating. The number of deaths from this cause is already appalling and is steadily and rapidly increasing. In some of the busy centers the tables of mortality show that the proportion of nerve death has multiplied more than twenty times in the last forty years and that now the nerve deaths number more than one-fourth of all the deaths recorded. What is most shocking in these returns is, that this fearful loss of life occurs mainly among young people of both sexes. This means that the Americans are fast becoming a very short-lived people; and, if they were shut in on themselves for only a few years, and without any influx of vitality by immigration, the publication of the census would send a pang of horror and alarm throughout the land. Dr. Mitchell is clearly of the opinion that the first and most potent cause of this is the climate; and says the operation of climatic conditions in relation to health in this country is mysterious; but he is quite persuaded that the development of a nervous temperament is one of the race-changes which are also giving the Americans the facial, vocal and other peculiarities derived from none of their ancestral stocks. That even the changes of the seasons and the weather have curious effects on the nervous system, which are not noticed in other countries. He considers it proved that the paralysis of childhood—acute anterior *myelitis*—a sadly common affliction, is a disease of the summer months, and he is so much impressed by the relation of the nervous affection called *chorea* to the weather curves, and of traumatic neuralgia to storms, that he has prepared special treatises for medical use on both of those subjects. As to the comparative effect of the American climate on the different races of mankind, he is quoted as saying it is too early to form any very confident judgment. "But this much is certain. White races are affected more than colored. Full-blood negroes are found to be entirely exempt from some of the worst and most prevalent forms of nervous disease, and even a slight trace of color seems to be a safeguard. The Anglo-Saxon Americans are the greatest sufferers from the national disease, and especially those in the higher walks of life. Females are more under the influence of this terrible scourge than males, and town dwellers than country folk. The prevalence of the more serious nervous diseases is shown to be in almost exact proportion to the congestion of population. There is no surer test of the nervous condition of any people than this—can the women, when they become mothers, nurse their children themselves? In America it is found that, whereas in the rural districts, from seven-tenths to nine-tenths of the women can do so, in the cities the pro-

portion is not more than one-half, and Dr. Mitchell declares that he would not be believed if he were to say how many even of these are unfit to be wives or mothers at all!" Americans, however, are not responsible for the climate. That is one of the evils they have to bear in compensation of the thousand blessings and advantages they enjoy in the possession of this mighty tract of marvelously productive land. But they are responsible, almost criminally responsible, for aggravations of the effects of the climate by their habits of life, which multiply the number of victims tenfold, and must, in the long run, degrade and attenuate the race. The two most formidable factors that impair the national health are over-education and the struggle for wealth. The former attacks particularly females, the latter males, but both sexes are more or less exposed to the malign influence of both evils. "The flower of American womanhood is wilted by over-culture before it comes fully into bloom. The long hours, the multiplicity of studies, the number of teachers—each striving to get the utmost out of the pupils—the craving rivalry to be well-graded, the all-devouring ambition to command a means of living, the hurried or neglected meals, the want of exercise and the fatal irregularity that it entails, and the gnawing worry that murders sleep—it is these, and these alone, that condemn tens of thousands of American women to a life of misery and uselessness before they have ceased to be children. Dr. Mitchell deliberately maintained that, for all the best purposes of female society, it would better that American girls were not educated at all until they were seventeen, than that they were over-wrought as they are at present. They study seven or eight hours a day, when two or three would be sufficient to keep their intelligence in training—and all for what? To spend their after years on a sofa or in a sick room, and to be a burden, instead of a help, to those who are dearest to them." It is a tremendous saying, from one speaking with authority, that as much domestic unhappiness is caused in America by domestic nervousness among women as by dram-drinking among men. Yet such is Dr. Mitchell's verdict. He holds that every girl ought to be examined as to her nervous temperament when about to go to school, and at frequent intervals afterward, that leisure, exercise and wholesome meals ought to be insisted upon, and that studies ought to be compulsorily diminished, or discontinued altogether, the moment the well-known signs of over-strain appear. If girls are maintained in normal nervous condition until they are seventeen, they may study almost as hard as they please afterward without imperiling their woman's life. But let there be no mistake about it, over-work and unnatural worry, from eight or nine to seventeen, mean ruin and wretchedness from seventeen till early death. "As for the latter influence, its power is manifested in that wide-spread complaint which physicians call cerebral exhaustion. The American male stands the racket of the school much better than the female. He takes more exercise and he has not the troubles of puberty to contend against. But he meets his fate very shortly afterward. He goes to business far too young, and he straightway consumes his vital energy till nothing is left but dust and ashes. It is often pointed out with pride that

America is the country of young men, and so it is. We quite usually see here labors and responsibilities borne by mere boys, which nowhere else would be undertaken by many under middle-age." That is very striking and interesting to the casual observer. But what it means to such observers as Dr. Mitchell is that America is the country of young invalids, young wrecks, young drug victims, young inebriates, young maniacs, young suicides. The prematureness of business responsibility and the frantic haste to be rich and powerful, produces in plain sight what is nothing short of a frightfully general social evil. The most appalling cases of nervous diseases that the doctor meets with are those of young men in the highest posts, who entered business life too early and suddenly encountered periods of excessive anxiety and grave responsibility. It would have been a mercy to them if they had been street sweepers or coal porters, instead of railroad presidents or bank managers. A volume might be written on this one aspect of the subject, and every line of it quick with the thrilling romance of real life. But what would be the use? Dr. Mitchell believes that to preach to the present generation of American business men, for their own salvation, is as the voice of one crying in the wilderness. His warnings are as the prophecies of Cassandra—disregarded in proportion as they are fatefully true. But, he says, "there is hope for the future. If our business men have no care for their own health or happiness, their hearts are not altogether made of bank paper. Let them feel for their sons and their sons' sons who are to be the Americans of the coming century. For the sake of humanity, for the sake of morality, for the sake of patriotism, let them give the youth of the great Republic a chance to live while they live, to be heirs to something more than piles of white and yellow metal, to know the joys of high thinking and high living, the dignity and nobleness of a healthy mind in a healthy body. Let them secure for their successors in the boundless wealth and energy of this marvelous country such a strength of nerves, that they may know how to bind the 'dollar-devil' with chains and make it their obedient servant instead of their cruel and remorseless tyrant." We have presented these extended views of Dr. Mitchell in regard to what is termed the national disease of this country. Upon such a subject it would be futile to cite the opinion of any foreigner, nor is there any need to do so. In every part of the world where advanced science has any footing at all, the name of S. Weir Mitchell is not only known and honored, but carries with it the greatest weight of authority. No man knows more about Americans than he does; and no man knows more about the nervous system. Americans, therefore, may take it with good grace from their own famous specialist that the national disease of this mighty Nation is nervousness in all its forms. Dr. Mitchell is president of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania; a member of the National Academy of Science of the United States, and of numerous other scientific institutions, both at home and abroad. He has been a voluminous writer, as the following list of his books and essays contributed to various medical journals will amply testify: "On the Various Forms of Uric Acid Crystals, and on the Mode of their Formation," 1852;

"The Relations of the Pulse to Conditions of Fixed or Extreme Inspiration and Expiration," 1854; "Bibliographical Notices of American Memoirs upon Physiological Subjects," "Observations on the Blood Crystals of the Sturgeon *Acipenser Brevirostrum*," Proceedings of the Biological Department of the Academy of Natural Sciences, with colored plates, "On the Inhalation of Cinchonia and its Salts," "Notes upon the Effects of Alcohol, Glycerine, Water, Gum, Ammonia, and the Vacuum upon the Excised Hearts of the Frog, Turtle, and Sturgeon," 1858; "Experimental Researches Relative to Corroval and Vao, two New Varieties of Woorara, the South American Arrow Poison," by Wm. A. Hammond, M. D., and S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., Biological Department Academy of Natural Sciences, with wood-cuts; "An Experimental Examination of the Toxicological Effects of Sassy Bark, an Ordeal Poison from Liberia, West Africa," by S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., and Wm. A. Hammond, M. D., Biological Department Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, "On the Production of Cataract in Frogs by the Administration of Saccharine Substances," Biological Department Academy of Natural Sciences, 1859; "On the Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Corroval and Vao, two Recently Discovered Varieties of Woorara, and on a New Alkaloid, Constituting their Active Principle," by Wm. A. Hammond, M. D., and S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., Proceedings Academy of Natural Sciences, Biological Department, "Researches upon the Venom of the Rattlesnake, with an Investigation of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Organs Concerned," Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, accepted for publication, July, 1866, wood cuts, with full bibliography, and an enumeration of genera and species, by E. D. Cope; "On the Treatment of Rattlesnake Bites, with Experimental Criticisms upon the Various Remedies now in Use," 1861; "Experiments and Observations upon the Circulation in the *Chelonura Serpentina* (Snapping-Turtle), with Especial Reference to the Pressure of the Blood in the Arteries and Veins," Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society, April, 1862; "Researches on the Anatomy and Physiology of Respiration in the *Chelonina*," by S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., and George R. Morehouse, M. D., Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, accepted for publication, March, 1863, with wood cuts; "Reflex Paralysis" (Circular No. 6 of Surgeon-General's Office, 1864), by S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., Geo. R. Morehouse, M. D., and Wm. W. Keen, Jr., M. D.; "Gunshot Wounds and other Injuries of Nerves," by S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., Geo. R. Morehouse, M. D., and Wm. W. Keen, Jr., M. D., in charge of United States Army Wards for Diseases and Injuries of the Nervous System, Turner's Lane Hospital, Philadelphia; "On Malingerers, Especially in Regard to Simulation of Diseases of the Nervous System," by Wm. W. Keen, Jr., M. D., S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., and Geo. R. Morehouse, M. D., in charge of United States Army Hospital Wards for Diseases and Injuries of the Nervous System, Turner's Lane Hospital, Philadelphia, "An Inquiry into the Correctness of the Belief that Prof. Bibron was the Inventor of the Antidote which bears his name," 1863; "Arsenical Albuminuria," "On the Antagonism of Atropia and Mor-

phia," founded on observations and experiments made at the United States Army Hospital for Injuries and Diseases of the Nervous System, by S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., Wm. W. Keen, Jr., M. D., and Geo. R. Morehouse, M. D., 1865; "Paralysis from Peripheral Irritation," 1866; "On Retrogressive Motions in Birds, Produced by the Application of Cold to the Cervical Spine, with remarks on the use of that agent as an aid in Physiological Investigations," 1867; "On the Production of Reflex Spasms and Paralysis in Birds, by the Application of Cold to Definite Regions of the Skin," "Experimental Contributions to the Toxicology of Rattlesnake Venom," 1868; "Researches on the Physiology of the Cerebellum," "On Certain Forms of Neuralgia, Accompanied by Muscular Spasm and Extravasations of Blood, and on Purpura as a Neurosis," "Effects of Chloral, Chloroform and Ether Hypodermically Employed," "On the Insusceptibility of Pigeons to the Toxic Action of Opium," 1869; "On the Effect of Opium and its Derivative Alkaloids," "Observations on Poisoning with Rattlesnake Venom," "On the Use of Bromide of Lithium," "Gunshot Wound of Lungs," a report of a case of rapid respiration, with John H. Brinton, M. D., "Ulceration of the Skin, as an Effect of the Use of the Bromides," "On the Use of Skimmed Milk as an Exclusive Diet in Disease," 1870; "On the Growth of the Nails as a Prognostic Indication in Cerebral Paralysis," 1871; "Wear and Tear—Hints for the Overworked," "Cases Illustrative of the use of Ophthalmoscope in the Diagnosis of Intra-Cranial Lesions," with Wm. Thomson, M. D., "The Influence of Rest in Locomotor Ataxia," "The Influence of Nerve Lesions on Temperature," Archives Science and Practice of Medicine, "Anal and Perineal Neuralgia," 1873; "The Supply of Nerves to the Skin," "Emboli of the Right Middle Cerebral Artery; Left Hemiplegia and Death," "Traumatic Neuralgia; Section of Median Nerve," "Headaches, from Heat-Stroke, from Fevers, after Meningitis, from Over-Use of Brain, from Eye-Strain," "The Nervous Accidents of Albuminuria," "Post-Paralytic Chorea," 1874; "The Headaches of Childhood," "On the Use of Nitrite of Amyl in Various Forms of Spasm, and on its Value as an Aid to Diagnosis," "On the Spasmodic Diseases of Stumps," "Spinal Arthropathies," "Rest in the Treatment of Nervous Disease," 1875; "On Some of the Disorders of Sleep," "Notes on Headache," "Neurotomy," by S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., with "An Examination of Three Regenerated Nerves, and Notes on Neural Repair," by R. M. Bertolet, M. D., "Headaches from Eye-Strain," "Cases Illustrating Local Injuries of Nerves, and their Trophic Consequences, with Comments," 1876; "The Relation of Pain to Weather, being a Study of a Case of Traumatic Neuralgia," "Clinical Lectures on Traumatic Neuralgia, Chorea, Palsies," "Hysteria," "Vertigo," "Nervous Exhaustion," "Clinical Lectures on Nervousness in the Male," "The Annual Oration before the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland," "Fat and Blood, and How to Make Them," "Nurse and Patient, and Croup Cures," 1877; "Diseases of the Nervous System, especially of Women," 1881. Dr. Mitchell first turned his attention to fiction during

the Civil War, when he wrote "The Children's Hour," the sales of which were in aid of the Sanitary Commission Fair in Philadelphia. Afterward he wrote short stories for the Children's Hospital in that city, and in 1880 published his first novel. Since then he has also produced several volumes of verse. Of these works may be mentioned "The Wonderful Stories of Fuz-buz, the Fly, and Mother Grabem, the Spider," 1867; "Hephzibah Guinness," "Thee and You," and "A Draft on the Bank of Spain," 1880; "The Hill of Stones, and Other Poems," 1882; "In War Time," 1884; "Roland Blake," 1886; "A Masque, and Other Poems," 1887; "Prince Littleboy, and Other Tales out of Fairyland," 1888. He has since written "Doctor and Patient, a Series of Essays," and made other important contributions to general literature.

MITCHILL, Samuel L., of New York City, was born in North Hempstead, formerly Plandome, Queen's county, Long Island, N. Y., August 20, 1764, and died September 7, 1831. This distinguished individual, so long and familiarly known to the citizens of the United States, and so highly appreciated by the enlightened of Europe, merits a record of his character and labors, as the pioneer philosopher in the promotion of natural science and medicine in America. His father, Robert Mitchill, of English descent, was an industrious farmer, of the Society of Friends. He died in 1789, leaving behind him six sons and two daughters, most of whom he lived to see respectably settled in life. Samuel was the third son, who was remarkable for those habits of observation and reflection which were destined to elevate him to an enviable distinction among his contemporaries; and, fortunately for mankind, his talents and laudable ambition met a discerning and liberal patron in his maternal uncle, Dr. Samuel Latham, a skillful and intelligent medical practitioner in his native village. Young Mitchill received his classical education under the direction of the learned and accomplished Dr. Leonard Cutting; the elementary principles of medicine under his uncle Latham; and completed his professional studies in New York, with the erudite Dr. Samuel Bard, with whom he continued three years—a devoted pupil. Referring to this period of his life, his biographer, Dr. J. W. Francis, has written as follows: The condition of affairs in New York, owing to the occurrences of the revolutionary contest, and the occupancy of this city by the British, led young Mitchill to avail himself of the advantages held out by the University of Edinburgh, where he arrived in 1783, and which was at that time adorned by the talents of Cullen, Black, Duncan, and Monro. Here he enjoyed the gratifying intercourse of many remarkable students, and among his fellow-companions were the late Sir James Mackintosh; the excellent Dr. Caspar Wistar; Richard S. Kisson, the popular surgeon; William Hammersly, long a professor in Columbia College; and Thomas Addis Emmet, still so well remembered as pre-eminent at the New York Bar. Upon his return to his native country, the young physician, richly laden with stores of professional and general information, devoted a portion of his leisure to acquire a knowledge of the laws and Constitution of the Republic, under the direction of Robert Yates, at that time Chief Justice of the State

of New York. His medical career, his professional labors, and his contributions towards the natural history and science of his country, will be best comprehended by those who investigate the progress those departments of knowledge have made in this country. "The universal praise which Dr. Mitchill enjoyed in almost every part of the globe where science is cultivated, during a long life, is demonstrative that his merits were of a higher order. A discourse might be delivered on the variety and extent of his services in the cause of learning and humanity. Dr. Mitchill's character had many peculiarities; his knowledge was diversified and most extensive, if not always profound. Like most of our sex, he was married, but, as old Fuller would say, the only issues of his body were the products of his brain. He advanced the scientific reputation of New York by his early promulgation, when first appointed professor in Columbia College, of the Lavoisierian system of chemistry. His first scientific paper was an essay on Evaporation; his mineralogical survey of New York, in 1797, gave Volney many hints; his analysis of the Saratoga waters enhanced the importance of these mineral springs." About this time, he published "An Account of the State of Learning in Columbia College." His ingenious theory of the doctrine of septon and septic acid gave origin to many papers, and impulse to Sir Humphrey Davy's vast discoveries; his doctrines on pestilence awakened inquiry from every class of observers throughout the Union; his expositions of a theory of the earth and solar system captivated minds of the highest qualities. His speculations on the phosphorescence of the waters of the ocean, on the fecundity of fish, on the decortication of fruit trees, on the anatomy and physiology of the shark, swelled the mystery of his diversified knowledge. His correspondence with Priestley is an example of the delicious manner in which argument can be conducted in philosophical discussion. His elaborate account of the fishes of our fresh and salt waters adjacent to New York, comprising 166 species, afterwards enlarged, invoked the plaudits of Cuvier. His reflections on somnium—the case of Rachel Baker—evinced psychological views of original combination. His numerous papers on natural history enriched the annals of the Lyceum, of which he was long president. His researches on the ethnological characteristics of the red man of America, betrayed the benevolence of his nature and his generous spirit. His fanciful article, "Fredonia," intended for a new and more appropriate geographical designation for the United States, was at one period a topic which enlisted a voluminous correspondence, now printed in the proceedings of the New York Historical Society. He increased our knowledge of the vegetable materia medica of the United States, and he wrote largely on the subject to Barton, of Philadelphia; Cutler, of Massachusetts; Darlington, of Pennsylvania; and Ramsey, of South Carolina. He introduced into practice the sessamum orientale. He wrote amply to Percival, of Manchester, and to other philosophers in Europe, on noxious agents. He largely seconded the views of Judge Peters, on gypsum as a fertilizer. He cheered Fulton when he was dejected; encouraged Livingston in appropriation; awakened new zeal in Wilson, when Tomkins, the governor of the State, had

high paralyzed him by his frigid and unfeeling reception; and with John Pintard, Cadwallader D. Colden, and Thomas Eddy, was a zealous promoter of that system of internal improvement which has stamped immortality on the name of Clinton. He co-operated with Jonathan Williams in furtherance of the Military Academy at West Point; and, for a long series of years, was an important Professor of Agriculture and Chemistry, in Columbia College, and of Natural History, Botany, and Materia Medica, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York. His letters to Tilloch, of London, on the progress of his mind in the investigation of septic acid—oxygenated azote—is curious as a physiological document. Many of the leading papers from his pen are to be found in the *London Philosophical Magazine*, and in the *New York Medical Repository*, a journal of wide renown, which he established with Miller and Smith; yet he wrote in the *American Medical and Philosophical Register*, the *New York Medical and Physical Journal*, the *American Mineralogical Journal*, of Bruce, the "Transactions of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia," and supplied several other periodicals, both abroad and at home, with the results of his cogitations. He accompanied Fulton on his first voyage in a steamboat, in August, 1807; and, with Williamson and Hosack, he organized the Literary and Philosophical Society of New York, in 1814. He was associated with Griscom, Eddy, Colden, Gerard, and Wood, in the establishment of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; and, with Eddy and Hosack, may be classed with the first in New York City, in respect to time, who held converse with the afflicted mute by means of signs. With Dr. Townsend and Sylvanus Miller, he disinterred a mammoth, at the Walkill, in Orange county, in 1818; and constituted a prominent member of a convention, held at Philadelphia, in 1819, for preparing a National Pharmacopeia. He was one of the commissioners appointed by the general government for the construction of a new naval force, to be propelled by steam—the steamer "Fulton the First." While he was a member of the United States Senate, he was unwearied in effecting the adoption of improved quarantine laws, and aided Dr. Richard Bayley in the undertaking; and, among his other acts important to the public weal, was strenuous to lessen the duties on the importation of rags, in order to render the manufacture of paper cheaper, the better to aid the diffusion of knowledge by printing. Ancient and modern languages were unlocked to him, and a wide range of physical science, the pabulum of his intellectual repast. An essay on composts, a tractate on the deaf and dumb, verses to septon, or to the Indian tribes, might be eliminated from his mental alchemic within the compass of a few hours. He was now engaged with the anatomy of the egg, and now deciphering a Babylonian brick; now involved in the nature of meteoric stones; now in the different species of brassica; now in the evaporation of fresh water; now in that of salt; now scrutinizing the geology of Niagara; now anatomizing the tortoise; now offering suggestions to Garnet, of New Jersey, the correspondent of Mark Akenside, on the angle of the windmill; and now concurring with Michaus on the beauty of the black walnut as ornamental for parlor

furniture; now, with his conchological friend, Akerly, in the investigation of bivalves; and now with the learned Jewish Rabbi, Gershom Seixas, in exegetical disquisitions on Kennicott's Hebrew Bible. Now he might be waited upon by the indigent philosopher, Christopher Colles, to countenance his measures for the introduction of the Bronx River into the city; and now a committee of soap-boilers might seek after him, to defend the innoxious influence of their vocation in a crowded population. For his services in this cause of the chandlers, Chancellor Livingston assured him, doubtless facetiously, by letter, that he deserved a monument of hard soap; while Mitchill, in return, complimented Livingston, for his introduction of the merino sheep, as chief of the Argonauts. In the morning he might be found composing songs for the nursery; at noon dietetically experimenting and writing on fishes, or unfolding to admiration a new theory on terrene formations; and at evening addressing his fair readers on the healthy influence of the alkalies, and the depurating virtues of whitewashing. At his country retreat, at Plandome, he might find full employment in translating, for his mental diversion, Lancisi, on the fens and marshes of Rome, or in rendering into English poetry the piscatory eclogues of Sannazarius. One day, in workmanlike dress, he might have been engaged, with his friend, Elihu H. Smith, on the natural history of the American elk, or perplexed as to the alimentary nature of tadpoles, on which, according to Noah Webster, the people of Vermont almost fattened, during a season of scarcity; another, attired in the costume of a native of the Fiji Islands—for presents were sent him from all quarters of the globe—he was better accoutred for illustration, and for the reception, at his house, of a meeting of his philosophical acquaintances; while again, in the scholastic robes of an LL.D., he would grace the exercises of a college commencement. His detailed narrative of the earthquakes, which occurred on the 16th day of December, 1811, and which agitated the parts of North America that lie between the Atlantic Ocean and Louisiana, and of subsequent occurrences of a like nature, is a record of physical phenomena well worthy of notice, but which seem to have escaped the attention even of the distinguished philosopher, Dr. Maury, the famed author of the Physical Geography of the Sea. This elaborate paper of Dr. Mitchill is to be found in the Transactions of the New York Literary and Philosophical Society. Of Dr. Mitchill's collegiate labors in the several branches of knowledge, which he taught for almost forty years, his biographer, Dr. Francis, says: His appearance before his class was that of an earnest instructor, ready to impart the stores of his accumulated wisdom for the benefit of his pupils, while his oral disquisitions were perpetually enlivened with novel and ingenious observations. Chemistry, which first engaged his capacious mind, was rendered the more captivating by his endeavors to improve the nomenclature of the French savants, and to render the science subservient to the useful purposes of agriculture, art, and hygiene. In treating of the *materia medica*, he delighted to dwell on the riches of our native products for the art of healing, and he sustained an enormous correspondence throughout the land, in order to add to his own practical observa-

tions the experience of the competent, the better to prefer the claims of our indigenous products. As a physician of that renowned institution, the New York Hospital, he never omitted, when the opportunity presented, to employ the results of his investigations for clinical appliances. The simplicity of his prescriptions often provoked a smile on the part of his students, while he was acknowledged a sound physician at the bedside. His anecdotal remarks on the theories and systems at once declared that he was fully apprised of previous therapeutical means, from the deductions of Hippocrates and Pliny, Boerhaave and Hoffman, to the fanciful speculations of Brown and Darwin. He was filled with the precepts of the Salernian code. But his great forte was natural history. Here his expositions of that vast science, in its several ramifications, gave the best proofs of his capacious stores of bookish wisdom and personal knowledge. He may fairly be pronounced the pioneer investigator of geological science among us, preceding McClure by several years. He was early led to give his countenance to the solidity of the Wernerian theory, but had occasion to announce his belief, from subsequent investigation in after-life, that the Huttonian system was not wholly without facts deduced from certain phenomena in this country. His first course of lectures on natural history, including geology, mineralogy, zoology, ichthyology and botany, was delivered, *in extenso*, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1811, before a gratified audience, who recognized in the Professor a teacher of rare attainments and of singular tact in unfolding complex knowledge with analytic power. Few left the lectures without the conviction that an able expositor had enlisted their attention. He, in fact, was a great teacher in that faculty which included Hosack, Post, Macneven and Mott. There was a wholesome natural theology, blended somewhat after the manner of Paley, with his prelections, and an abundance of patriotism, associated with every rich specimen of native mineral wealth. It would have proved difficult for him to have found adequate language to express his gratification, at the present day, of our California treasures. His manner throughout, as an instructor, was calculated to attract the attention of the students by his intelligible language and pleasing elucidations. His confidence in his expositions was not always permanent—new facts often led to new opinions—but the uncertainties of geological doctrines, not yet removed, gave him sometimes more freedom of expression than rigid induction might justify; and when he affirmed as his belief that the American continent was the Old World, and that the Garden of Eden might have originally been located in Onondaga Hollow, he imposed a tax on credulity too onerous to bear. Jefferson, indeed, considered the red men of America of more remote antiquity than those of Asia, and the Abbé Clavigero thought that the first American people descended from different families after the confusion of tongues. In contemplating his investigations on fishes, Mitchill thought he had enlarged the boundaries of science, and his exclamation, "Show me a scale, and I will point out the fish!" was not thought too hyperbolic for his scholars. But even in the warmth of such utterance, he did

not outvie the assertion of John Bell, the great surgeon of Edinburgh, who, in a conversation held with him on American natural history, affirmed that, with a mammoth bone, he could form a new theory of the earth. Pages might be appropriated to a record of the career of this American philosopher, and his various occupations with men of all ranks and of every profession. His popular address; his unpretending demeanor; his cordial feelings to advance the interests of all classes, blended with his well-known and acknowledged merits, constituted him an oracle among his fellow-citizens. He held converse with the way-faring man; could amuse an old soldier by the recital of martial deeds, and excite the admiration of a Radcliffian professor of philosophy. Almost every projector of a new device sought his judgment and asked his decision. This was in an especial manner the case with artists and mechanical men. Some new American pigment; some modification of a gridiron; some newly-devised rudder, was sure to summons the doctor's artistic or practical powers; and scarcely an indigenous author sprung up, who was willing to overlook him, without first securing his approbation to his yet unfledged thoughts. Anomalous products in creation; monstrous formations in animals; hybrid plants; literary curiosities of remote nations; Indian hieroglyphics and illustrations of Indian mounds—all were subjected to his critical knowledge for opinion. His personal acquaintance with authors, travelers, and particularly naturalists, was almost unbounded, and among those of this last designation, Bartram, of Pennsylvania, and Volney, the French savant, were the themes of his warmest admiration. Our earlier poets, Freneau and Barlow, Humphreys and Alsop, were among those who held him in estimation for his sprightly conversation on all topics; but his own gratification was most ample when Correa de Serra or Muhlenberg dealt out the treasures of their natural science. Mitchill was imaginative and poetical, but preferred the Georgics to the *Æneid*. He deservedly classed Rush with the highest medical writers of his native land. He knew no North—no South; the Union, with him was one family. His cabinet boasted of few golden coin; but his collection of unclassified specimens, of divers sorts, was imposing, and his herbarium worthy of consultation. The whole after his demise were presented to the New York Lyceum. The proudest day of his life was that in which, at the canal celebration, in October, 1825, when he, with Clinton, Colden, Eddy, and others, united in "indissoluble marriage" the waters of our inland lakes with the ocean. It is manifest that Dr. Mitchill from early life aimed to secure a name in letters and science, and that his multifarious pursuits ever kept him alive as a close observer. That he accomplished much is also demonstrative. His industry was unintermitting. He mingled with all classes. Though a medical man by profession, it may be justly inferred, that, saving as a physician to some of our charities, he early abandoned private practice. His utilitarian principles led him incessantly into the field of physical inquiry; and when we contemplate the ample scope of his knowledge in physical investigation, not yet even approached by any other philosopher in our annals of science, we need not wonder that every

day opened to Mitchill new subjects of study. There was something of the exalted Franklin in Mitchill. The indigenous wheat which his intimate friend De Witt Clinton had described; the Fezzan ram of Davis; our native Fire-fly; the trilobites of Trenton Falls,—all provoked new inquiry on his part, and De Kay and Torrey and Cooper often summoned by new specimens his geological and botanical resources. He was the delight of a meeting of naturalists; the seed he sowed gave origin and growth to a mighty crop of those disciples of natural science. He was, emphatically, a great living ichthyologist. The fishermen and fishmongers were perpetually bringing him new specimens; they adopted his name for our excellent fish, the streaked bass, and designated it generically as the *perca Mitchilli*. When he had circumnavigated Long Island, the light-house at Sands' Point was called the Mitchill, and the topographers announced the highest elevation of the Neversink Hills as Mount Mitchill. His courtesy among all ranks, and the adulation he almost hourly received, rendered him a social friend among them, and an interpreter to all their queries. To an interrogatory put to him, what season would prove most advantageous in their business to catch blackfish, he replied with the promptitude of an Italian improvisatore:

When chestnut leaf is large as thumb-nail,
Then bite blackfish without fail;
But when chestnut leaf is as broad as a span
Then catch blackfish—if you can.

These lines, he said, were but stray feathers from his poetical pinions. The records of State legislation and of Congress must be consulted to comprehend the extent and nature of his services as a public representative of the people. He manfully stood by Fulton in all his trials, when navigation by steam was the prolific subject of almost daily ridicule by the Solons at Albany; and when the purchase of the Elgin Botanic Garden, by the constituted authorities, was argued at the Capitol, he rose in his place, and won the attention of the members, by a speech of several hours' length, in which he gave a history of gardens, and the necessity for them, from the primitive one of our first parents down to the last institution of that nature, established by Roscoe, at Liverpool. It is probable that no legislative body ever received more instruction in novel information than the eminent philosopher poured out on that occasion; and even the enlightened Regents of the University may have imbibed wisdom from his exposition. With his botanical Latinity occasionally interspersed, he probably appeared more learned than ever. Van Horne, a western member of the House, was dumbfounded at the Linnean phraseology, and declared such knowledge to be too deep for human powers to fathom. De Witt Clinton, only an hour or so before the learned Doctor's speech, had intimated to him the topic of his address, as best fitted to impress the Legislature with the value of the purchase, and Mitchill, in a barber's shop, digested the substance of his effective discourse. Dr. Mitchill was eminently a practical man. Nature was the altar at which he worshiped. His ambition developed itself among all the incongruities of his busy life. He could neither forget nor bear to be forgotten. He felt more comfortable when presiding over a gooseberry society than when occupying a seat as a sitting mem-

ber of an archeological association. While a student at Edinburgh, he was decorated with the insignia of fellowship of the order of the Roman Eagle, by the celebrated Brown, the founder of the Brunonian system of medicine, and honors without number steadily flowed in upon him to the time of his death, from his own and remotest nations. His diplomas and scientific distinctions might have demanded a cart team for their conveyance. He said they were burdens ever imposed on the shoulders of the learned. It is questionable whether he ever suffered a morbid hour, or lost, by unoccupied faculties, any serious portion of his time. He deemed it imperative that each day should be marked by some service in the cause of science or humanity. Public attention must be aroused by some fresh suggestion, in theory or in practice; for, according to him, the echo of notoriety must perpetually reverberate around the heads of public men. The quality of his scientific productions can not here be pointed out. Yet how elaborate are his speculations in the promulgation and defence of his theory of septon; what an inspiration in his doctrine of the omnipresence of hydrogen: a doctrine afterward better comprehended by the brilliant achievements of Sir Humphrey Davy. And most assuredly his science and his ingenuity abated not in public estimation from his forensic display in the still well-remembered case of "a whale is not a fish." He could argue constitutional law when Kent and Spencer were in the ascendant. He had great resources at command for illustration, and great independence in reasoning. Though the love of fame was with him a ruling passion, he neither sought nor desired the ostentatious displays of luxurious and fashionable life. He was indifferent to the appropriations of extravagant expenditure; but the simplicity of his habits was best comprehended by all who best knew him. I never encountered, continues Dr. Francis, one of more wonderful memory. When quite a young man he would return from church service and write out the sermon nearly *verbatim*. There was little display in his habits or manners; his means of enjoyment corresponded with his desires, and his Franklinian principles enabled him to continue superior to want. He often observed that he had seen many who, in aiming to live in lofty edifices, had built themselves out of house and home. The great Dr. Black saw beauty in a crucible. The little violet, or an Indian skull, gave Mitchill more delight than the fashionable baubles of the day. By choice his legs were in general his carriage, and this was in conformity to his notions of health and his early botanical life. His pedestrian tours often embraced many miles. He might, on these occasions, stray alone, or be accompanied by Masson or Michaux, or Le Conte, or Pursh. He thus studied nature in lawns and in forests, at brooks and at rivers, in her original attire, and plucked knowledge at its source. He was wont to revisit the scenery of the spot where the apostle of Quakerism, George Fox, more than a century before, had given utterance to his inspirations, and under the famous oaks at Flushing hold communion with creation, with a volume of Cowley or of Pope, his most esteemed poet. At other times, tenaciously impressed with early associations, he would enter the memorable building, hard by, erected

in 1661 by the primitive John Bowne, the Quaker victim of the persecuting spirit of the Dutch governor of the colony, Peter Stuyvesant, but who was subsequently honorably liberated by the authorities of Holland; and here, with some of his once juvenile friends, discuss the blessings of religious toleration. Thus constituted, no place was uninhabited to him. His instructor was everywhere. He was a gratifying specimen of those excellent practices which so peculiarly designated the Knickerbockers of the "olden times;" fidelity in fiscal concerns, and a scrupulous observance of the *meum* and *tuum*. Exact in pecuniary matters, yet willing to advance his competency, he never forgot the old currency of his youth, "that a pound demanded the payment of twenty shillings." With all his official honors and scientific testimonials, foreign and native, he was ever accessible to everybody—the counsellor of the young, the dictionary of the learned. Even the captious John Randolph called him the Congressional library. To the interrogatory, why he did not, after so many years of labor, revisit abroad the scenes of his earlier days for recreation, his reply was brief: "I know Great Britain, from the Grampian Hills to the chalky cliffs of Dover; there is no need of my going to Europe; Europe now comes to me." The inhabitants of New York will long bear him in grateful recollection, and the Historical Society cherish his memory for the distinction he shed over that institution; for his unassuming manners, his kind nature, and the aid he was ever ready to give to all who needed his counsel. For their collections he furnished a eulogium on the great jurist, Thomas Addis Emmet; on Dr. Rush; also on Dr. Samuel Bard, and De Witt Clinton. His "Discourse on the Botanical Writers of North and South America" is printed in their Transactions. Other addresses might be mentioned, abounding in curious facts and historical interest. For public occasions he was ever ready for any emergency. He addressed the Black Friars and glorified St. Tammany, whose genealogy he elaborated with antiquarian research. The Krout Club and the Turtle Club he enlightened by his gastronomic knowledge and natural science; while the naturalists of Long Island, at Prince's Garden, were stimulated to renewed efforts by his laudatory strains in behalf of botany and the knight of the polar star, the world renowned Linnæus. Dr. Mitchill has not unjustly been pronounced the Nestor of American science. It might prove too hasty a generalization to conclude that the high qualities of Dr. Mitchill's mind, thus specified, would be acknowledged by all. He had his detractors, and his peculiarities were such as not to be comprehended by every one. The masses were his friends and admirers, and a contemplative student, with knowledge of men and things, could analytically class him among remarkable individuals. It has already been observed that he was long a professor in Columbia College. Three of the presidents of that institution, who may be justly thought to have become well acquainted with him, either while he was a member of the faculty or subsequently, have given their opinions concerning him. The classical scholar and grave bishop, Dr. Benjamin Moore, pronounced him a chaos of knowledge; but it demanded an intellect better stored with philosophical research to

arrive at a just estimate of the scientific claims of Dr. Mitchill. The harmony of the Gospels, however edifyingly fitted for the pulpit, was hardly the best criterion by which to test the scientific acquisitions of a distinguished savant. President Duer has frankly recorded of the Doctor, that he was more of a natural philosopher than a physician; he states that, upon the arrival from Europe of the Doctor, he was the lion of the day, not only in the medical and literary, but in the fashionable circles; that his various learning was more valuable to others than to himself; that he was used by others as a living encyclopedia; that, upon the whole, he was more of a professor than a practitioner, shone more as an epicurean or a peripatetic than as an experimental or moral philosopher, and is remembered more for the goodness of his heart than the strength of his head. Those who are dissatisfied with this portrait will bear in memory that it is drawn by one who, though rich in the graces of elegant literature, had done little in the natural sciences, and was, moreover, somewhat a severe censor on such characters as Fulton, and Colden, and Clinton. A more generous estimate of Dr. Mitchill seems to have influenced the opinion of President King, of Columbia College; he personally knew the Doctor long and well. With a kinder impulse, he pronounced him a man renowned for much and various learning, and of rare simplicity of character; a genius, prompt in execution and original in combination; a successful promoter of physical science. He was highly esteemed by that enlightened and accomplished philosopher of the age, Louis Agassiz. None who knew Dr. Mitchill ever doubted his Herculean memory. Those most familiar with him were often delighted with the original train of thought which would rapidly spring up from the subject-matter before him, and the actual science he unfolded in the classification of new materials. It may be somewhat difficult to harmonize these conflicting opinions of contemporaries, enlightened and intelligent as they unquestionably were. But Dr. Mitchill long stood alone as the recognized devotee to physical studies in our population of that day, and sustained a foreign reputation little understood at home, either as to its causes or extent. Indifferent as he was to the aids which often contribute to the increase of renown, his self-sustained reliance cast aside the displays of personal importance, and in the plenitude of his acquisitions, his simple manners, his beaming countenance, his cordial approach, and his frank utterance, proved effective substitutes for any deficiencies. What else was left to the beholder, but wonder and admiration to witness this unsophisticated disciple of nature, in the public walks of the city, giving counsel for humanity's sake to an infirm beggar as to the easiest method by which he might carry his burden, while perhaps he himself might be returning homeward with his pockets freighted with a flattering correspondence from the most eminent savants of Europe. The man had a heart as well as a head. In the prime of his manhood Dr. Mitchill was about five feet ten inches in height, of comely, rather slender and erect form; in after life he grew more muscular and corpulent, and lost somewhat of that activity which characterized his earlier days. He possessed an intelligent expression of counte-

nance, an aquiline nose, a gray eye, and full features. His dress at the period he entered into public life was after the fashion of the day, the costume of the times of the Napoleonic consulate—blue coat, buff-colored vest, smalls, and shoes with buckles. He was less attentive to style of dress in his maturer years, and abandoned powder and his cue. From a hemorrhagic tendency of his chest, at the age of seventeen years, he adopted exercise on horseback, and was fortunate enough to avert the progress of pulmonary evils. His personality, however, varied in advanced life with the cogitations of his graver years, and he might at times be seen without hat or overcoat, exposed to the vicissitudes of inclement weather. His robustness preserved his full features, and to the last not a wrinkle ever marked his face, nor did lapse of years modify his thirst for knowledge, or his cordial and prompt and sprightly utterance; thus setting at naught the declaration of the poet:

"Old age doth give by too long space,
Our souls as many wrinkles as our face."

He died in the sixty-eighth year of age. His funeral was a great demonstration for a private citizen. His colleague, friend, and faithful biographer, the late Dr. Francis, was of the multitude that attended, and lingered at the grave until all save the sexton had withdrawn. Not being recognized by that official, he inquired whom he had just buried? "A great character," he answered; "one who knew all things on earth, and in the waters of the great deep."

MONMONIER, John F., of Baltimore, Md., was born in that city April 4, 1813, is the eldest son of Francis Monmonier of Paris, and grandson of Charles de Monmonier, Chevalier Sconbecque, of France. His mother's ancestors were early English settlers of Bohemia Manor, Md., near the Delaware line. His early education was obtained at a private academy in Baltimore, and then at St. Mary's College, under the control of the Society of St. Sulpice. After five years spent here he entered the private anatomical school of Dr. Duncan Turnbull, then pursued a three years' course at the University of Maryland, graduating in March, 1834, and settling in Baltimore. In 1838, he was elected physician to the Maryland penitentiary, and served four years. In 1849 he was appointed physician to the Board of Health, and also ex-officio president of the Board, serving in that capacity for a term of two years. In 1867, he aided in the organization of the medical department of the Washington University, was its professor of physis, till 1875, and then professor of diseases of women and children in the same institution. He is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and has been for years chairman of its executive committee, and its president in 1870; has been frequently its delegate to the American Medical Association, and was representative to the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia in 1876; is a member of the Baltimore Medical Association, its vice-president in 1875, and was, in 1878, a member of its committee of honor. In 1836 he was elected to the Baltimore City Councils, and also one of the Board of School Commissioners, occupying the latter position sixteen years, and being for several years its president. During his administration the school system was much improved and its usefulness

extended; he was one of the organizers of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company, and its director previous to its loss of capital by the Chicago fire; and has been a director of the Central Savings Bank for the poor and persons of moderate means. Dr. Monmonier is one of the oldest and most widely known members of the profession in the city of Baltimore, where he was not only born but where he has continued his professional work for a period of sixty years. In August, 1837, he married Catharine, daughter of Captain John Hooper, of Dorchester county, Md. Two of his sons became physicians—one, Dr. John N. Monmonier, having been Professor of Anatomy and Operative Surgery in Washington University.

MONTGOMERY, William T., of Chicago, Ill., was born in Gibson county, Ind., August 12, 1843. His parents both dying when he was about ten years old, he was adopted by an uncle, a farmer, with whom he lived until the breaking out of the war. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Thirty-third Indiana Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. After the close of the war he attended school and college, and taught school until 1868, when he began the study of medicine with Dr. William T. Kirk, of Atlanta, Ill. Graduating from Rush Medical College in 1871, he was elected "Interne" to Cook County Hospital, and served from July, 1871, to March, 1873. He has practiced medicine in Chicago ever since, doing a general practice for eight years, and for the past twelve years confining his practice to diseases of the eye and ear. In 1874 he was appointed oculist and aurist to Cook County Hospital; in 1879 Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in Woman's Medical College, Chicago, and in 1880 surgeon of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. In 1883 he visited Europe, taking special courses of study in London and Vienna. He is a clear and impressive teacher and a successful practitioner in his specialty. Among his contributions to current medical literature are the following: In 1874 "Complications and Sequelæ of Typhoid Fever." In 1880 "Report on Diseases of the Eye and Ear." In 1885 "Jequirity in the Treatment of Chronic Granular Conjunctivitis." In 1887 "After-treatment of Cataract Extractions."

MOORE, Jehiel T., of Minneapolis, Minn., was born in County of Oxford, Province of Ontario, Canada, in 1848. He is of Scotch descent on his father's side, and English-German on his mother's side. He received his preliminary education at the Canadian Literary Institute, Woodstock, Canada; also partly at the Collegiate Institute in Galt, Canada. Dr. Sylvanus Joy, of Tilsonburg, Canada, was his private medical preceptor. He graduated from the medical department of McGill University, Montreal, in 1874. He practiced for two years in Port Burwell, Canada. Thence he removed to Tilsonburg, where he practiced for about seven years. The large country practice proving too much for his constitution, he removed to Minneapolis, in 1882. Not only has he been identified with the leading hospitals of that city, but his time and talents have been freely given toward the advancement of medical education. He has been Dean of the Minneapolis College of Physicians and Surgeons and has lectured on theory and practice of medicine since 1883. In 1886 he made the

first resolution, which was passed by the State Medical Society, looking to the advancement of requirements for medical education in the State, and, with others, labored with the Legislature until it became a law. His name has been identified with medical education from the first year of his residence in the United States.

MOREHOUSE, George Read, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Mt. Holly, N. J., March 25, 1829. He received the degree of A. M. from Princeton, in 1851, and the degree of M. D. from the Jefferson Medical College in the same year, and later the same degree from the University of Pennsylvania. In 1892, he received from the College of New Jersey the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Dr. Morehouse for many years has been one of the leading physicians of Philadelphia. Referring to Dr. Morehouse, a recent writer in the *University Magazine* (New York) says: Although independent in fortune, his love for his profession, its benevolent field, and its ever-advancing stimulus to new thought and work, still holds him to its active pursuit. He has not been a profuse writer, although his pen has added many very important contributions, both to medical and scientific literature. Probably his best known work is that appertaining to diseases of the nervous system, made during the Civil War, while in association with Drs. Weir Mitchell and Keen, in charge of the special hospitals for nervous diseases, instituted at that time by the surgeon-general. These hospitals, established to command expert service, and to distribute the results of their experience to the various military hospitals of the country, were unique in the world's history, in the opportunity afforded for special study. Gunshot injuries of nerves, aggregating almost every nerve in the human body, were nerve wounds pure and simple, and occurring in healthy soldiers, their study was free from the clouding influence of concurrent or previous general disease. The issue of this work revealed much that was new in nerve distribution, and especially those slowly-developed atrophic changes of tissue, following injuries of the nerves by which they were supplied. Again, in comparative anatomy, it is rare to find an example of original research more complete and convincing than in the volume styled, "Researches on the Anatomy and Physiology of Respiration in the Chelonia," published by the Smithsonian Institute, the joint work of Dr. Morehouse and Dr. Mitchell. The function of respiration, so important in classification, was generally accepted as being of the same type in batrachia and chelonia, having been so determined by Cuvier, and afterwards by Agassiz, in his folio work on the "Testudinæ of North America." The absence of ribs in the frog, and their immobile and rudimentary condition in the turtle, separated both of these classes from the higher mammalian type, and probably suggested their association. These researches, however, brilliantly established the fact that the mechanism of respiration in these two classes is radically different. In the frog the function is essentially cephalic, the nasal valves and possible air-tight mouth being necessary factors, while, in the turtle, the head is not at all concerned, the mechanism being well-defined muscles of expiration and inspiration located in the body. The slight variation in

the insertion of the expiratory muscle in different species of turtles beautifully determines the relative position of any given species in the scale of development. These illustrations of originality of thought and sound judgment in the subject of our sketch, indicate his facility to acquire the eminent position he now holds.

MORGAN, John, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city in 1736, and died there, October 15, 1789. His father, Evan Morgan, emigrated from Wales to Philadelphia and engaged in mercantile pursuits until his death, in 1763. Dr. Morgan acquired his literary education at the "College of Philadelphia," from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1757, with the first class which was graduated. He studied medicine with Dr. Redman, and upon the expiration of his indentures entered the Provincial army as a surgeon. This was at the conclusion of the French War, which terminated by the expulsion of that nation from Canada. In 1760, having resigned his commission in the army, he sailed for Europe with the view of perfecting his medical knowledge. On his return to Philadelphia, when speaking of himself with reference to this period, he states: "It is now more than fifteen years since I began the study of medicine in this city, which I have prosecuted ever since without interruption. During the first years I served an apprenticeship with Dr. Redman, who then did, and still continues to enjoy a most justly acquired reputation in this city for superior knowledge and extensive practice in physic. At the same time I had an opportunity of being acquainted with the practice of other eminent physicians in this place, particularly of all the physicians to the hospital, whose prescriptions I put up there above the space of one year. The term of my apprenticeship being expired, I devoted myself for four years to a military life, principally with a view to become more skillful in my profession, being engaged the whole of that time in a very extensive practice in the army amongst diseases of every kind. The last five years I have spent in Europe, under the most celebrated masters in every branch of medicine, and spared no labor or expense to store my mind with an extensive acquaintance in every science that related in any way to the duty of a physician; having in that time expended in this pursuit a sum of money of which the very interest would prove no contemptible income. With what success this has been done others are to judge, and not myself." During Dr. Morgan's residence in London, he experienced the benefit of the instruction of the Hunters, and of Hewson. With the latter, as appears from his correspondence, he was on intimate terms. He graduated as M. D. at Edinburgh in 1763, his thesis being written upon the formation of pus, and when published was dedicated to the Medical Society of Edinburgh. In this essay the doctrine is maintained that pus is a secretion from the vessels, and in this he anticipated Mr. Hunter. Dr. James Curry, lecturer at Guys Hospital, gives the credit of priority in this statement to him, and says: "I could not avoid giving that merit to Dr. Morgan, who discussed the question with great ingenuity in his inaugural dissertation on taking his degree at Edinburgh in 1763. Whilst I could find no proof that Mr. Hunter had taught or even adopted such

an opinion until a considerable later period." (See *London Medical and Physical Journal*, 1817.) While in England, Dr. Morgan became proficient in the art of injecting organs with wax, and preparing them by subsequent corrosion. Carrying with him to the Continent the evidences of his skill, he acquired such a reputation as to procure his admission as a member to the Academy of Surgery of Paris. While there residing, and attending the lectures of the distinguished anatomist, M. Sue, he prepared a kidney by this process, which led to the distinction specified. Besides this honor, he was elected a member of the Royal Society of London, admitted as a Licentiate of the College of Physicians of London, and as a member of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh. He was also admitted to membership of the Society of Belles Lettres, of Rome. When in Italy, Dr. Morgan visited Morgagni, at Padua. Dr. Rush says, in his notice of Morgan, that "this venerable physician, who was the light and ornament of two or three successive generations of physicians, was so pleased with the Doctor that he claimed kindred with him from the resemblance of their names, and on the blank leaf of a copy of his works, which he presented to him, he inscribed with his own hand the following words: *Affini suo, medico preclarissimo Johanni Morgan, donat auctor.*" These volumes were placed by Dr. Morgan in the library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Dr. Morgan, while in Europe, appears to have constantly revolved in his mind the course he would pursue. In writing from London, November 10, 1764, to Dr. Cullen, he remarks: "I am now preparing for America, to see whether, after fourteen years' devotion to medicine, I can get my living without turning apothecary or practitioner of surgery. My scheme of instituting lectures you will hereafter know more of. It is not prudent to broach designs prematurely, and mine are not yet fully ripe for execution." It has been shown that the practice of medicine in the Colonies embraced every branch of the profession, including pharmacy. This arose from the necessity of the case, and the difficulty of division of labor in a restricted community. The plan pursued in Europe of a separation of practice into several departments was regarded as inexpedient, and had not been adopted. When Dr. Morgan returned from Europe, he determined to take a different course from that in operation, and was the first physician who restricted himself to simply prescribing for the sick. In the preface to his discourse he published his views with respect to the mode of practice which he thought should be pursued by the physician, enforcing them with arguments derived from the advantages which he believed would be secured by such procedure. Having been appointed professor in the college, there was another reason, having reference to this position, which must be admitted as valid. It is thus given: "As far as I can learn, everybody approves of my plan for instituting medical schools, and I have the honor of being appointed a public professor for teaching physic in the college here. Can any man, the least acquainted with the nature of that arduous task, once imagine it possible for me to acquit myself in that station in an honorable or useful manner, and yet be engaged in one continued round of

practice in surgery and pharmacy as well as physic? To prepare for a course of lectures every year requires some leisure, and a mind undisturbed with too great variety of pursuits. So that my usefulness as a professor makes it absolutely necessary for me to follow that method of practice which alone appears to be calculated to answer that end." In reference to this, Dr. Carson, one of his biographers, says: "Although the opinions of Dr. Morgan were not at the time adopted, nor was his example immediately followed, still, in connection with the history of the profession they are important, from the fact that he was the first practitioner in the city of Philadelphia who placed himself upon the highest ground by separating himself from the handicraft which requires distinct skill, and so long a training, as to constitute in itself an occupation. He insisted upon the distinction being made between medicine proper and pharmacy, which ultimately became a recognized necessity, affording relief to the physician, while by improving pharmacy, he was provided with greater resources for the application of his skill. The course pursued by Dr. Morgan may be said to have given the original impulse to the cultivation of the profession of pharmacy and sanctioned its independent existence." The biographer above quoted informs us that the College of Philadelphia was founded in 1749, sixteen years before a medical school was engrafted upon it. This institution was intended to meet the demands of the population for education of a more extended nature than was afforded by the private schools in existence; as liberal pursuits engaged the attention of a greater number of individuals in the Province, and as preparations for the professions, as well as a diffusion of knowledge in arts and letters, became necessary, the importance of employing all the facilities at command was made apparent. "Franklin drew up the plan of an academy to be erected in the city of Philadelphia, suited to the state of an infant country; but in this, as in all his plans, he confined not his views to the present time only. He looked forward to the period when an institution on an enlarged plan would become necessary. With this view he considered his academy as a foundation for posterity to erect a seminary of learning more extensive and suitable for future circumstances." On the return of Dr. Morgan to Philadelphia from Europe he proposed to establish a medical school in connection with the College of Philadelphia. In this laudable enterprise he was indorsed by a letter from Thomas Penn, dated London, February 15, 1765, and his plan was also approved by Dr. Fothergill, Dr. Hunter and Dr. Watson, of the British Metropolis, as well as by Dr. Cullen, of Edinburgh; "men distinguished for their superior knowledge in literature, and particularly eminent in everything which relates to medical science." All the gentlemen who were called upon to give aid and counsel to this enterprise were among the most respectable in Philadelphia. Five prominent physicians were members of the Board of Trustees at the time, viz: Thomas and Phineas Bond, Thomas Cadwalader, William Shippen, Sr., and John Redman. To such an organization was the proposal of Dr. Morgan submitted. The impression which his earnestness and the arguments in his applica-

cation made upon the Board of Trustees, sustained by the letters from abroad, which were submitted, prevailed with them to accede to his propositions and to approve the scheme, and, as the records express it, "entertaining a high sense of Dr. Morgan's ability and the high honors paid to him by different learned bodies and societies in Europe, they unanimously elected him Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic." The first medical professorship in America was thus created. The date of the event is May 3, 1765. At the public commencement of the college, which took place on the 30th and 31st of May following, Dr. Morgan delivered his famous inaugural address, entitled "A Discourse upon the Institution of Medical Schools in America." It had been prepared in Paris. This discourse constituted a part of the commencement exercises on both days of their continuance. In noticing this performance, the *Pennsylvania Gazette* thus comments upon it: "We would not wish to anticipate the judgment of the public, and shall only say that the perspicuity with which it was written and spoke drew the close attention of the audience, particularly of the gentlemen of the Faculty of Physic." In this address will be found an exposition of the nature and scope of medical science; a sketch of the departments of which it is composed, with the reasons for their special cultivation; an advocacy of classical, literary, and general scientific attainments on the part of the student of medicine, and, what is pertinent to the purpose, the demonstration that to be effectively taught "a coalition is required of able men, who would undertake to give complete and regular courses of lectures on the different branches of medicine." In connection with his statements, the author insists especially upon the advantages presented by the city of Philadelphia, to which even then students resorted, attracted as well by the reputation of its practitioners, as by the facilities for clinical instruction afforded them in the hospital. In this literary and scientific performance, a prognostication was uttered which has been fully realized, viz.: "Perhaps this Medical Institution, the first of its kind in America, though small in its beginning, may receive a constant increase of strength, and annually exert new vigor. It may collect a number of young persons of more than ordinary abilities, and so improve their knowledge as to spread its reputation to distant parts. By sending these abroad duly qualified, or by exciting an emulation amongst men of parts and literature, it may give birth to other useful institutions of a similar nature, or occasional rise, by its example, to numerous societies of different kinds, calculated to spread the light of knowledge through the whole American continent wherever inhabited." It is worthy of note, that at the time this was uttered the population of the city of Philadelphia was about twenty-five thousand, and of the colonies in the aggregate less than three millions. In September following, the appointment of Dr. Morgan, Dr. Shippen was, on application to the board, unanimously elected the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery. "In October, 1775, Dr. Morgan was appointed by Congress Director-General to the military hospitals, and Physician-in-Chief to the American army, and immediately joined General Washington, in Cambridge. He found the hospitals and

army without medicines and appliances, and reorganized the General Hospital, requiring proofs by examination of the qualifications of the assistants that were to be intrusted with the sick and wounded." Previous to this many unlettered and incompetent medical officers had found their way into the army, and the resulting condition of things was said by Washington to be "a disgrace to the profession, the army and to society." In consequence of unjust complaints Dr. Morgan was dismissed by Congress, without reason, on January 9, 1777; but a committee of that body afterwards investigated his conduct, and honorably acquitted him. Washington, in a letter to Dr. Morgan, dated January 9, 1779, says: "No fault, I believe, was or ever could be found with the economy of the hospitals during your directorship." In 1773, Dr. Morgan visited Jamaica, W. I., at his own expense, to solicit donations for the advancement of general literature in the College of Philadelphia. Dr. Morgan died at the age of fifty-four years. It is stated that he had retired very much from active life, actuated by chagrin at his treatment by Congress, in removing him from the post of Director-General, upon charges from which he was ultimately exonerated. That Dr. Morgan had lost his interest in the duties of his professorship, would appear from a communication from the professors to the trustees of the University, in December, 1788, in these terms: "That the Faculty are of opinion that the Medical School suffers for want of a course of lectures being delivered annually on the 'Theory and Practice of Physic.'" Dr. Benjamin Rush, who was the successor of Dr. Morgan in the Medical College (Oct. 24, 1789), says: "His memory was extensive and accurate; he was intimately acquainted with the Latin and Greek classics; had read much in medicine, and in all his pursuits he was persevering and indefatigable. I never knew a person who had been attended by him that did not speak of his sympathy and tenderness with gratitude and respect." His paintings and engravings which he had collected in Europe, with a choice library of books and original manuscripts, were either destroyed by the British at Bordentown, N. J., where he had removed them for safety, or consumed by fire at Danbury, Conn., in the destruction of that place by the troops under Governor Tryon. He took an active part in founding the American Philosophical Society, in 1769, and published papers in its Transactions. He was for many years a Physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital. His writings include "A Discourse upon the Introduction of Medical Schools in Philadelphia," 1765; "Dissertations on the Reciprocal Advantages of a Perpetual Union between Great Britain and her American Colonies," 1766; "A Recommendation of Inoculation According to Baron Dimsdale's Method," 1776, and "A Vindication of his Public Character in the Station of Director-General of Military Hospitals," 1777.

MORRIS, Seth Mabry, of Galveston, Texas, was born in Austin, that State, in 1867, and is a son of Dr. W. A. Morris, a well-known physician of the South. He received his preliminary education in the schools of his native city, and on completion of the University of Texas, matriculated amongst the very first pupils. He took the five years' course, devoting special attention to chemistry under Professors

Mallett and Everhart, and physics under Dr. Macfarlane. In both of these branches he won distinction, and during his last senior year he was chosen by Professor Everhart as laboratory assistant. Graduating at the university in 1888, with the degree of B. S., he at once began the study of medicine in his father's office, and in the fall of that year entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. Here he took the required three years' course, giving special attention to chemistry under the instruction of Professor Chandler, and graduated, M. D., from that school in 1891. In addition to the degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred upon him, he was awarded a "special examination diploma," and a cash prize, being one of the ten to whom special honors were awarded, in a graduating class of over one hundred and fifty. Dr. Morris has recently been elected to the chair of chemistry in the medical department of the University of Texas.

MORTON, Samuel George, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city in January, 1799, and died there May 18, 1851. He was educated in the strictest school of the Quaker sect, and was destined, originally, for commercial pursuits. Revolving at the details of mercantile life, shut out from the bar and the pulpit by his birth and education as a Quaker, he became a student of medicine under Dr. Joseph Parrish, though assisted in his studies by others, among whom was prominent Dr. Richard Harlan, an accomplished teacher of natural history of that period. In January, 1820, he attained his majority, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in March of the same year. Later in the season he sailed for Europe, and in the spring of 1823 he received his degree at the University of Edinburgh. During his stay on the other side of the Atlantic he visited France and Italy. In 1824 he returned, and began the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, and at the same time became a prominent member of the Academy of Natural Sciences. In 1839 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy in the Pennsylvania College of Philadelphia, which position he held until 1843. His last few years were devoted to ethnological research and collateral science. His death occurred in the midst of his active investigations and at a period but little beyond the meridian of life, but not until he had attained a world-wide fame as a philosopher. Such is the brief record which tells the story of the life of one whose genius has left its impress on the age, and whose teachings are destined still farther to modify and control public opinion on some of the most important questions of the day. To fill out this sketch, to show wherein lies the true greatness of Morton's life, is a task that has been admirably executed by his biographer, Dr. Sanford B. Hunt, as follows: His early career manifested only a broad, general taste for natural science; the specific branch of research in which he was to become great was not indicated until a later period. Thus, his Edinburgh thesis was upon the subject of pain. On his return from Europe he presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences a collection of the greenstone rocks of Scotland; in 1827 he published an "Analysis of Tabular Spar from Bucks County;" in the succeeding year, some "Geological Observations." His attention, thus directed to geology, was naturally turned to its paleon-

tological features, and a long and important series of papers was published by him in *Silliman's Journal*, or in the *Journal of the Academy*, on the fossils of the cretaceous formations of the United States. In 1834 these were gathered into a volume, with the title, "Synopsis of the Organic Remains of the Cretaceous Group of the United States." This book, in itself, might well form the subject of a warm eulogy of its author, but it was only a stepping-stone to higher labors. By a natural progression, comparative anatomy also occupied his attention. In 1831 a paper on some "Parasitic Worms;" in 1841, a description of "An Albino Raccoon," and in 1844, a memoir, "On a Supposed New Species of Hippopotamus," were published, and still exist as evidences of the breadth of his studies. Nor was his attention drawn away from his profession by these studies. As author, or editor, he made some valuable additions to American medical literature in rapid succession. In 1834 he published a laborious work, entitled "Illustrations of Pulmonary Consumption: its Anatomical Characters, Causes, Symptoms and Treatment;" in 1835, an American edition, with notes, of "Mackintosh's Principles of Pathology and Practice of Physic;" and in 1839, a text-book of human anatomy, under the designation of "An Illustrated System of Human Anatomy, Special, General, and Microscopic." Many men have built up, and deserved, an enduring medical reputation, on claims to consideration no more ample than these. The anatomical work, especially, is remarkable for the clearness and beauty of its descriptions. But the true fame of the scholar in natural science is not attained in the mere addition of isolated facts to our general store of knowledge. This is worthy and useful. The pursuit of details may exhibit great perseverance and acumen, but a fact is a dead thing until associated with its surroundings. To group together, to interpret, to generalize, this is the province of the mind having within it the true philosophical element. Thus far in our record of Morton's work, we have seen only the observer, patient, careful, painstaking, and meritorious, but not as yet the parent of any great original idea. To use the broadest term, it was in his ethnological studies that Morton secured his highest and most permanent reputation. The publication of his "Crania Americana," in 1839, and of the "Crania Egyptiaca," in 1844, were the result of studies dating back to 1830, and pursued during that long interval with enthusiasm and industry. The one embodied a description of 155 skulls of Toltec Indians, and of 161 skulls of the various barbarous tribes of American Indians, including their facial angle, their contour, their relative capacity of different portions of the cranium, and, finally and most important, their internal capacity in cubic inches, ascertained by accurate measurement. Its principal conclusions were, in his own language: That the American race differs essentially from all others, not excepting the Mongolian; nor do the feeble analogies of language, and the more obvious ones in civil and religious institutions and the arts, denote any thing beyond casual or colonial communications with the Asiatic nations; and even those analogies may perhaps be accounted for, as Humboldt has suggested, in the mere coincidence arising from

similar wants and impulses in nations inhabiting similar latitudes. That the American nations, excepting the polar tribes, are of one race and one species, but of two great families, which resemble each other in physical, but differ in intellectual character. That the cranial remains discovered in the mounds from Peru to Wisconsin, belong to the same race, and probably to the Toltec family. "Crania Egyptiaca" was a work of similar character, embracing similar observations of a large number of ancient and modern Egyptian skulls, from which similar and equally important conclusions were reached. In the course of these two works, moreover, and in various less pretentious publications, the cranial characteristics of many skulls of different races were examined, including, finally, a sufficiently full measurement of all the leading families, to lead to the grave conclusion, that the events of history and of national conquests have, from the creation of the world, rested as much upon the relative superiority or inferiority of the cranial capacity of nations, as upon those other causes of climate, education, or warlike character, which have heretofore been supposed to govern and control the progress of human events. It is interesting to recognize the curious fact, that it was in a nominally exhausted science, that of descriptive anatomy, that Morton obtained these results. At that time, when Morton had fairly enlisted as an anatomist, and fixed upon that department of science as his future field of labor, it became a question in what province of anatomy he should apply himself. The attention of students had been for a long time turned away from descriptive anatomy. In comparative anatomy, the labors of Cuvier had developed a grand and comprehensive division of the animated creation, so farsighted and philosophical that it only remained for his followers to fill up the details; the great plan was already complete. But even here was an inviting task. The fauna of the New World still needed description and study. The geographical distribution of animals, as well as their geological history, waited for the discoverer of their wonderful relations to the world's progress, relations destined to remain unnoticed, until, at the magic touch of Agassiz, they sprang into a theory, bold, far-reaching, and, in the truest sense of the word, sublime: a theory, like many others, derived from the study of God's works, startingly at variance with merely human ideas of God's will. No less deeply hid beneath the myriad superficial forms of comparative anatomy was the then undeveloped theory of design in the vertebrate creation, of one original pattern, upon which, and its modifications, are built up all those otherwise incomprehensible variations in the vertebrates. True, the genius of Oken had already sent its electric light into this chaos; but with his peculiarly transcendental mind, he had not conferred upon his theory that clearness and precision which would gain it favor with the exact and practical minds who governed public opinion on this subject. Thus it happened that, at the time of which we are writing, the new developments of anatomical research, since known as "transcendental," or "philosophical anatomy," and illustrated and made clear by the accurate mind of Owen, were not in a favorable position for attracting the notice or enthusiasm of

the student. Like the very subject it investigated, its relations to actual, practical science were as dim and indistinct as those of the complex and stalactitic head of the fish, to the typical vertebra of which it is but a modification. So by Providence, or accident, it was not in the wide region of comparative anatomy that Morton was destined to shine as a discoverer. The field was wide, its paths inviting, but the subject of our notice trod them only in the footsteps of others who had gone before. At that time, more than at any other in the history of medicine, the revelations of the microscope conferred upon general anatomy a deep and absorbing interest. Art had perfected the necessary instrument. The human eye—profoundest problem of creative wisdom—had magnified its powers a thousand fold. As the difficulties of distance and magnitude had been overcome by the telescope, so now had the opposite conditions of proximity and minuteness yielded to the art of the cunning optician. Here beckoned at once the charm of novelty and the forms of beauty, the faultless symmetry and unapproachable perfection which are hidden by nature from the unassisted eye. Here, too, was utility developed, in the added powers to control disease given to us by a deeper knowledge of the tissues it inhabits. And greater attraction than these to the philosophical mind, here was the cell, the problem of embryology, the *integer vitae*. In it lay undiscovered mystery, in it God's deepest design for the preservation and perpetuation of life; beyond it all, the solemn question, "What is life itself?" Here emulation prompted. Others were eagerly engaged, and honors were rapidly accumulating upon them. But with Morton, though the head was interested, though he earnestly kept pace with the progress of others, and in the honest discharge of his mission as a physician, suffered no knowledge to escape him, he but profited by the labors of others—his heart was not there. Only descriptive anatomy was left. We may not tell why it, rather than the other provinces, was chosen. Accident, or whim, often guide the most earnest minds, "by ways which they know not," to results equally unexpected. Looking at the probabilities of acquiring distinction as a philosopher, originator, discoverer in descriptive anatomy, the chances were indeed meager. Works on the subject abounded, but for a long series of years no one of their authors had laid claim to originality. The most that any hoped for was a convenient classification and the high merit of credible and lucid description. Meckel and others, it is true, had, by comparison of many bodies, made known all those variations from the archetype which are liable to occur, and by numerical analysis had taught the surgeon in what proportion of cases he might find this artery varying from its normal distribution, or that one deficient. Others still, as Suichka has since done, might trace a nerve deeper to its origin in the cerebral mass, or track its windings by the microscope to a more distant distribution than that before assigned. All this was useful and honorable, but it was not the work of a comprehensive mind, fitted to grasp the more intricate relations of one department of science to another. And yet this seemed then, as it now does, all that the descriptive anatomist might hope for. His was an exhausted science—not a point remained unoccu-

pied. From head to foot, from the epidermis to the innermost medullary canal, patient and careful observers had traversed every tissue. Every prominence upon a bone, every curve upon an artery, each sinuous winding of a nerve, and every swelling of a muscle, had been described and named. The medieval worthies who, at the revival of learning, had renewed and enlarged the teachings of Hippocrates, Avicenna, Aristotle, Galen and Celsus, those later workers who, after the Harveian discovery, had again reconstructed and completed the labors of Vesalius and his followers, were the only true discoverers in descriptive anatomy. Vieussens, Fallopius, Eustachius, Monro, Malpighi, Steno, Havers and many others, had perpetuated their names in connection with parts by them first described, until no room seemed left for the modern student. The chivalry and romance of anatomy had no longer a being. In the day of many of those just named, the study was prosecuted only by the truly brave. All that strong materialistic veneration for the dead human body, which is even now so strong in the multitude, then amounted to such an overwhelming public opinion that an actual bodily danger surrounded the student; and it may be readily supposed that he too was not entirely free from the prejudices of his age. Under these circumstances of danger, and, if not of superstition, of that heroic triumph over it which is equally exciting, the older anatomists were enthusiasts. In the awed silence of some lonely tower, beneath the antique overhanging lamp, alone with the dread majesty of death, in their dissections those grave old men saw wonders such as the modern dissector can not see. The scalpel, in their hands, was like the prow of a ship cleaving its way to unknown countries, and the discovery of a new organ came to the sense of the anatomist—

"Welcome as the cry
That told the Indian Isles were nigh
To the world-seeking Genoese;
When the land-wind from fens of balm,
And orange groves, and woods of palm,
Blew o'er the Haytian seas!"

How changed all this in the nineteenth century! The solemn awe with which the early dissectors prosecuted, in dangerous secrecy, their dread researches into the undiscovered mysteries of dead humanity, has given place to the light song of the boy-student, in the cheerful, well-arranged dissecting room, around which pass the merry jest and rapid repartee, the gay, exuberant vitality of youth, in unnoticed proximity to dull, disfigured death! And yet it was in this exhausted science—these ways of learning worn by the feet of all that countless multitude who, from century to century, had sought an entrance to the medical profession—that Morton struck out a new avenue to fame, and gained the priceless name of philosopher. From the time when, in 1830, he failed to procure a sufficient number of skulls to illustrate the cranial forms of the five great races, in an introductory lecture to a class in anatomy, on to the close of his life, he set himself to supply this remarkable deficiency, and to study the forms of the human skull. Gradually his collection grew in size such as he had not himself anticipated. In every section of the country, and finally in all countries, he found willing and enthusiastic helpers. The Pyra-

mids of Egypt, and the lone burial-ground of the Indian, on that far western coast—

"Where rolls the Oregon, and hears no sound,
Save his own dashing"—

the old Phœnician tombs of Malta, and the temples of the Incas of Peru, alike gave up their dead to his unwearied search. Time went on. The office of Morton became a "place of skulls." At the time of his death, his collection of human skulls amounted to nearly a thousand specimens, while of mammals, birds, reptiles, and fishes, he had some seven hundred more. With patient toil, with large expense, this gathering of crania was continued for many years, until its result far exceeded that of any other in the world. The visitor to the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia, as he paces its long and crowded galleries, will behold the windowed shelves containing these vestiges of humanity. From out the clear glass glares the stony gaze of the Egyptian mummy, the withered, blackened, parchment cheeks of old kings of Peru and priests of the sun worshippers; lips which breathed music, or uttered prayers three thousand years ago, cling shrivelled to the shrunken gums and glistening teeth. And there are the patched-up heads, the skulls broken and comminuted to fragments, of brave old knights of the Crusades, and Saracenic opponents. The glittering lance, the flying pennon, the rattling shield, are long since mouldered, rusted, gone to nothingness; the lusty mouth which shouted the war-cry of "Mary, Mother of God," or "Allah-il-Allah," can speak no more of its old history, can tell no tale of the human passions which beat and throbbed in the bony case of that silent skull; but out of it speaks a common humanity, a strong lesson of the permanence of races, the enduring character of national ambitions, and the solemn fact that man, as we see him now in the crowded street, is, after all, but the man of centuries ago. The gradual gathering together of these crania developed in the mind of Morton a taste or passion for the study of ethnology—the science of races—and the noblest study which can, by any possibility, occupy the human intellect. In it lie the deepest problems of God's will to man, out of it shall yet be solved the most intricate questions of man's destiny. It was a new study. In the eighteenth century, Camper, the original propounder of the theory of the facial angle, had announced the heretical idea of diversity of races. Late in the same century, Blumenbach, of Göttingen, took up the subject, and by the decennial publication of his *Decades Craniorum*, placed himself at the head of ethnologists. His works were made familiar to the English reader by the lectures of William Lawrence, at the Royal College of Surgeons, in 1819. Before this, however, Mr. Pritchard, the able author of the "Natural History of Man," took the field as an ethnologist in the larger sense of the word, and has ever since been hailed by the clergy, and by biblical scholars, as the champion of their belief. When Morton returned from his sojourn in Edinburgh, in 1824, Gall and Spurzheim, and their colleagues, had widely promulgated what was then considered the science of phrenology. Great attention was at that time devoted to cranial forms, and though Morton pursued the subject as an ethnologist, he never committed himself to the doctrine of phrenology as such. In our days, when phrenology ranks

with mesmerism, and other pseudo-sciences—when it simply constitutes a disreputable means of livelihood for a few beggarly itinerant lecturers—we are apt to forget that Gall and Spurzheim were not the vagabond teachers of the present day; that they were men of reputation, honesty, learning, and varied accomplishment; that their dictum was of itself weighty in the scientific world; and that, therefore, we need feel no surprise, if, on searching the records, we find sound anatomists and able physiologists committed to the doctrines of phrenology. A calm, unprejudiced investigation will show us, even now, that they are based on principles of undisputed correctness; that only in their application—in the absurd mapping out of the cerebrum into territories for the passions and intellect, which, like the States of our own national government, have each a sovereign power, and are each constantly embittered and at war with each other on some question of sectional prejudice—is it really at fault. The division of the head into general regions of intellect and of animal life, is one which forces itself upon the physiologist; that which assigns a thimble-full of brain to one imaginary organ, and a cubic inch to another; that which destroys the unity of the mind, and makes it up of a hundred warring contraries—which packs organ with organ in the cranium, like so many eggs in a basket, one of which may be addled while the others are sound—is at once unwarranted by anatomy, and disastrous in its reaction upon our ideas of human responsibility. To return. It can not be doubted that the active discussion of the phrenological idea had an important influence in directing Morton's mind to the study of craniology. That he never adopted it, is in itself a strong contradiction of the theory. Even at that early period of his studies, he had familiarized himself with the different forms of craniological development, to an extent far beyond the attainment of many who thought themselves deeply versed. But, fortunately for him, fortunately for science, his investigations were not confined to the crania of a single race. Grouping together hundreds of skulls, belonging to a single nation, he recognized that, aside from the comparatively trivial individual differences, to which the investigations of phrenology were confined, there existed broad national differences; that, for instance, the skull of the Toltec Indian was an individuality, and could never be mistaken for that of the German, or other of the dominant white races. For awhile his mind was interested in these forms. He noted the cranium of the Indian, with its low, receding forehead, its short antero-posterior diameter, its great breadth between the ears, its flattened occiput, prominent vortex, high cheek-bones, and prominent and ponderous jaws, and compared with it that glorious Grecian form, immortalized in the Apollo Belvidere, but daily seen upon our streets. And so on through other races, he traced a permanent, unchangeable type of form, which dated back to the earliest historic periods. So accurate did he become in assigning nationality to any individual skull, that, in one instance, when a skull, unlike any in his collection, reached him from an unknown source, he unhesitatingly labelled it "Phœnician," and placed it on the shelf. More than a year afterward, he learned that it had

been found in an old Phœnician tomb, at Malta. Among other permanent differences which he noticed in skulls, was a difference of size, in comparing nationalities. His mind grasped the great idea which this involved, that not only variety in form, but actual difference in cranial capacity, in the size of the brain itself, was one of the conditions of national greatness. First devising a careful and accurate means of measurement, he subjected all the crania in his collection to the test of capacity, and reached the following results: The Teutonic family, made up of Germans, English, and Anglo-Americans, had the highest capacity, viz., 92 cubic inches; and that the lowest is assigned to the Hottentots and Australians, viz., 75 inches. Ranging between these two, we have the Celtic, with its 87 inches; the Malays, 85; the Chinese, 82; the African Negro, 83; the barbarous American Indian, 84, and the Toltecan Indian, 77. This, then, is the doctrine. Each of the pure, unmixed races has a cranial capacity and form, which is one of its most marked and permanent conditions. In a word, there is a permanent inequality in the size of the brain of different races of men, and also a variety of shape and contour of the brain-case, which is almost equally marked and descriptive. Having thus traced the gradual development of this doctrine of a different cranial capacity, we should pause for a moment and study the bearings of the theory, those tendencies and relations to political economy which distinguish it from all other discoveries in purely natural science, and which have their only counterpart in the wide-spread influence which geology has had upon religious belief. It is a marked feature in the grouping and generalizations of modern science that this sphere of influence is not confined to science alone, but involves those great questions of religion or politics which come nearer to the passions of men than any mere discovery, however useful. In this way a fearful responsibility is incurred by the teacher in natural science. The memorable onslaught made upon religion by the French encyclopedists is a familiar instance of the close connection between science and religion, and of the manner in which one may be brought to war upon the other. The still more recent teachings of geology, going to prove the great antiquity of the globe, and the gradual development of one organism into another, without a distinct creative fiat for each race of animals—the historical theories evolved from the deciphering of the hieroglyphics of the Pyramids, and supposed to show a continuous nationality in Egypt back to a period preceding the Noachian deluge—have in turn arrayed the religious against the scientific world. Morton's doctrines, like these, involved great moral issues; and let them once be widely circulated among the common people, let them be made the topics of newspaper discussion, and an embroilment would result whose termination no man can foresee. We do not intend to discuss, continues Dr. Hunt, that effort which has been made, since his death, to array Morton on the side of a diversity of origin of human races. We have many reasons for wishing to avoid this. During his life-time he never declared for or against the unity of the races. The doctrine of the diversity of races is not a necessary deduction from his theory. But, more

than this, we distrust our own capacity to handle this subject without doing harm. The doctrine mentioned is one involving the most solemn interests. Denying the unity of the human race, it makes a myth of the Adamic curse and fall, and does away with the redemption through Christ, by making it at once unnecessary and insufficient. Able, earnest and honest minds are at work upon this problem. To them we leave it, and have only thus alluded to it because the fact of a varying cranial capacity in different races has been strongly urged as one of the arguments for a diverse origin. For us, the political and social tendencies of Morton's theory have breadth and magnitude enough. Looking first at the broad fact, so amply established by Morton, that different races have a different cranial capacity, the mind seeks naturally for those influences which such a difference might be supposed to produce upon the political and social conditions of different races. Is it accident, or is it a great providential design, looking toward the ultimate perfection of humanity? Shall all our cherished notions of liberty, equality, fraternity, be crushed beneath the one inexorable fact of unequal brain, coupled with unequal mental power? The fact may as well exist in scientific theory, as in the actual workings of human relations. In looking back upon the records of that Providence which dictates the pages of human history, we find one nation always in servitude, another always free. One particular family gradually overspreads the temperate zone; before it perish all other kindred tribes and tongues. The fact, inevitable as death, is there, however disagreeable to the kindly, generous doctrine of social equality. Let us not argue that the doctrine of human equality, the right of each member of the human race to equal privileges, is, in itself, as just as it is generous, or as truthful as it is kindly. The problem of government is not to be solved by asserting the dignity of human nature, *per se*, for all history and all analogy contradict it. In history, we find that, so far as the welfare of nations is concerned, there is no such thing as equality; that the strong hand, guided by the intelligent brain, has ever conquered; and through so many apparent variations, so many momentary defeats resulting in permanent victories, has this held true, that, however false the assertion "Might makes right" may be, so far as ends merely human are concerned, nevertheless, the Divine Will attains its purposes through Might as the means, and makes the feeble Right the temporary victim. Human crimes, as well as human virtues, work out the fates of the Almighty; and all things, great and small, willing or unwilling, do serve him. We need not travel from our own continent to find the history of a series of races which will illustrate with sufficient fullness the influence of a single anatomical fact upon national success. "Human history," says Dr. Robert Knox, "can not be a mere chapter of accidents. The fate of nations can not be always regulated by chance; its literature, science, art, wealth, religion, language, laws, and morals, can not surely be the result of mere accidental circumstances." The monumental history, as well as the traditions of the aborigines of our country, indicates that the Toltecan or Peruvian was once the dominant race of this continent. As described by Cortez and his

followers, they were a gentle people, of fixed habits, given to assembling in large communities, and the building of great cities. The arts of civilization existed among them to a great extent. A monarchical government, a priestly hierarchy, and a provident agriculture indicated a condition far above barbarism. Their average cranial capacity, as ascertained by Morton, from the measurement of two hundred and thirteen skulls, was seventy-seven cubic inches. Its conformation presented a low receding forehead, the longitudinal and parietal diameter nearly equal, a flattened occiput, high cheek bones, and heavy and projecting jaws. This race once held possession from the great lakes to the Isthmus of Darien. It was they who constructed the forts and mounds which dot our western prairies. But long before the peopling of North America by the whites, they had disappeared from the whole country north of the Rio Grand; and their place was occupied by a race superior to them in cranial development, but inferior in the arts. The barbarous tribes had some seven cubic inches of brain the advantage over the Toltecan. The cranial conformation was similar, with the exception of a fuller occiput, and smaller intellectual lobe. These anatomical characters found an analogy in their minds. Crafty, subtle, vindictive, nomadic, despising manual labor, and incapable of civilization, they were still permitted, in the providence of God, to drive before them the mild Toltecan, and give to rapine and blood the land which once waved with corn. It was the manifest destiny of the Toltecan race to perish from the earth. Their civilization, their knowledge of fortification and defense, were no match for the larger brain of the red man. The men of largest brain, of strongest will, fiercest animal passions, and smallest share of human sympathies, passed from their northeastern origin, and swept all obstacles from their path. It was the work of annihilation, and nothing was left of the Toltecan but his forts and mounds. The second act in this great drama opens with the most important and immense migration of the human race on record. There came to the shores of New England and Virginia some feeble bands of men, who, whether rightfully or not, were soon engaged in bloody wars with the numerous tribes around them. Looking at the probabilities as they then existed, the chances were a thousand to one that a broil once commenced between the white and the red man, the former would soon be driven from the shores of the continent, or find a grave beneath its forests. They had to contend with a race numerous, powerful, vindictive, armed with efficient weapons, and the bravery to use them. Why is it, then, that we have seen the Teuton gradually enlarging his borders, and the red man as steadily perishing before him? The work is like that which the Indian had previously inflicted on the Toltecan. It was not conquest or subjection, but annihilation. Rank by rank, and tribe by tribe, the red man faded from his possessions. Like some Sarsar wind of death, the races of the Teuton have passed from the portals of the East, until now the golden shores of the Pacific acknowledge their dominion. It mattered little what means were chosen to accomplish this result. The peaceful policy of William Penn and the stern, unyielding integrity of the Puritans were as fatal to the Indian as the

fierce slaughter of the Spaniards in the halls of Montezuma. And the high necessities of civilization were but a secondary element in this contest. On the whole line of advance, from the Bay of Massachusetts to the Gulf of Mexico, the progress of the white race was preceded and pioneered by a class of adventurers who fled from the life of towns and assimilated themselves to barbarism. It was not for civilization that the Daniel Boones of our country fought and struggled. They contended with the Indian for his hunting-grounds, and not for sites of cities. It was the physiological antipathy of race for race, not sufficiently proximate, and too proud and stubborn to blend. And here we may pause to notice another marked difference in the conquering races. The Teuton, with an average cranial capacity of ninety-two inches—or if we take the pure English standard of the Puritans, of ninety-six inches, making a capacity of twelve cubic inches above that of the red man—fought less and conquered more than did the Spaniards and French at the South, with an average of eighty-four and eighty-seven cubic inches, thus nearly assimilating them to the barbarous, but not reducing them to the Toltecan measurement. As a natural consequence, we find that the Teuton has never widely amalgamated with the Indian. The animal passions were too feeble, and the innate pride of birth and connection too high, for such an intermingling. But the converse held true with the Spaniard and Frenchman. The Iberian and Celt belong to the swarthy families of the Caucasian race, and are as distinctly separable from the Anglo-Saxon as from the negro. Possessing as a race five cubic inches less of brain than the Teuton, they more nearly approximate the aborigines than the men of the North. They have everywhere first fought and conquered, and then amalgamated with the Indian. The consequence is a feeble and hybrid race, defining hybridity as a loss of permanence of national type. The physical degeneration which has resulted from this blending is a very noteworthy feature in anatomical science. The races now inhabiting Mexico are a breed so disgracefully mixed and intermingled that the types of the heroic Indian, as well as the dignified Spaniard, have alike disappeared. The average size of the head in Mexico is so small that it is with the greatest difficulty that an American of average cranial size can find a native hat sufficiently large. Still another race comes in to mingle in the confusion of American population. We are indebted to our English forefathers for the presence among us of more than three millions of a low type of human organization—the negro. Prognathous jaws, narrow, elongated forms, receding foreheads, large posterior development, and an internal capacity of only eighty-three inches, characterize the cranium of the African Negro. The cranial capacity is nine inches less than that of the Teuton, but still exceeding the Toltecan by six inches, and only one less than the barbarous Indian. The history of the negro, not only on the American but the African continent, illustrates the influence of the anatomical on the national conditions. Although he has never, in his native state, attained to any degree of culture, he is endowed with a wonderful imitative faculty, which enables him to adapt himself to the customs of civilized life. But we find that he more read-

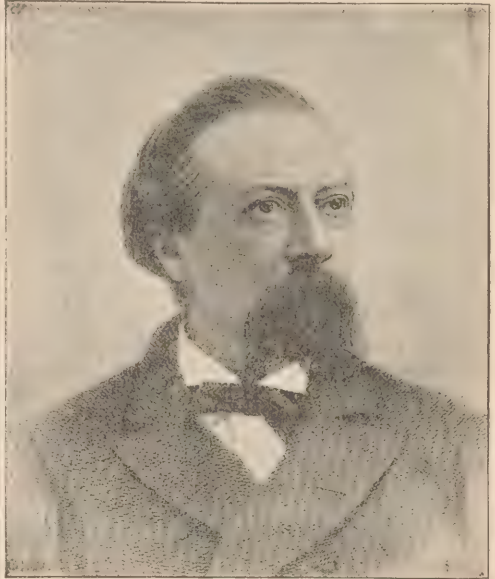
ily amalgamates with the Indian than with the white. The red man, though he sometimes makes a slave of his black fellow, is still more generally disposed to admit him to a footing of equality. In his relations with the whites he for two centuries remained in servitude, without an effort on his part to escape from bondage. The casual flight of a few solitary individuals, does not invalidate the fact that he was enchained by a people which could not thus enslave the Indian. The story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" contains a most truthful moral on this point, however unconsciously on the part of the author. "George," the almost white slave, strikes for freedom with a bold hand, preferring death to slavery. So too, did "Cassy," and every other light mulatto in the book. But we find that Mrs. Stowe has always portrayed the pure black as a willing bondsman, and "Uncle Tom," himself, as a model of submission to the lash, and to bitterest wrong and outrage. This was not mere Christian non-resistance. The meekest martyr, from St. Stephen to John Rogers, would have resisted such wrong, by force of arms. It is an inborn characteristic of the black race. While we may not sanction the idea that the mere fact of inferiority, or diversity of race, can justify the holding of a fellow man—for a fellow-man he is—in involuntary servitude, it is nevertheless evident, that the anatomical facts of difference should have some influence in modifying our sentiments, and render us slow in imposing the responsibility of self-support upon a race whose ability to maintain themselves, in competition with the white man, is at least as much a problem as is that of the co-existence of the Anglo-Saxon and the Indian. It is impossible for eighty-three cubic inches of cerebral matter, fed by negro blood, to compete with ninety-two of educated, Teutonic brain. It is not the province of the anatomist to decide what should be done; but it is safe to assume, that any being, however degraded, if he possess reason and conscience, should also possess the liberty to use them for his own welfare. The limit of authority over a degraded race should not extend beyond an exercise of paternal care and superior wisdom, in guiding, protecting, and elevating it, in such a manner of life as is best fitted to its capacities. The amalgamation of the two races produces the mulatto, who manifests a certain degree of hybridity. He is a superior negro, but a very inferior white man. As we go on approximating to the white, we have increasing aptitude to learn, and greater intelligence; but this is accompanied by a corresponding degradation of the white. The mulatto is an unnatural and a sinful existence. Feeble in constitution, unable to perform severe labor, he manifests a tendency to scrofulous diseases and early death. Though the pure negro is naturally long lived, we find the mulatto rarely attaining the verge of old age. It is a notorious fact that, were it not for constant importations from the South, the race of negroes would soon disappear from the Northern States, from amalgamation, and consequent short life. If amalgamation is thus fatal to the existence of the negro, what better would be his condition if left to his own resources? It is but just that we should look the anatomical argument fairly in the face. The condition of the negro has ever been that of servitude—a consequence of his lack of brains.

It can not be pretended that this should form a justification of American slavery; but the anatomist will still shrink from hastily disturbing the present order of things. An immediate setting free of the bondsmen of the South, would place three and a half millions of an inferior race in competition with one far superior to it in anatomical perfection. Who can doubt where misery would fall? The experiment has already been tried twice on this continent. The Toltec and the Indian have in turn faded, and passed away from the broad lands they once claimed as their own. Without a claim to the soil, without a vestige of national organization, and in competition with a vastly superior race, that annihilation which has so surely dogged the retreating footsteps of the Indian, would find but a feeble resistance from the humble, crouching African. One circumstance may, in this contingency, operate in favor of the negro. Had the Indian been capable of subjection to slavery he would still be found among us. The negro would soon, in freedom, adapt himself somewhat to his new condition; and, although a large class might, like the wretched inhabitants of the British West Indies, prefer abject poverty to labor, yet the influence of a colder climate, and the necessity of providing for a winter, might gradually engraft industrious habits. Even the ever-working bee, when transported to Jamaica, laid up his store of honey for a single season only. Ever after that he forgot his provident Northern notions, and led a roisterous and dissipated life among the sweets of the sugar-houses, unmindful of the morrow. [The reader will understand that this memoir was written immediately before our Civil War and the emancipation of the negro by President Lincoln's proclamation, and that while his ultimate destiny in competition with the dominant race of this country remains an unsolved problem, yet his history and condition since that period by no means justify a contradiction of the ethnological conclusions then published.—*Editor.*] It is now a received opinion with ethnologists that the large-headed Teuton is the dominant race of all the earth. Wherever climate will permit his existence, his passion for discovery leads him. The negro, the Hindostanee, the Malay, the aborigines of America, have all fallen before him; and now he knocks at the door of the Japanese Mongol, and demands admission there. One by one the lesser tribes have owned his sway. The lively Celt of Ireland has yielded his long-fought battle with the English Teuton; the high-spirited Hungarian and the wily Italian feel the yoke of the Austrian Teuton; and throughout the world the race of the great brain is enlarging, by war or by diplomacy, its conquests. Who can tell where or when this immitigable advance shall cease? And what shall be the fate of feeble nations beneath its sway? There is no cause for anxiety, for an all-wise Governor controls it. Out of all this seeming wrong cometh good. If the Teuton rob a feeble race of its possessions, we find that with him go all the arts of civilization,—the power of steam, the blessings of education, the privileges of freedom, and an open Bible. The forests fall, and the ring of the artisan's hammer is heard in cities; and peace smiles upon broad fields of wheat, white for the harvest. Here, in the broad foundation and the full elaboration of such a theory, we find Morton's

true glory. In the most unpromising of all the sciences assigned to the physician, he has struck out a discovery, from which, as from some wondrous spring, has welled forth a fountain of public opinion, which, starting from the quiet valleys of scientific research, has grown into a torrent as it reaches the vast teeming plain of active human thought. Not in the domain of medicine do its consequences stop, but sweeping resistlessly on, it forms one of the chiefest of those currents of belief which agitate the restless sea of social and political discussion. What though it buries beneath its tide of evidence our preconceived ideas of human liberty, equality, fraternity? Not out of the hopeless selfishness, the inborn depravity, the jealousies, the secret crimes of human hearts, can we contrive a scheme of Providence. The heaviest burden borne by the truly ambitious medical mind, the great deficiency in the relations of the medical profession toward society, is that it stands at one side of the current of human life, and exerts no direct and palpable influence upon the creeds of men. Those natures which would seek in medicine an opportunity to mingle in the grander competitions of life, and long for fame, in the broad, satisfactory sense of the term, are doomed to disappointment. Physicians live at one side of the world; they are a separate people, and their mission links them, not to human greatness, but to human weaknesses and sorrows. But the physician, if, like Morton, he is content to be, rather than to be seen to be, can make his mark upon the world's progress through those avenues wherein natural science is now operating upon creeds of belief and systems of ethics. Like Morton, we may not stand in the hot vanguard of opinion, but, placed calmly in the rear, seeking only for truth without regard to creeds, we may push on the column, and watch the battlements of error, the dogmas of theorists, the nicely-built strongholds of policy, tottering and falling before an impulse which had its origin in the quiet study of the unpretending man of science.

MOTT, Alexander Brown, of New York City, son of the late Dr. Valentine Mott, was born in that city, March 31, 1826, and died in Yonkers, N. Y., August 12, 1889. His preliminary education was received from a private tutor, Wm. Darling (afterward Prof. W. Darling, M. D., of the University Medical College of New York), and he subsequently entered Columbia College Grammar School. In 1836 he accompanied his family to Europe, where he received a thorough classical education, returning to his native city after an absence of five years. A love for a military life about this time led him to place himself under military instruction at West Point, but in deference to the religious peace principles of his father he abandoned the idea. In 1842 he again visited Europe, and after passing a year in Germany and France, he accepted a position of trust in the naval agency, Marseilles. In 1844 he became private secretary of Commodore Morris, United States Navy, commanding the Mediterranean Squadron. He subsequently visited Spain, took part in the revolution there in command of a battery, and was present at the siege and surrender of Barcelona. He afterwards worked his way to Marseilles, and became connected with a commercial firm in that city, visiting Italy, Austria, Piedmont, Greece and Turkey,

in their interest, during 1845. He passed most of the years 1846 and 1847 at Havre, where his first studies in medicine were prosecuted, under the direction of a practicing friend. Returning to New York, he entered his father's office as a student, and attended lectures at the University Medical College. He was also a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, New York Medical College and Castleton Medical College. He commenced practice in 1850. He tied the common carotid fifteen times, internal carotid twice, subclavian four times, innominate once, common iliac twice, internal iliac twice, and external iliac five times; femoral eighteen times; performed the operation of resection of the femur three times; also two amputations at hip-



Alex. B. Mott

joint; exsection of ulna twice; removal of entire lower jaw for phosphor-necrosis twice, and performed lithotomy twenty-one times. He acted for many years as prosecutor to his father, Prof. Valentine Mott, at the University medical clinic, and performed many of the operations in the surgical clinics. In 1850 he was appointed Surgeon to the New York Dispensary; in 1853 Visiting Surgeon of St. Vincent's Hospital, which he had assisted in founding in 1849; he was Attending Surgeon to the Jewish Hospital in 1855, a position he held till 1863, and also Surgeon to the Charity Hospital, which he held for fourteen years. In 1859 he was appointed Attending Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, and later, Consulting Surgeon to the Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief to the Out-door Poor, and was at one time Professor of Surgical Anatomy in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of which he was one of the founders, and filled the chair of Clinical and Operative Surgery in

that institution from 1872 till his death. At the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion, April 18, 1861, he was requested to accompany the first regiments of militia and ordered to proceed to Washington, on two hours' notice. He organized the medical corps of the regiments under his charge; was subsequently appointed medical director pro tem. in New York, and inspected all the recruits for thirty-eight regiments of New York Volunteers, over 70,000 men passing under his supervision. He subsequently, under orders, visited and inspected all the New York regiments around Washington and Fortress Monroe, and continued this arduous work till he was relieved on account of sickness contracted in the performance of his duty, when, on returning to New York, he resumed the office of inspector, besides being associated with the United States Mustering and Disbursing Office of that city. He caused a post hospital to be prepared for the sick troops passing through the city, but this proving inadequate, in 1862 he founded, in connection with several patriotic ladies of New York, the United States Army General Hospital, corner Fifty-first street and Lexington avenue, which he was placed in charge of by the Surgeon-General. In November, 1862, he was made Surgeon United States Volunteers, and thenceforth gave much of his time to the hospital above mentioned. He was appointed as one of the medical examining board for admission to the Medical Corps of the Army for Surgeons of Volunteers, and served for one year in that capacity. From time to time during the war he was ordered on special duty with the army, and in the winter of 1864-65 was placed on duty as inspector of the Department of Virginia, with headquarters with the Army of the James, then under command of Maj.-Gen. Ord. He served with him until the close of the war, and after the memorable campaign of April, 1865, was present at the conference between Gens. Ord and Longstreet, on the morning of the 9th of that month, and in the room, by special request, at the interview between Gens. Grant and Lee, in the afternoon of that day, when the articles of agreement of surrender were signed at Appomattox C. H., Va. After this he was ordered on duty in Richmond, Va., and shortly after, upon hearing of his father's severe illness, obtained a short leave of absence, and reached New York three days before his death, which took place on the 26th of April, 1865. His father had been taken ill on the Saturday previous, complaining of a chill and intense pain in his left leg, which was much swollen and very sensitive to the touch. His son, immediately on his arrival Sunday night, examined the limb and found that the circulation was more feeble than in the other, and suspected a beginning of gangrene from obstruction in the iliac artery. He called a consultation of several of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the city for the next day, and expressed his opinion to them, which was fully verified on the following day by the appearance of vesication on the foot. He was mustered out of the United States service on August 1, 1865, with the rank of Brevet-Colonel United States Volunteers. Several reports of interesting cases treated by him have been published. He was a permanent member of the American Medical Association; honorary member of the Hudson County Pathological Society; fellow

of the American Geographical Society; member of the New York Academy of Sciences; of the New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; of the New York Medico-Legal Society, and of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. In April, 1851, he married the youngest daughter of Thaddeus Phelps. He left one son, Valentine Mott, who graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1878, and who is now a prominent member of the profession in New York City.

MOTT, Valentine, of New York City, was born in Glen Cove, L. I., August 20, 1785, and died April 26, 1865. From a recent sketch in "Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography," we derive the following details concerning the life and achievements of this noted surgeon: He was descended from an English Quaker who settled on Long Island about 1660, and was a son of Henry Mott, a physician who practiced his profession for many years in New York City. The subject of this sketch received a classical education, and at the age of nineteen began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his kinsman, Dr. Valentine Seaman, with whom he remained for three years, in the meantime attending the medical lectures at Columbia College, which conferred upon him the degree of M. D., in 1806. He then went to London and became a pupil of Astley Cooper; studied practical anatomy by means of dissection; visited the hospitals and attended the lectures of the chief surgeons of the British Metropolis; afterwards spending more than a year at Edinburgh under the instruction of eminent teachers of the University of that city. He returned to New York City in 1809, and rapidly attained a reputation in surgery. In the winter of 1810 he delivered a private course of lectures on this branch of his profession, and shortly afterward he was made Professor of Surgery in Columbia College. In 1813, the medical faculty withdrew from that institution and was merged in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1826 the trustees gave offense to Dr. Mott and his associates, who formed a new school under the auspices of Rutgers College, and subsequently connected themselves with the college at Geneva, N. Y., but were compelled to close their institution in 1830, on account of a decision regarding the legal right to confer degrees. Dr. Mott then returned to the College of Physicians and Surgeons as Professor of Operative Surgery and Surgical and Pathological Anatomy. In 1835 he resigned, in order to rest from exhausting labors, and repair his health by travel. He was already recognized in Europe as one of the first surgeons of the age. After visiting London, and a tour on the Continent, he returned to the United States at the end of sixteen months. Finding his health not fully restored, he returned to Europe, and made annual excursions from Paris into various countries during the next five years, when he finally returned to New York with health completely invigorated. While abroad he spent much time in the hospitals of Paris, and became much interested in orthopedic surgery. When visiting Constantinople he removed a tumor from the head of the Sultan, Abdul Medjid, and was invested for this service with the Order of the Medjidieh. Dr. Mott was the principal founder of the New York

University Medical College, and became Professor of Surgery and Relative Anatomy, as well as President of the Faculty, on its establishment in 1841. In 1850; his lectures were interrupted by a third trip to Europe. From 1852 until his death he was Emeritus Professor, and lectured occasionally to the classes every year. He drew his subject matter and illustrations largely from his own personal experience, and devoted but little attention to theories. He was for fifteen years Senior Consulting Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, and for different periods served in the same capacity for St. Luke's, the Hebrew, St. Vincent's, and Women's Hospitals. Dr. Mott early gained a world-wide reputation for boldness and originality as an operative surgeon. Through life it was his constant practice, before every novel or important operation, first to perform it upon the cadaver. When but thirty-three years of age, he was the first to place a ligature around the innominate artery for aneurism of the right subclavian artery. The neighboring arteries became involved and the patient died from secondary hemorrhage, due to ulceration, on the twenty-third day. Dr. Van Graefe, of Berlin, repeated the operation three years later, with the same result, and it was not until 1864 that Dr. Andrew W. Smyth performed it, and insured the recovery of the patient by tying also the common carotid and the vertebral arteries. In 1821, Dr. Mott excised the right side of the lower jaw for osteosarcoma, having first ligated the primitive carotid in order to prevent hemorrhage, and afterwards he thrice removed the bone at the temporo-maxillary articulation. He performed a successful amputation at the hip joint in 1824. In 1827 he ligated the common iliac artery for a large aneurism of the external iliac artery, placing the ligature within half an inch of the aorta. The artery had been secured once before for the arrest of hemorrhage with a fatal result, but never for the cure of aneurism. Another of his original operations was cutting out two inches of the deep jugular vein, which was imbedded in a tumor. He was also the first surgeon to tie both ends of that vein, and the first to close with fine ligatures longitudinal or transverse wounds in large veins, even when slices had been cut out. He tied the common carotid artery forty-six times. In 1828 he removed the right clavicle, on which a large sarcomatous tumor had formed that had contracted adhesions with important structures on every side. He termed it his "Waterloo operation," not, however, because it surpassed, as he declared, in tediousness, difficulty and danger anything he had ever witnessed or performed, but because, as it appears, it fell on the 18th of June, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. We find, however, that this was not the first operation for the removal of the entire clavicle. It is stated by Dr. Johnson, in the *New Orleans Medical Journal* (January, 1850), and in an address by Dr. D. W. Yandall, on "Pioneer Surgery in Kentucky," that this had been accomplished for the first time in the history of surgery by Dr. Charles McCreary, a young practitioner living in a village composed of a few scattering houses situated in a sparsely settled country, where opportunities for cultivating surgical science were necessarily rare, and the means for acquiring anatomical knowledge correspondingly

difficult. The date of this operation was 1813, fifteen years before the case of Mott. The place Hartford, Ohio county, Ky.; the patient a lad named Irvin. The disease for which the operation was performed was said to be scrofulous. Recovery was slow but complete. The use of the arm remained unimpaired, and the patient lived in good health to be forty-nine years old. It is greatly to be regretted that more is not known of McCreary's personal and professional character. He is said to have been a serious, thoughtful man, given to study, devoted to his calling, and fatally fond of drink, to which he fell a victim when but thirty-seven years of age. Mott's operation is said to have required nearly four hours for its execution; he tied the jugular vein in two places and not less than forty arteries, but after all it proved to be not a complete extirpation, for the autopsy, made many years later, showed three-quarters of an inch of the bone at the acromial end still in its place, yet the case passed quickly into the annals of surgery and added much to the already great renown of the operator. "To this day," says Yandall, "it is referred to by surgical writers as 'Mott's Celebrated Case,' and the description of his procedure is often given in his own words." Although these two cases both recovered it was thirty years before any other surgeon had sufficient confidence in his dexterity, strength and knowledge of surgical anatomy to attempt a similar operation. In 1830 Dr. Mott effected a cure for hydrorachitis or cleft spine, removing a tumor at the lower part of the back, and later performed the same operation at the neck. From an early period in his practice he was remarkably successful in rhinoplastic operations, and in many instances restored the form of cheeks and lips that had been badly mutilated through the excessive use of mercury. Immobility of the jaw, caused by the same practice, engaged his attention soon after he began his professional work in New York City, and he finally devised an instrument on the screw and lever principle for prying open the jaw after preliminary operation with the scalpel, which he put into use in 1822. He was the first to remove the lower jaw for necrosis. He was one of the foremost lithotomists of his day, operating by the lateral method with the bistoury. He removed one stone that weighed more than seventeen ounces, and operated 165 times, altogether averaging the loss of only one patient in every twenty-seven cases. His amputations numbered nearly a thousand. It is said that Dr. Mott possessed all the qualifications for a great operator. His acute vision, steadiness of nerve, and physical vigor were extraordinary. He could cut with one hand almost as well as with the other, and developed a dexterity in the use of the knife that has never been surpassed. He cultivated and refreshed his knowledge of surgical and pathological anatomy by constant dissection and post-mortem examinations, and collected a large museum of morbid specimens at a period when the law obstructed these practical methods of study, which are now allowed and protected. Although the most intrepid operator of his age, performing, as said by Sir Astley Cooper, "more of the great operations than any man living, or that ever did live," yet he was a friend and advocate of conservative surgery,

and never performed an operation without weighing the question of its necessity with much deliberation. "His success in capital operations was due not simply to his surgical knowledge and skill, but in a large measure to his care in the after-treatment of the patient, and to a knowledge of therapeutics that brilliant operators rarely possess. In addition to his surgical practice, Dr. Mott's services as a physician were often sought. He invented many valuable surgical and obstetrical instruments, and till the end of his life was eager to adopt in practice the inventions and improvements of others in surgery or medicine. The introduction of anesthetics was facilitated by his early and frequent use of them. His health and vigor lasted until the end of his life, and in his old age he was still able to perform difficult surgical operations. In 1864 he went with other physicians to Annapolis to investigate and report on the condition of prisoners of war released from Confederate jails." Dr. Mott received the honorary degree of M. D. from the University of Edinburgh, and in 1851 that of LL.D. from the regents of the New York State University. The medical societies of several States of the Union, the Imperial Academy of Medicine of Paris, the Paris Clinical Society and the Medical and Chirurgical Societies of London and Brussels each made him a Fellow, as well as Kings and Queens College of Physicians of Ireland, which has elected only twenty new members within 200 years. He was for a long period president of the New York Academy of Medicine, and at the time of his death was president of the New York Inebriate Asylum. Shortly after Dr. Mott's death, his museum of anatomical specimens was destroyed in the fire which consumed the medical college on Fourteenth street, and many of his most valuable surgical plates and preparations were consumed. His widow succeeded in gathering some mementos of his laborious life, and placed them in the building at 64 Madison avenue, now known as the Mott Memorial, which was incorporated in 1866, and was afterward under the special care of his son, the late Professor Alexander B. Mott. It contains a library of nearly 4,000 volumes, exclusively on medical and surgical topics, and is free to all medical students and physicians, on application. Dr. Mott created a trust in his will by virtue of which one gold, one silver, and one copper medal are bestowed upon the three graduates of the New York University Medical College, for the best dried anatomical specimens. After his return from abroad, in 1841, Dr. Mott published "Travels in Europe and the East." His published papers on surgical subjects number only twenty-five, though some of them are of great length, and illustrated with numerous engravings. It is said that literary composition was distasteful to him. In 1818, with Dr. John Watts and Alexander H. Stevens, the other professional attendants at the New York Hospital, he established the *New York Medical and Surgical Register*, which was intended to chronicle the more important cases, on the model of the *Dublin Hospital Reports*, but the publication was continued for only one year. He supervised the translation, by Dr. Peter S. Townsend, of Alfred L. M. Velpeau's "Surgical Anatomy," adding a preface and copious notes and illustrations, from his published cases and reports, filling

several hundred pages. The curvilinear incision in resections of the bones and operations on the jaws, to which Professor Valpeau attached much importance, was mainly originated by Dr. Mott, though not credited to him in the French treatise. In 1862 he prepared, at the request of the United States Sanitary Commission, a paper on the use of anesthetics for the benefit of the army surgeons, and subsequently a pamphlet on the means of suppressing hemorrhage in gunshot wounds, which was intended as a guide for the use of soldiers on the battle-field. Several of his professional papers were published in the "Transactions" of the New York Academy of Medicine, and one was presented to the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, treating of a rare congenital tumor of the skin, called pachydermatocoele, first described by him. He published a "Sketch of the Life of Dr. Wright Post." His inaugural address as president of the New York Academy of Medicine was printed; also, an address entitled, "Reminiscences of Medical Teaching and Teachers in New York," 1850; "Address before the Trustees of the New York Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton;" "Anniversary Discourse before the Graduates of the University of New York," 1860; and a "Eulogy on John W. Francis, M. D.," 1861.

MUNDE, Paul Fortunatus, of New York, was born in Dresden, Saxony, September 7, 1846, his father being descended from Swedish emigrants who came to Germany with Gustavus Adolphus, his mother belonging to a Saxon baronial family. Immigrating to America with his parents, in 1849, he was educated in this country, graduating from the medical department of Harvard University in March, 1866. While a medical student, he was, in 1864, an acting medical cadet in the United States army. Going to Europe in the year of his graduation, he entered the Bavarian service as a volunteer assistant surgeon, serving through the war, and being decorated at its close with the cross of civil merit. In 1867-70 he was clinical assistant to Professor Scanzoni, and house physician to the Lying-in Hospital at Wurzburg, Bavaria; from 1863 to 1870 he was tutor to the School for Midwives in the same city. At the outset of the Franco-Prussian war he tendered his professional services to the Bavarian government for the period of the conflict, and being accepted, was attached as battalion surgeon to the Second Corps of the Bavarian army, accompanying that corps on its march to Sedan, and thence to Paris, before which city he lay in camp for five and a half months. In 1871, at the close of the war, he took his discharge, receiving the German service medal for service in the field, and also that for non-combatants. After retiring from the army he pursued his professional studies in Vienna for nearly a year, receiving the degree of Master of Obstetrics from that university in December, 1871. Thence he went to Berlin, Heidelberg, Paris, London and Edinburgh, spending several weeks at each of these universities. Returning to America in October, 1872, he established himself in New York, making a specialty of gynecology and obstetrics. In 1873 he married Eleanor Claire, daughter of E. B. M. Huges, Esq., of New Haven, Conn. He is a fellow of the American Gynecological Society; New York Obstetrical Society, of which he was secretary, 1873-76;

New York Academy of Medicine, and corresponding fellow of the Edinburgh, Leipsic and Philadelphia Obstetrical Societies; also member of the New York County Medical Society. He was assistant surgeon to the Woman's Hospital, New York, and has been since 1881 Gynecologist to the Mount Sinai Hospital; since 1880 Professor of Gynecology at Dartmouth, and since 1882 he has held the same chair in the New York Polyclinic. For eighteen years he was editor of the *American Journal of Obstetrics*, to which he has contributed a number of important papers—among the most noteworthy of these are "The Treatment of Cancer of the Uterus with the Sharp-edged Scoop or Curette;" "The Cranioclast as Improved and Used by the Vienna School;" "The Radical Operation for Prolapsus Uteri, as Practiced by Professor Carl Braun, of Vienna;" "A Case of Presumptive True Lateral Hermaphroditism;" "Retention of the Dead Ovum;" "Reposition of Retro-displacement of the Gravid Uterus by Posture and Atmospheric Pressure;" "Chronic Vaginitis and Endometritis;" "The Flap Splitting Operation for Lacerated Perineum," 1889; "The Conservative Treatment of Salpingitis," 1892, besides numerous reviews of books and foreign articles. He is also one of the collaborators to Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia, having written the article "Obstetrics" for that work. He published "Obstetric Palpation" in 1880, and "Minor Surgical Gynecology" in the same year, which was revised and enlarged in 1885. He has invented numerous and valuable instruments now in general use with gynecian surgeons.

MURDOCH, J. B., of Pittsburgh, Pa., was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in the year 1830, and came with his father, who was a missionary of the Presbyterian church to Canada in 1833. He left Canada for the United States at the time of the "Patriot War" and has since resided at Ballston, Catskill and Oswego, N. Y., and at Pittsburgh, Pa., which latter place is his present residence. He took his degree as a physician from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, in the spring of 1854. During the year 1855 he was surgeon of the steamship North Star, which vessel belonged to the Vanderbilt line of ocean steamers, and sailed between New York City and Havre, France. From 1856 until 1872 he practiced medicine at Oswego, N. Y., where he was a member of the Oswego County Medical Society, and its president in 1865; also a member of the New York State Medical Society. In 1861 he was made surgeon of the Twenty-fourth Regiment New York State Volunteers, which served for two years in the War of the Rebellion. He was made surgeon-in-chief of his Brigade, which consisted of the Fourteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Thirtieth Regiments of New York Volunteers, and served as surgeon of the Brigade at the battles of Bull Run, Falmouth, Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs, Groveton, South Mountain, Antietam, Gainesville, Manassas Plains, Fredericksburg and Chancellorville. Returning to Oswego at the expiration of his term of service, he was made surgeon of the Board of Enrollment of the Twenty-second District of New York, which position he held until the close of the war. During his residence at Pittsburgh, Dr. Murdoch has been a member of the Allegheny Medical Society and its president in 1885, and a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical

Society, of which he was president in 1888. He was company surgeon of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Pittsburgh, from 1876 to 1880. He has been company surgeon of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway since 1876, and still retains the position. He is attending surgeon at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital at Pittsburgh, which position he has held since 1872. He was one of the charter members of the National Association of Railroad Surgeons, and was made its president at St. Louis in 1889. He is at present clinical professor of surgery at the Western Pennsylvania Medical College, Pittsburgh, and is also dean of the college. Dr. Murdoch has been a frequent contributor to the medical journals of the country. Reports of his surgical clinics of the Western Pennsylvania Medical College have been made from year to year, and are published in the Journal of the American Medical Association. His articles on the "Torsion of Arteries," for the arrest of hemorrhage, have been widely circulated, and it may be truly said that he has done more to popularize this method than any other American surgeon.

MURDOCK, E. P., of Chicago, Ill., was born



E. P. Murdock

in Dearborn county, Ind., December 15, 1845, being the fourth son of E. P. Murdock, Sr., and Rachel Taylor, his father being of Scotch descent, the great grandfather having been reared in Ayrshire, Scotland, but immigrated to America to take part in the War of the Revolution. His maternal ancestors, "the Taylors," came to America from England, after the downfall of Oliver Cromwell, and settled in Virginia. The doctor was raised on a farm in Missouri and pursued his studies at home until his fifteenth year, when he attended one term at the Quincy Academy, which school he left to join his associates in the interstate war-

fare at the opening of hostilities. He acted as guide to Union soldiers in their search for guerrillas in North Missouri, and served in the State Militia during the first years of the war; he then joined the Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which regiment he served until 1866. During the summer of 1865, while stationed at Selma, Ala., he was detailed as hospital steward in the Hospital for Freedmen and Refugees, and was placed in charge of the Small-pox Hospital during the latter part of the summer. In returning from the army he attended literary college and graduated in 1868, after which he taught school and gave attention to natural history, being a student and friend of the elder Agassiz. He was superintendent of the city schools at Canton, Mo., and later at Streator, Ill.; and at public conventions of educators was a lecturer upon natural history; graduated at Rush Medical College and was made the curator of the museum immediately after graduation, which position he held until he resigned to accept the lectureship of the surgical diseases of women in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago. He has made a special study of prenatal deformities and has published numerous articles on teratology, showing the fallacy of maternal impressions being the cause of deformities in their offspring. He is an active and successful practitioner, a skillful surgeon, and a popular teacher, being now Professor of Oral and Clinical Surgery in a dental college, and Professor of Physiology and Hygiene of the Voice in Song and Speech in the American Conservatory of Music. He has been an active worker in the societies of organized labor, and a leader in the work of having them systematize their societies to the plan of mutual protection and sick and insurance benefits. He is a member of a number of medical societies—the State Microscopical Society, the Cornell Alumni Association, Surgeon for the Grand Lodge of Switchmen, the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, and Surgeon-in-Chief of the Railway Brotherhood Hospital.

MURPHY, John B., of Chicago, Ill., was born December 21, 1857, at Appleton, Wis. He was educated at the public school, and graduated from the High School, June 26, 1876. Practicing Surgeon Dr. J. R. Reilly, of Appleton, was his preceptor. He graduated from Rush Medical College in 1879. He was Intern in Cook County Hospital, from February 1, 1879, to October 1, 1880; he then practiced medicine in Chicago until September, 1882. From that date he studied at the universities and hospitals in Vienna, Munich, Berlin, and Heidelberg, until April, 1884. Since that time he has practiced surgery in Chicago; is Professor of Clinical Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago; Professor of Surgery in the Post-Graduate Medical School of Chicago; Attending Surgeon to Cook County Hospital for the past ten years; Attending Surgeon in Alerian Brothers' Hospital; President of Medical Staff of Cook County Hospital; Vice-president of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; and member of the Entertainment Committee for Visiting Physicians to the Columbian Exposition. His principal professional writings have been: "Gunshot Wounds of Abdomen;" "Actinomycosis Hominis," he being the first man to recognize the disease in this country; "Early Operation in Perityphilitis;" "Echino-



John B. Murphy.

coccus of Liver;" "Original Experimental and Clinical Research in Surgery of Gall-Bladder, Liver, and Intestinal Tract," illustrating utility and application of his "Anastomosis Button" in abdominal surgery. The "Anastomosis Button," invented by him, is very ingenious. It relieves intestinal surgery of many of its dangers, and simplifies its technique very materially.

MUSSEY, Reuben D., of Boston, Mass., was born in Pelham, N. H., June 23, 1780, and died in the former city, June 21, 1866. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1803; studied medicine and attended the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1809. It is said that while a student at the latter institution he subjected himself to an experiment that demonstrated the incorrectness of the theory that the human skin has no power of absorption. Immediately after graduation he established himself at Salem, Mass., where he continued the practice of his profession until 1814, when he became Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in Dartmouth, holding that position until 1820. He was also Professor of Obstetrics from 1814 till 1838, and was made Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in 1822, holding this chair for sixteen years. From 1831 till 1835 he lectured on anatomy and surgery in Bowdoin. He was Professor of Surgery in the Ohio Medical College from 1838 till 1852, and held the same chair in Miami Medical College from 1852 till 1860, when he removed to Boston. In 1830 he proved (what Sir Astley Cooper had said was impossible) that intra-capsular fractures could be united, and was the first person to tie both carotid arteries. In 1837 he removed the entire scapula and clavicle of a patient who was suffering from osteo-sarcoma, the first operation of the kind on record. Dr. Mussey was president of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and was an early advocate of the temperance cause.

Harvard gave him the degree of A. M. in 1806, and Dartmouth that of LL.D. in 1854. In addition to addresses, he was the author of "Health: its Friends and its Foes," 1862. His son, the late William H. Mussey, was a distinguished surgeon in the National Army during the Rebellion, and was afterwards Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery in Miami Medical College from 1865 until his death, which occurred in 1882.

MUTTER, Thomas Dent, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Richmond, Va., March 9, 1811, and died in Charleston, S. C., March 16, 1859. His academic education was received at Hampden Sidney College, and his medical education at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1831. He then went abroad, attended the schools and hospitals of Paris, and on his return established himself in Philadelphia. From 1841 till 1856 he was Professor of Surgery in Jefferson Medical College. He wrote an account of the Salt Sulphur Springs of Virginia, an essay on "Club Foot," and contributed various papers to medical periodicals, and in 1846 published an edition of Robert Liston's "Lecture on the Operations of Surgery," with additions to the same.

NASH, Herbert M., of Norfolk, Va., was born there May 31, 1831. His ancestry were English, and settled in his native State before the War of the Revolution. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Virginia, in 1852, and established himself in practice the following year in his native town. During the War of the Rebellion he was in the medical service of the State of Virginia and of the Confederate Army, and attached to the Ninth Virginia Infantry, Armstead's brigade; the Sixty-first Virginia Infantry, Mahone's brigade; the artillery service, as Surgeon of Poague's Battery, and later as Chief of the Medical Department of the Artillery, Third Army Corps, to the close of the war, serving with the Army of Northern Virginia in all its active movements from 1862 to the surrender at Appomattox Court House. He was president of the Board of Health of the city of Norfolk, in 1875, and resigned in 1876 in order to accept the position of Medical Officer of the Quarantine District, comprising Norfolk and Portsmouth, a position he has held for several years. He is a member and ex-president of the Norfolk City Medical Society, and is an active member of the Virginia State Medical Society; member of the State Medical Examining Board of Virginia; member of the American Medical Association, and the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association.

NEBINGER, Andrew, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city December 12, 1819, and died there April 12, 1886. After receiving an academical education, he was apprenticed to the drug trade, and in 1839 established himself in business on his own account. This business he continued during the ensuing eight years, then relinquishing it for the purpose of studying medicine. He attended lectures in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, obtaining therefrom his degree of M. D. in April, 1850. Establishing himself in Philadelphia, he rapidly acquired a very large general practice, which continued to increase until within the past few years, when his various official duties compelled him to curtail its extent. He was a member of the

State, County and Northern Medical Societies, having held the positions of vice-president of the State, and president, vice-president and treasurer of the County Societies, and of the Obstetrical Society. He was also a member of the American Medical Association, a Fellow of the College of Physicians, and a life member of the Academy of Natural Sciences. For three years he was a member of the Board of Managers of the Wills Ophthalmic Hospital, being elected by the city councils, and serving during the latter half of his term as president of the board. In 1868 he was appointed member of the Board of Education of Philadelphia, and had been reappointed to that position every three years until his death. He was Medical Director of St. Mary's Hospital. During the war he was an active member of the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, which institution he served as surgeon-in-charge during the entire continuance of the war. He also assisted in the organization and was one of the incorporators of the Cooper Shop Soldiers' Home, the first institution of the kind established in the country, serving as its vice-president. In addition to his duties as member of the Board of Education, he also had the management of several charitable institutions. To one of these, St. Agnes Hospital, he left a large bequest. He was an extensive contributor to the literature of his profession, his writings having appeared in the leading medical journals. Of his most important papers may be mentioned: "Variola: its Nature and Treatment," in which was advocated a compensating nutritive treatment; "Diphtheria," and "Puerperal Convulsions." He was also the author of many addresses to societies and biographical sketches of deceased physicians.

NEBINGER, George W., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city, July 23, 1824, and died there March 8, 1868. He had been a prominent democratic politician prior to the War, and a Presidential elector in 1856. He first studied pharmacy and then medicine, after which he entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1862. He soon after acquired an extensive practice, and served during the Civil War as a volunteer surgeon, and after the battle of Antietam had charge of all the hospitals about Hagerstown. It is said that when it was feared that Lee would advance after the battle of Antietam, Dr. Nebinger was the only volunteer surgeon that remained at his post. He was Comptroller of Public Schools in Philadelphia for many years, and was for nine years one of the directors of Girard College, in that city. He was a brother of Drs. Andrew and Robert Nebinger, and was for a time associated with them in the management of the Cooper Shop Hospital. The three brothers were unmarried, and were men of fine personal appearance.

NEFTEL, William Basil, of New York City, was born in Riga, Russia, September 22, 1830. Having received a thorough classical and mathematical education in St. Petersburg, he entered the Medical College of the University of St. Petersburg, and after five years of study of medicine under the celebrated Carl Ernst von Baer, Gruber Pirogoff, and other professors, graduated in 1852 with honors. He was appointed physician to the Military Hospital of St. Peters-

burgh, and was for two years assistant to Prof. Pirogoff. During the Crimean War he received the appointment of Surgeon to the Imperial Guards, and in 1857 was sent by the government as member of an expedition to Central Asia. For his services he was awarded the rank of Aulic Councillor (Hofrath), and was sent at the expense of the government to the universities and hospitals of Germany, France and England. In 1868 he settled permanently in New York, devoting his attention to nervous diseases, electro-therapeutics and electro-surgery. Prominent among his researches are those on the "Electrolytic Treatment of Tumors," which included both malignant and non-malignant, and also fibrous tumors of the uterus, published in *Virchow's Archives* between 1868 and 1881, and therefore long before Apostoli. He also published researches on "Atremia" (a nervous affection first described by him), on "American Nervousness," on "Locomotor Ataxia and Its Most Successful Treatment by New Methods." He was the first to describe the periodical form of psychical affections, notably periodical melancholia, and pointed out their etiological and prognostic importance. He has published researches on "Epilepsy," on "Nervous Diseases of Women," and on the "Rational and Efficient Treatment of Chronic Neuroses and Psychosis," also, monographs on "Galvano-Therapeutics," on the "Galvanic Reaction of the Optic and Auditory Nervous Apparatus in the Healthy and Diseased Conditions," and on various other subjects.

NEILL, John, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city, July 9, 1819, and died there February 11, 1880. He was the son of a noted physician of Philadelphia. The subject of this sketch was graduated in arts at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1837, and in medicine at the same institution in 1840. He began the practice of medicine in his native city, but spent a short time in the West Indies in 1841. The following year he was appointed Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, where, in 1845, he became Demonstrator. In 1847, he was elected Surgeon of Wills' Hospital, and lectured on Anatomy at the Medical Institute of Philadelphia. In 1849, he was appointed Physician to the Southeastern Cholera Hospital, where his method of treatment formed the basis of a report that was published by the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was elected Professor of Surgery in the Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg in 1854, Surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospitals in 1855, Surgeon-in-Charge of Military Hospital in 1861, and organized the first eight general hospitals in that city. In 1862, he was commissioned Surgeon of United States Volunteers, and in 1863 appointed Medical Director of the forces from Pennsylvania. The same year he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for meritorious services. Dr. Neill established the hospital at Dickinson College, after the bombardment of Carlisle, also the hospitals at Hagerstown, and was afterward appointed Post-Surgeon at Philadelphia. In 1874, he became Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, but resigned that position in 1877. In addition to many articles in medical journals, he wrote "Neill on the Veins," in 1852, and in connection with the late Professor Francis Gurney Smith, "Neill and Smith's Compend of Medicine," 1848, a work of great value to

medical students while attending courses of lectures.

NELSON, Daniel T., of Chicago, Ill., was born in Milford, Mass., September 16, 1839. Having received his preparatory education at Amherst College, he entered the Harvard Medical School, and received the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1865. While a student at Harvard he served at the Mason United States General Hospital, Boston, successively as nurse, medical cadet and house surgeon, and after his graduation was an Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, serving in that capacity during the last few months of the Rebellion. In November, 1865, he established himself in Chicago, where he still remains engaged in general practice, but devoting special attention to gynecology. He has invented some important instruments employed in gynecian surgery, which have been generally adopted. His improved tri-valve speculum has been extensively used by the profession. In 1866 he was appointed lecturer, and in 1867 Professor of Physiology and Histology in the Chicago Medical College, which position he held until 1880. In 1881 he became adjunct Professor of Gynecology in the Rush Medical College. He is also attending physician at Mercy Hospital. He has contributed important articles to medical periodicals, relating chiefly to his special line of practice. Dr. Nelson is now recognized as one of the leading members of the medical profession in the Northwest.

NEW, George W., of Indianapolis, Ind., was born in Madison, that State, February 27, 1819, and died in the former city, April 10, 1891. His ancestry were among the early settlers of Delaware. His grandfather, Jethro New, served under Gen. Washington in the War of Independence, and was one of the guard over the unfortunate André, whose execution he witnessed. His father was the Rev. John B. New, of the Christian Church, one of the most noted pioneer preachers of the State of Indiana. The subject of this sketch received an academic education, the intervals of study having been spent in labor on a farm, or in the shop of a neighboring cabinetmaker. From 1836 to 1838 he became interested in the study of forestry and botany, and in 1837 began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. W. C. Thompson, of Indianapolis; he then entered the Medical College of Ohio, from which institution he was graduated in 1840. He selected Greensburg, a flourishing town in his native State, as the field of his earliest professional labors, and was associated in practice with Dr. Abram Carter, a distinguished physician and a former student of Dr. B. W. Dudley, of Lexington, Ky. In 1841 Dr. New was married to Miss Adelia, daughter of Dr. Carter. Dr. New was, at the time he located at Greensburg, the only graduate of medicine in that vicinity, and speedily attained a practice which extended to adjacent counties, having performed all the surgical operations for a wide area of territory. In 1860 he removed to Indianapolis, and in April, 1861, entered the National Army as Surgeon of the Seventh Indiana Volunteers, receiving the first commission as surgeon issued by Governor Morton. After three months service in West Virginia, where he dressed the first amputated leg of the war and attended the first wounded Federal colonel, the regiment was reorganized,

and Dr. New continued as its surgeon. He followed the fortunes of this regiment until the fall of 1864, and it is said that no case of surgery under his charge proved fatal, though he had the supervision of an operating table on the occasion of every battle. During this time he was surgeon-in-chief both of a brigade and of a corps. In the latter part of 1864 he was commissioned by Governor Morton Military Agent of Indiana, and assigned to the Department of the Gulf, with headquarters at New Orleans. At the close of the war he was commissioned by the Secretary of the Treasury examiner of drugs for the port of New Orleans. In 1867 he returned to Indianapolis, after an absence of six and a half years, where he remained, engaged in active general practice, until within a few years of his death. He was a member of the Marion County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association.

NEWELL, Timothy, of Providence, R. I., was born in Sturbridge, Mass., March 29, 1820. After receiving his preparatory, academical and collegiate education, he entered the Vermont Medical College and received the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1850. After practicing his profession three years at Cranston, R. I., he established himself at Providence, that State, where he has since remained engaged in the successful pursuit of his profession. During the Civil War he was for a period of nine months Surgeon to the First Rhode Island Cavalry, being for a short time a voluntary prisoner in the enemy's lines for the purpose of caring for the wounded of the Army of the Potomac. He is a member of the American Health Association, Providence Medical Association, and of the Rhode Island Medical Society; and has been Treasurer of his State Medical Society. In 1874 he drew attention of the members of the latter organization to the need of a rational system of school hygiene, and presented, as chairman of a committee appointed on the subject, a report, a portion of which was extensively copied throughout the country. His publications have been limited to contributions to popular journals, and have in the main been discussions of sanitary subjects; the most important of these is a paper upon "The Changes Demanded by Physiology in Our School System," published in *New York Sanitarian*, 1877.

NEWELL, William L., of Millville, N. J., was born in Bridgeton, that State, March 27, 1834. He received his preparatory education at Mount Holly Academy, and subsequently attended Princeton College for two years. After studying medicine he entered the Jefferson Medical College and obtained the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1859, and soon after established himself in the city of his present residence. In 1862 he entered the United States service as surgeon of the Twenty-fourth New Jersey Infantry. With this regiment he continued for nine months, when he became brigade surgeon (and surgeon-in-chief of Kimball's brigade). Subsequently he served as surgeon-in-chief of General French's division, Second Corps, Army of the Potomac. On returning to private practice, he located at Salem, in his native State, for one year, when he returned to Millville where he has since remained. Dr. Newell is a member of the Cumberland County District Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He has

been president of the former and delegate to the latter, and has taken an active interest in the deliberations of these organizations.

NEWMAN, Henry Parker, of Chicago, Ill., was born at Washington, N. H., December 2, 1853. He is of New England parentage, his father being one of eight brothers reared among the granite hills of New Hampshire, and his mother a descendant of the old and respected Fairbanks and Everett families, so prominent in anti-slavery days. His parents, James and Abby (Everett) Newman, moved to Hillsborough, N. H., when he was but a few months old, and the rudiments of his education were acquired at the public schools of that place.



H. P. Newman

He attended the Literary Institute at New London, and afterwards continued his preparation for college under a private tutor. He commenced reading medicine under Dr. Geo. Cook, of Concord, N. H., prior to 1875, when he entered the medical department of Dartmouth College, and took one course of lectures. After a year engaged in teaching, he removed to Detroit Mich., and continued the study of his profession at the Detroit Medical College. While a senior student he held the position of house physician at St. Luke's Hospital, Detroit. He graduated in 1878, and spent the following years in post-graduate study in the leading universities of Germany. He was fortunate in receiving instruction from some of the most celebrated scientists and clinicians of the day, and enjoyed special privileges in the private laboratory of Professor Cohnheim of Leipsic, through the courtesy of that eminent pathologist and teacher. While abroad, Dr. Newman visited the more noted hospitals and universities of Germany, Austria, France and Great Britain. He returned to this country in 1880 and located in Chicago. He married in

1883 Fanny Louise, the only daughter of one of Chicago's ablest lawyers, Lothrop S. Hodges. Of their four children two are living, Helen Everett and Willard Hodges. Dr. Newman is a member of the Chicago and Illinois State Medical Societies, the Illinois State Microscopical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is secretary of the Chicago Gynecological Society, corresponding Fellow of the Detroit Gynecological Society, and has contributed quite largely to the medical literature of the day. In 1890 he revisited Europe as a delegate to the fourth International Medical Congress at Berlin. Dr. Newman was one of the founders of the Post-Graduate Medical School, its first president, and is Professor of Diseases of Women. He has been president of the Laboratory of Experimental Research since its organization as an auxiliary of the former institution. He has also been actively associated with the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago since its establishment, in 1882, and holds the chair of Professor of Obstetrics and Clinical Gynecology, and Lecturer on Gynecology. Dr. Newman is Surgeon in the department of Diseases of Women in the Post-Graduate Hospital, St. Elizabeth Hospital, Chicago Public, and West Side Free Dispensaries.

NEWMAN, Robert, of New York City, was born in Germany, where he received the usual liberal education for which that country has been so long renowned. When quite young, and hardly out of his boyhood, Dr. Newman participated in the War for Liberty, fighting at the barricades, and later on as adjutant of the Battalion Homburg, in the Palatinate. After several battles in Bavaria and Baden, the cause of the Liberalists was lost, and the Doctor then accompanied Gen. Ligel's column into Switzerland, but diplomatic pressure was brought to bear, and the refugees, with the Doctor amongst them, emigrated to America. Arriving in New York, the Doctor once more devoted his attention to the study of medicine, and became a pupil of Dr. Joseph Kammerer, whose specialty was gynecology, being on the staff of the German Dispensary. After studying at the New York Medical College, at the Long Island College Hospital, and at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, he was graduated at the Long Island College Hospital in 1863, and later at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1869. During the Civil War in 1863 he went to the front as State's Volunteer Surgeon. In the same year he was appointed Physician to the Northern Dispensary, and from that period he has been a resident of New York City. In 1864 he was appointed by Prof. Hutchison, Prosecutor and Chief of the Surgical Clinic in the Long Island College Hospital; also Physician to the Northeastern Dispensary, and a Sanitary Inspector in the Council of Hygiene and Public Health. In the same year he became a member of the New York County Medical Society, and was elected a member of the New York Pathological Society. During the next year, 1865, he was appointed District Physician to the New York Lying-in Asylum, and joined the Medico-Historical Society, whose object it was to classify the members of the medical profession and print a list of the regulars in the *Medical Register*. When the Metropolitan Board of Health was organized in 1866 he was appointed a Sanitary Inspector. His zeal in

his duty in this capacity was too great, and while inspecting an old house in Nassau street with too much minuteness, he fell through a trap door, and was injured to such a degree that he was laid up for six months, and then went to Europe to restore his health. During the same year he operated successfully in ovariectomy, and was the first who removed the tumor with a galvano-cautery battery, introducing antiseptic precautions, drainage, and washing out the abdominal cavity. In 1867 Dr. Newman was one of the founders of the Medico-Legal Society, and its first vice-president. The New York State Medical Society appointed him a committee to investigate the result of consanguineous marriages. For two years he corresponded largely with medical men all over the world in order to complete



Robert Newman.

his investigations, and made an elaborate report to the society at the meeting in 1869. Soon after, he was one of the founders of the Forensic Society, which had only a short life. In 1870 he was appointed Chief Medical Examiner by the Republic Life Insurance Company, and the Gynecological Society of Boston elected him a corresponding member. He was also a member of the Neurological and Electrological Society, and in 1872 became a permanent member of the American Medical Association, and in the next year, 1873, was elected a permanent member of the New York State Medical Society. After having delivered some lectures he was elected, in 1874, a honorary member of the Ulster County Medical Society. During the same year he also was honored by elections as Vice-President of the Alumni Association of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and President of the Northwestern Medical and Surgical Society, of which he was one of the founders. In 1875 Dr. Newman received the appointment as Surgeon of the Northwestern Dispensary, which position he has held for fourteen years, and during that period he has performed many operations. For

several years, beginning in 1879, he was Corresponding Secretary of the Alumni Association of Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Since the organization of the Alumni Association of Long Island College Hospital in 1880, Dr. Newman has been in the Board of Managers and successively its Vice-President, and lastly President. While Dr. Newman has a preference for surgery, he has made electrolysis his special study, in which branch he is the acknowledged authority; and his improved method of treating strictures by electrolysis, which he has practiced successfully now for twenty-three years, is well known and accredited. All the electrodes for this operation have been devised by him and are distinguished by his name. In 1886 he also devised the galvano-cautery sound for the treatment of hypertrophied prostate. In medical literature the Doctor is not unknown. Articles from his pen are again and again appearing, and some of his papers read before medical societies in this country have attracted so much attention that they have been translated and published in the leading European medical journals. He has contributed to medical literature forty-five articles; and when in Berlin in 1890, at the International Medical Congress, he read a paper in German upon "Electrolysis." Besides the societies previously mentioned, Dr. Newman is now a member of the following societies: The Physicians' Mutual Aid Society; Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; the New York County Medical Association; the New York State Medical Association; the Society of Medical Jurisprudence; the New York German Medical Society; Fellow of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association; honorary member of the Berlin Cremation Society, and honorary member of the Danbury (Conn.) Medical Society. He is also in active service as Consulting Surgeon to Hackensack Hospital; Consulting Surgeon to Bayonne Hospital; Consulting Physician to Home for Aged and Infirm at Yonkers, and Consulting Surgeon to German Dispensary, West Side, New York.

NEWMAN, William Henry, of Pueblo, Col., was born February 24, 1829, in Spencer county, Ky., his parents being natives of that State. Receiving an academic education at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky., he subsequently entered the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and graduated in March, 1855. Locating in Bardstown, Ky., he there practiced until 1863; then at Louisville until 1872, when, seeking relief from asthma, he removed to Denver, Col. He practiced there, and in Leadville, for ten years, when he removed to Pueblo. While residing in Bardstown he was Physician to St. Joseph's College and the Nazareth Female Academy. Entering the United States Army in 1862, he served as Surgeon of the Third and Tenth Divisions, Army of the Cumberland, and in charge of hospitals at Bardstown, Ky., until the close of 1863. In 1864 he was elected Professor of Obstetrics in the University of Louisville, but immediately resigned. In the fall of 1865 he delivered a series of nine lectures on the "Surgical Diseases of Women," which is believed to be the first course ever given upon this subject. In 1870, in performing ovariectomy, he demonstrated, probably for the first time, the efficiency of carbolic acid as a local anæsthetic. For three sessions, 1869-70, he gave clinical

lectures on the diseases of women at the Louisville City Hospital. He is a member of the Obstetrical Society (of which he was president in 1869-70) and College of Physicians and Surgeons of Louisville; corresponding member of the Gynecological Society of Boston, Mass., and was vice-president of the Colorado Territorial Society. Among his contributions to the literature of his profession are papers on, "Amputation of the Cervix Uteri;" "On Chronic Inflammation of Cervix Uteri;" "Rupture of Cervix Uteri Occurring at Time of Parturition;" "Inversion of Uterus;" "On Ovariectomy without Anesthesia;" and "Colorado as a Health Resort."

NICHOLS, Arthur H., of Boston, Mass., was born, in that city, September 9, 1840. He received his medical education at the medical department of Harvard University, and obtained the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1866, and immediately afterward established himself in practice in his native city. He has devoted especial attention to domestic and public hygiene. He is a member of the American Social Science Association; of the Boston Society for Medical Observation; the American Statistical Society, and the Norfolk District Medical Society, and was secretary of the latter organization for many years. He is also an active member of several other medical societies and scientific bodies. His contributions to medical literature have been numerous and important, among which may be mentioned, "Charbon in Massachusetts," "The Effects on Health of the Use of Sewing Machines," "The Adulteration of Milk," and the "Contamination of Drinking-Water by Impure Ice," all of which have been published in the reports of the Massachusetts State Board of Health.

NICHOLS, Henry L., of Sacramento, Cal., was born in Augusta, Me., September 11, 1823. He received his medical education from Bowdoin College, and was graduated at that institution in 1845. He first established himself in the general practice of his profession in his native city, where he remained for about eight years. In 1853 he removed to California, and located in Sacramento, where he has since remained. Dr. Nichols has been a member of the Sacramento County Society for Medical Improvement, and of the Medical Society of the State of California. Dr. Nichols is a man of affairs, and has been honored with many positions of honor and trust since a resident of the Golden State. He was Mayor of Sacramento City from 1858 to 1859; Secretary of State from 1867 till 1871; and was a member of the State Capital Commission. He was also Director of the State Prison, and has served as Trustee of the State Library.

NIVISON, Nelson, of Burdett, N. Y., of Scotch-English ancestry, was born in Ulysses, N. Y., May 27, 1816. Having received an academical education he obtained his professional training at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York, at the Geneva Medical College, and at the University of New York. He received the degree of M. D. from the Geneva institution in 1856, and his *ad eundem* degree from the University of New York in 1859. Dr. Nivison began his professional career at Mecklenberg, in his native State, in 1839. He practiced in that village during the ensuing ten years, and for the next twelve years at Hector, in the same

State, and since 1861 has been established in the town of his present residence. He is a member and one of the founders of the Schuylers County Medical Society, and has served as president of the same. He is also a member of the New York Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. From 1863 till 1872 he was Professor of Physiology, Pathology and Microscopic Anatomy in the Geneva Medical College, and has since been Professor of Physiology, Pathology and Hygiene in the medical school of the Syracuse University. He has occasionally contributed reports and essays to professional periodicals, one of his more important papers being "On Certain Antagonistic Effects of Opium and Quinine," published in the *American Journal of Medical Science*, and extensively noticed in other leading medical publications.

NORTH, Elisha, of New London, Conn., was born in Goshen, that State, January 8, 1771, and died in the former city December 29, 1843. Being the son and grandson of physicians, he was early influenced to follow that profession. For this purpose he studied in Hartford, under Lemuel Hopkins, and subsequently in Philadelphia, under Benjamin Rush. After being admitted to practice, he settled in his native town and engaged in the pursuit of his profession until 1812, when he removed to New London, and in both places obtained a wide reputation for his skill and judgment. Dr. North was always foremost in adopting improvements in medicine, and was among the earliest to practice vaccination in the United States. He was the first to introduce vaccine matter in New York, sending to Dr. Edward Miller, of that city, a person who had been vaccinated expressly for the purpose of supplying the physicians with genuine virus. Dr. North devoted special attention to diseases of the eye, and established the first Eye Infirmary in this country, at New London, in 1817. "When the new and obscure disease known as 'spotted fever' raged in New England from 1806 till 1810, Dr. North treated it with marked success, and his publication on the subject received general approbation." He published "A Treatise on a Malignant Epidemic Commonly Called Spotted Fever," 1811; "Outlines of the Science of Life," 1829, and numerous essays, one of the latest being upon the subject of phrenology.

NOYES, Henry D., of New York, was born in that city in 1832, and was educated at the New York University, from which he graduated A. B. in 1851, and A. M. in 1854. He studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1855, and also at the New York Hospital from 1855 to 1858, and settled in New York City, making a specialty of diseases of the eye and ear. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; County Medical Society; Pathological and Ophthalmological Societies; Medical Library Journal Association; State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. His contributions to medical literature have appeared in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, in the *New York Medical Record*, in the *New York Medical Journal*, in the Transactions of the American Ophthalmological Society, and in those of the Medical Society of the State of New York; and in the Ophthalmic Hospital Reports, London. He has also recently published a "Text-Book on Diseases of the Eye,"

1892. He has been Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in Bellevue Hospital College many years, as well as Executive Surgeon of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. Dr. Noyes was the first to establish the use of cocaine in this country as a local anesthetic in ophthalmic surgery.

NUTT, George D., of Williamsport, Pa., was born in Pemberton, N. J., April 17, 1845. He was educated at Hightstown Classical and Scientific Institution, and studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1869. He immediately afterward settled in the town of his present residence, where he has been engaged in general practice, but has in the meantime given special attention to diseases of the eye and ear. His medical education and training have been supplemented by attendance at the Philadelphia Polyclinic, in 1882. He has been an active member, secretary, and president of the Lyscoming County Medical Society; he is also a member of the West Branch Medical Association; Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. Dr. Nutt is Attending Surgeon to the Williamsport Hospital, and is recognized as one of the leading medical men of that section of Pennsylvania.

O'HANLON, Philip Frank, of New York City, was born there September 13, 1862, in the family house in East Eighteenth street. His father, also a physician, and a distinguished soldier of the Irish Brigade during the war between the North and South, was an Irishman, born in Limerick county, where the name of O'Hanlon has been associated with medicine for many years, father and son yielding the knowledge down the line of new generations. Philip is the family name. The subject of this sketch was trained in the public schools of the city in which he was born, and also in the Jesuit College, at Montreal, Canada, and St. Francis Xavier, in that city. After graduating at the medical department of the University of the City of New York, Dr. O'Hanlon secured a position on the hospital staff of Gouverneur Hospital, and at the expiration of service at that institution he was appointed Attending Physician to the Out-door Poor of Bellevue Hospital. During his service as House Surgeon at Gouverneur Hospital, he introduced a method of overcoming oedema of the lungs by placing patient on his chest, inclining head downwards. It was a success in two cases of oedema complicating pneumonia, the fluid in the lungs coming out in a considerable flow, a condition in which the patients were literally being drowned. The heart action in both cases being strengthened, the recovery resulted. In the same year he introduced, per rectum, a rubber tubing three and a half feet long into the intestines, overcoming, by the introduction of water, a fecal impaction of the bowel, which resulted in the saving of the life of the patient after his case was pronounced hopeless by several good practitioners who had sent the case to the hospital. Both of these cases were published in the *Medical Record*, 1887 and 1889, respectively.

O'HARA, Michael, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city January 2, 1833. He is the eighth of thirteen children; his oldest brother, the Right Rev. William O'Hara, is the first bishop of Scranton, Pa. His parents were Thomas O'Hara and Louisa Miller of Lima-

waddy, County Derry, Ireland. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Philadelphia, and graduated from the Central High School of that city in 1848. His medical preceptor was Dr. William V. Keating, at one time Professor of Obstetrics in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. He is a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, April, 1852. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him by the faculty of the Central High School of Philadelphia in 1853. He first practiced in Philadelphia, and subsequently served as Assistant Surgeon of the United States Navy, from 1854 to 1859, when he returned to private practice in Philadelphia. On September 12, 1862, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon to the One-Hundred-and-Fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (second Buck-

delphia County Medical Society, the first International Medical Congress of America (in which he served as delegate), held at Philadelphia, July 4, 1876. He was also a delegate, and contributed a paper on "Extra-uterine Gestation," to the Ninth International Congress at Washington, D. C., 1887. Since March, 1873, he has been active in the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, and served as chairman of the committee, which erected the Centennial fountain and statuary in Philadelphia Park, and presented to that city and dedicated July 4, 1876, in honor of religious and civil liberty. He also served as chairman of the committee to endow the Father Mathew Memorial Chair in the American Catholic University at Washington, D. C. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He has written for various magazines, and for the societies of which he is a member. His contributions are mainly contained in the reports of County Medical, Pathological and Obstetrical Societies. He was one of five brothers who served during the late war, and is at present corresponding secretary of Survivors of the One-Hundred-and-Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He is the father of ten children, the oldest of them being Dr. Michael O'Hara, Jr., who is Assistant Gynecologist to St. Agnes Hospital, Philadelphia.

OHMANN-DUMESNIL, Amant Henry, of St. Louis, Mo., was born at Dubuque, Iowa, September 30, 1857. He is of French extraction, his parents being born in France. When quite young he was sent to school, but illness interfered with a regular attendance until January, 1868, when he began in the primary class of the College of the Christian Brothers, of St. Louis, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1874. He then entered the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy (Missouri State University), from which he obtained the degree of M. E. (Mining Engineer), in 1877, receiving the degree of M. A. the same year. He then matriculated in the St. Louis Medical College (Washington University), and had the degree of M. D. conferred on him in 1880. He then immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. He always had a leaning for dermatology, but devoted himself to general practice for seven years, after which he gradually abandoned it and now limits himself entirely to his chosen specialty. In 1891 he married Mrs. Lillie P. Beecher, who was a resident of St. Louis. From the time he began to study medicine, Dr. Ohmann-Dumesnil was a constant attendant upon the meetings of medical societies. In 1881 he was elected recording secretary of the St. Louis Medical Society, which position he occupied for three successive years. In 1883 he was elected secretary of the Missouri State Medical Association. In 1887 and 1888 he acted as treasurer of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association. In 1887 he was first vice-president of the Section on Dermatology of the ninth International Medical Congress, and is at present president-elect of the Section on Dermatology of the Pan-American Medical Congress. He is a member of the International Congress of Dermatology. He was one of the charter members and incorporators of the Association of Military Surgeons of the National Guard of the United States, being at that time the medical officer of Battery A. N. G. Mo. He has also been, for years, an active



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tails), and on November 13, 1862, he was promoted Surgeon. Since his resignation from the army in 1863, he has been engaged in general practice in his native city. He was president of the Board of Examining Surgeons of the Pension Bureau at Philadelphia in 1888 and 1889. He was Visiting Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia, from 1878 to 1892, and to St. Agnes Hospital, of the same city, since its opening in 1884. He is now serving his seventeenth year as Physician to House of the Good Shepherd, Philadelphia. He is Medical Examiner for the Catholic Knights of America, and one of the Physicians to Hibernian Society of Philadelphia. He is a member of the following societies, viz: Philadelphia County Medical (of which he was vice-president and librarian); the Pathological; Obstetrical; the Pennsylvania State Medical, and the American Medical Association. He, with Drs. L. Turnbull and J. G. Stetler, constituted a committee, who originated and organized, for the Phila-

member of the American Medical Association, being a member of the executive committee of the Section on Dermatology, having been largely instrumental in its organization. Dr. Ohmann-Dumesnil began to teach at an early date. He first occupied the chair of Dermatology in the St. Louis College for Medical Practitioners, in 1881. A year later he was called to the chair of Dermatology and Lyphography in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, in which position he has continued to the present day, being now one of the oldest members of the faculty. Original investigations have always occupied a large portion of his time; and, as a result of former investigations, he has originated a number of therapeutical methods of established worth, and has invented a number of instruments for the use of dermatologists. Dr. Ohmann-Dum-



A. H. Ohmann-Dumesnil

esnil has been a noted clinician and frequent contributor to medical literature since 1877. At that time he was a regular contributor to the *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal*, becoming associate editor in 1880. For several years past he has been its editor and continues to occupy that position. In addition to this he assumed the editorial management of the *Medical Review* (weekly) in January, 1892, and still continues in that position. Aside from the editorial work connected with the above journals, Dr. Ohmann-Dumesnil has been a prolific writer. He has always confined his contributions to dermatology and syphilology, and his articles have been published in foreign and American medical journals, both general and special. Among his most noteworthy publications may be mentioned a series of clinical lectures published in the *International Clinics*, during 1891, 1892 and 1893, and articles on the following subjects: "A Case of Indigent Leprosy," "Lupus Erythematosus of the

Hand," "Kraurosis Vulvae," "Parasitic Disseminated Perifolliculitis," "Neurotic Hypertrichosis," "Alopecia Areata." Many of these were conditions which were undescribed before he called attention to them, such as "Intra-Urethral Chancroid," 1891. All of his contributions have been marked by originality of research and rarity of diseases described. Dr. Ohmann-Dumesnil has also contributed some books to medical literature, the principal of which are: "A Hand-Book of Dermatology," 1890; "A Critical Translation, with Notes and Additions, of Buret's Syphilis in Ancient and Prehistoric Times," 1891; "Syphilis in the Middle Ages," and "Syphilis in Modern Times," 1892. He is comparatively a young man yet, and has a brilliant future before him. He is an indefatigable worker in his profession and is entirely devoted to dermatology.

O'NEAL, John W. C., of Gettysburg, Pa., was born near Alexandria, Va., April 21, 1821, and is of Irish and English descent. His classical and literary education was obtained at Pennsylvania College and the primary schools connected with that institution. His medical studies were pursued under the preceptorship of Dr. John Swope, of Taneytown, Md., and the teaching of the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, from which he obtained the degree of M. D., in 1844. He first settled in Hanover, Pa., where he remained five years, when he removed to Baltimore, in 1849, in which city he practiced his profession twelve years, and finally established himself at Gettysburg, in 1863. He is a member of Adams County Medical Society, of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He has contributed to the literature of the profession a pamphlet, "On the Cholera of 1852, as it Appeared in Baltimore;" "Medical and Surgical Experience upon the Battle Fields of Antietam and Gettysburg," and numerous other papers and reports. He has been a member of the Board of Public Charities, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, since 1883. He was President of the Pennsylvania and Maryland Association of Physicians and Surgeons in 1887. He attended as Medical and Surgical Adviser of the House of Industry of Adams county, Pa., from 1863 till 1871, inclusive, and resigned in favor of his son, Dr. Walter H. O'Neal, who has since filled that position.

OPIE, Thomas, of Baltimore, Md., was born at Martinsburg, W. Va., February 14, 1840. After receiving a preparatory education at Staunton, Va., he attended two sessions at the University of Virginia; studied medicine and entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of M. D. from the latter institution in 1861. Soon after he was graduated he entered the Army of the Confederate States as Surgeon of the Twenty-fifth Virginia Regiment, and was subsequently placed in charge of a division hospital at Staunton, Va. On leaving the army in 1865, he located at Baltimore, where he entered on the private practice of his profession. In 1867 he married the daughter of Col. M. G. Harmon, of Staunton, Va. Dr. Opie has held the position of Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, since its organization in 1872, and has filled the chair of Obstetrics in the same institution, and that of Obstetrician to the Maryland Lying-in Hospital. He is a member of

the American Medical Association, Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, Medical and Chirurgical Society of Maryland, Baltimore Medical and Surgical Society, Gynecological and Obstetrical Society of Baltimore, and the Clinical Society of Baltimore.

ORME, Henry S., of Los Angeles, Cal., was born at Milledgeville, Ga., March 25, 1837. He is of English descent, and was educated at Oglethorpe University, from which he received the degrees of A. B. and A. M. in 1858. He attended medical lectures at the University of Virginia in 1859-60, and at the University of New York in 1860-61, receiving the degree of M. D. from the latter institution. From 1861 till 1865 he served as Assistant Surgeon and Surgeon in the Confederate States Army. From September, 1865, till December, 1867, he was engaged in the general practice of his profession at Atlanta, Ga., and from July, 1868, to the present date he has been established at Los Angeles. He is a member of the American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, Medico-Legal Society of New York, ex-president and member of the Los Angeles County Medical Society, member of the California State Medical Society, ex-president of the California State Board of Health, member of the Southern California Medical Society, and is Professor of Hygiene in the Medical College-University of Southern California. He has been Physician to the Los Angeles Small-pox Hospital, and has been for many years Physician and Surgeon to the Los Angeles County Hospital. He has read papers before the California State Medical Society on the topography and climatic advantages of Los Angeles as a health resort.

ORTON, John G., of Binghamton, N. Y., was born at Seneca Falls, that State, December 5, 1827. His ancestors emigrated from England, in 1636, and settled in Windsor, Conn. His professional education was received at the University of New York, and he was graduated M. D. from the medical department of that institution, in 1853, settling in the spring of 1854 at Binghamton, where he has since remained engaged in the general practice of his profession. In 1856, he was married to Helen M., daughter of Dr. Amni Doubleday, of Binghamton. He is a member of the American Public Health Association; permanent member of the New York State Medical Society; American Medical Association; International Medical Congress, and founder and ex-President of the New York State Medical Association. He has also held the position of Consulting Surgeon to the New York State Inebriate Asylum, and the Binghamton City Hospital. Among his contributions to medical literature special mention may be made of, "A Case of Successful Operation for Ovarian Dropsy;" "Amylene as an Anæsthetic," and "Contributions to Clinical Pathology," which have been published in the Transactions of the medical societies in New York. Dr. Orton has for many years held the position of Manager of the New York State Inebriate Asylum; Manager and President of the Orphan Asylum at Binghamton; Trustee of the New York State Blind Asylum; Trustee of the Binghamton Savings Bank; member of the Board of Education of that city, and United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions. He has also been the confidential adviser and medical examiner for a majority

of the life insurance companies represented in Broome county, N. Y.

OTIS, Fessenden Nott, of New York, was born in Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, N. Y., March 6, 1825. He was educated at the Canandaigua and Fairfield Academies, and received his literary degrees from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. He studied medicine in the New York Medical College, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York; graduated M. D. at the former in 1852; he also received the honorary M. D. from the latter in 1864. In 1859 he married Frances H., daughter of Apollos Cooke, of Catskill, N. Y. He was first at Blackwell's Island Hospital; in 1853 he became Surgeon of the United States Mail Steamship Company, a position he held till 1860; he has since resided in New York. He is President of the Medical Board of the Strangers' Hospital, New York; fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; member of the New York County Medical Society; of the New York Pathological Society; of the New York Dermatological Society; of the New York Medical and Surgical Society; American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgery, and British Medical Association. He was appointed Lecturer on Genito-Urinary Organs in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1862; Clinical Professor in same institution, in 1871; was President of the Board of Surgeons of New York Police Department, 1870 and 1872; Superintending Surgeon Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 1869 to 1873; President of the Medical Board of Strangers' Hospital, New York, 1871 and 1873; Honorary Advising Physician of Artists' Fund Society; Visiting Surgeon of Charity Hospital since 1873; Consulting Surgeon of St. Elizabeth's Hospital since 1876; Consulting Surgeon of New York Colored Orphan Asylum, Manhattan Eye and Ear, and New York Skin and Cancer Hospitals; Clinical Professor (emeritus) of Venereal Diseases at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York; Surgeon to the Genito-Urinary Department of the Strangers' Hospital. His contributions to medical science consist, among other papers, of a pamphlet on "The Physiology of Syphilitic Infection," 1872; "Monographs on Urethral Strictures and Various Diseases of the Male Genital Organs," 1877, and "Genito-Urinary Diseases and Syphilis," 1883—Students' Edition, 1886. In 1871 Dr. Otis invented the urethrometer and the dilating urethrotome, which he perfected in 1872 and 1875, respectively. He is the inventor also of the dilating catheter and prostatic guide; the cold water coil; the ready aspirator, which he introduced in 1875, and a simplified evacuator for removing stone from the bladder, after lithotomy; introduced in 1883 and perfected in 1888.

OTIS, George A., of Washington, D. C., was born in Boston, November 12, 1830, and died in the former city, February 23, 1881. Graduating, with degrees of A. M. and A. B., from Princeton, he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree of M. D. from that institution in 1850. He subsequently prosecuted his professional studies in London and Paris, eventually returning to this country and establishing himself at Springfield, Mass., in 1854. In September, 1861, he entered the army as Surgeon of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, and rendered efficient field service dur-

ing the entire war. In February, 1866 he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army. In September, 1866, he was made surgeon and brevet lieutenant-colonel in the regular service. He was a member of the leading medical societies of America, and corresponding member of various similar organizations in Europe. He has written freely for prominent medical journals, but the bulk of his literary work has been in the shape of the reports which he has issued under orders from the Army Medical Department, viz.: "The Surgical Report of Circular 6, S. G. O., on the Nature and Extent of the Materials Available for a History of the War;" on "Amputation at the Hip-joint;" on "Excisions of the Head of the Femur;" on "A Plan for Transporting Wounded Soldiers by Railway;" on "The Transport of Sick and Wounded by Pack Animals;" "Report of Surgical Cases Treated in the Army of the United States from 1867 to 1871;" also "A Check-list of the Anatomical Section of the Army Medical Museum at Washington," and two volumes, constituting Vol. 2 of Part I, and Vol. 2 of Part II, of "The Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion." The compilation of this last-named work placed Surgeon Otis among the most prominent of contributors to surgical history.

OTTO, John Conrad, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born near Woodbridge, N. J., March 15, 1774, and died June 26, 1844. He was of German descent, and his ancestry for several generations were prominent in the medical profession. "His grandfather came to this country in 1752, and settled in Philadelphia, where he engaged in the practice of medicine, and during the winter of 1778, he had charge of the Hospital of the Continental Army at Valley Forge. His father, Dr. Bodo Otto, was warmly attached to the patriot cause; he sat in the senate of New Jersey, and served during the war as an officer in the Revolutionary Army." The subject of this sketch was graduated at Princeton in 1792, and in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1796. In 1798 he was elected one of the physicians of the Philadelphia Dispensary, and in 1813, on the death of Dr. Rush, he was chosen to succeed the latter as one of the physicians and clinical teachers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, which he held twenty-one years, and in connection with which he became extensively known throughout the United States. He was physician to the Orphan Asylum and the Magdalen Asylum of his adopted city for many years. During the cholera epidemic of 1833, he was one of the twelve physicians that were chosen by the public authorities of Philadelphia to adopt sanitary measures, and establish and conduct hospitals in the city, and at the organization of the Sanitary Board he was made its president. He was a Fellow of the College of Physicians in which he held the office of Censor, and from 1840 until his death that of vice-president, and he was also for many years a member of the American Philosophical Society. He was the author of numerous papers, including "An Account of an Hemorrhagic Disposition in Certain Families," 1803; and another paper on the same subject, in 1805, which were published in the *New York Medical Repository*, and *Coxe's Medical Museum*, respectively. It is said that these papers were the first to appear on this subject.

OUCHTERLONY, John A., of Louisville, Ky., was born in Sweden, June 24, 1838. His father, an officer in the Swedish army, was of Scotch lineage, and his mother was a lady of French descent. He was educated in Sweden, studied medicine in the University of New York, and received his medical degree from that institution in 1861. He served as medical officer in the National Army during the Rebellion. He settled first in New York, but subsequently removed to the city of his present residence, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession for many years. He has contributed numerous papers to medical periodicals of great value, among which may be mentioned "Angina Pectoris," "Graves' Disease," "Cystic Degeneration of Kidneys," "Molluscum Fibrorum," "Cholelithiasis" and numerous clinical records. Dr. Ouchterlony is Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the University of Louisville; Consulting Physician to St. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital and the Louisville City Hospital. He has been president of the Louisville Medico-Chirurgical Society and secretary of the Louisville Obstetrical Society. He is an active member of the Louisville Clinical Society; of the Kentucky State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association, and honorary member of the Michigan State Medical Society, as well as numerous other medical, scientific and social organizations.

OWEN, Abraham M., of Evansville, Ind., was born at Madisonville, Ky., March 19, 1849. His preliminary education was acquired at Notre Dame School, Indiana; he was also a student at the University of Virginia. He read medicine under the preceptorship of his father, who was a physician, and entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and received his medical degree from that institution in 1869. Dr. Owen then established himself at Evansville, where he has since remained engaged in a successful practice of his profession. In 1871 he established the Free Dispensary in that city. In 1874 he was made Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Medical College of Evansville, and has since been appointed Professor of General and Operative Surgery in the same institution. He is a member of the Evansville Medical Society, and the Vanderburg County Medical Society, and has been president of the former and vice-president of the latter. He is also an active member of the Indiana State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and of the first Pan-American Medical Congress, held in Washington, D. C., September, 1893, and served as treasurer of that distinguished assembly. Dr. Owen is also a member of numerous other medical and scientific organizations.

OWEN, Griffith, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Wales about 1647, and died in 1717. He was liberally educated and became a physician and surgeon. When William Penn received his charter for the Province of Pennsylvania, Owen, then a Quaker, took an active part in promoting the emigration of his Welsh co-religionists, and being desirous of retaining their language, laws and customs in the New World, he, with others, induced Penn to set apart 40,000 acres as a Welsh tract, in which the Welsh alone should have the right of purchase, and within the limits of which the language of ancient Britain should prevail. On

securing this, Owen emigrated with his family, arriving in Pennsylvania in September, 1684, and settled on this tract which was called Merion. He acquired an extensive practice both there and in Philadelphia, to which place he subsequently removed, and performed the first surgical operation, it is thought, in Pennsylvania, namely, the amputation of a young man's arm injured by the premature firing of a cannon on the occasion of Penn's second visit to the Province. Thomas Story narrates that this operation was performed in Philadelphia (Dec. 1, 1699), and in a skillful manner, but as the arm was cut off, some spirits in a basin happened to take fire and being spilt on the surgeon's apron, set his clothes on fire, and there being a great crowd of spectators, some of them were in the way and in danger of being burned, as was the surgeon himself upon his hands and face, but running into the street the fire was quenched, and so quick was he that the patient lost not very much blood, though left in that open bleeding condition. Dr. Owen, whose merit and ability raised him to several offices of trust, continued his vocation as physician, "in which he was very knowing and eminent," as we are informed by Proud in his *History of Pennsylvania*. In fact, he appears to have been the chief medical practitioner of Philadelphia, and was highly respected for his professional talents, integrity and energy. Thus we find that he became coroner in 1685, and the next year was chosen to the assembly, in which body he served many years. In 1690 he was made a provincial councilman for a term of three years, and in 1700 was again chosen to this body, of which he remained a member until his death. Among the other offices that he held were those of an alderman under the charter of 1691; a justice of the peace; a judge of the court of common pleas, and one of Penn's commissioners of property. In the church affairs of the Society of Friends he bore a useful part, not only as a layman, but as a minister, and in the performance of religious work traveled frequently into other colonies and to England and Wales. In 1689, with others, he drew up a paper "to incite the quarterly meetings to keep up a godly discipline and a tender inspection over the youth." He attended the historical meeting of Quaker ministers at Burlington, N. J., in 1692, where George Keith declared: "There is not more damnable heresies and doctrine of devils amongst any protestant professions than among the Quakers," and was at the head of the committee of three that was appointed "to admonish Keith." Owen was one of those who prepared the testimony of the "Public Friends" against Keith, and he was the first to sign the noted Quaker document, "Our Ancient Testimony Renewed Concerning Our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, the Holy Scriptures, and the Resurrection," of which paper it is said he was the author. "He was frequently employed to write epistles from the meeting in Philadelphia to the meetings in other places. Dr. Owen was one of the "Dear Friends" to whom William Penn, in 1712, addressed a letter from England, in which he said: "Now, know that though I have not actually sold my government (Pennsylvania) to our truly good queen, yet her able lord treasurer and I have agreed it." The sale was not consummated, however, owing to Penn's illness. Dr. Griffith Owen left no record of a

medical sort, but was a man of diversified talent, and held an unquestioned and somewhat curious pre-eminence in connection with the most important affairs of his time. He accomplished many things, which nowadays would scarcely be regarded as within the legitimate career of the broadest-minded physician. He died at about the age of seventy years, and was succeeded by his son, who practiced medicine for some time after his father's death.

OWEN, Pascal H., of Montgomery, Ala., was born in Lowndes county, that State, October 3, 1839. He is the son of Col. Lewis Owen, for many years president of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company. He was educated at New Haven, Conn., and at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. His medical education and training were received at the University of New York, from which institution he was graduated M. D. in 1859, on which occasion he delivered the valedictory address. He soon after established himself at Montgomery, and has ever since been actively engaged in the practice of general medicine and surgery in that vicinity. During the Rebellion he assisted in organizing the General Military Hospital at Montgomery, and became surgeon-in-charge after the resignation of Surgeon Gindrat, in 1862. In 1869 he was elected a member of the American Medical Association; he is also an active member of the Alabama State Medical Association, and of the Montgomery Medical and Surgical Society. He is the author of "Reports of Mott's Surgical Clinique," "Essay on Cannabis Indica," and a "Monograph on Diphtheria." In 1876 he was elected Judge of the Court of Appeals, and in the same year State Senator. In the latter position he was instrumental in getting an act passed in the Legislature of Alabama to regulate the practice of medicine in that State, which protects regular practitioners and severely punishes "quackery."

OWEN, William T., of Louisville, Ky., was born in Claiborne county, Miss., November 3, 1829. He was educated in the University of Louisville, receiving therefrom the degree of A. B. in 1844, and that of M. D. in 1849. In the latter year he established himself in Louisville, where he has since remained engaged in the general practice of his profession. In 1854 he married Sarah E., daughter of Major Moses T. Hoagland, of Gen. Andrew Jackson's staff, Hunter's Bottom, Ky. He is a member of numerous medical organizations in his city and State, as well as of the American Medical Association. He has published important papers on professional subjects, among which may be mentioned: "Critical Epitome of the Differentiæ of Pyæmia and Leucocythæmia," 1866; "Rheumatism, a Review of Fuller," 1868; "Case of Extra-Uterine Pregnancy," 1870; "The Cause of Cholera," 1876; and a criticism of "A Note of Warning," by Dr. Ely McClellan, United States Army, 1877. From 1868 to 1870, inclusive, he was Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Kentucky School of Medicine.

OWENS, John E., of Chicago, Ill., was born in Cecil county, Md., October 14, 1838. His preparatory education was received at the schools of his native county, and in the city of Baltimore. In 1858 he began the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Drs. J. and T. D. Dunott, Elkton, Md., remaining with them about two years. In 1860 he en-

tered the Jefferson Medical College, and was graduated from that institution in 1862, after which he received the appointment as "Interne" of Blockley Hospital for the period of one year. During the spring of 1863 he removed to Chicago, and served as surgeon in a military hospital in that city until 1864. He then established himself in general practice, devoting his time mainly to surgery. He has served as Surgeon to the Illinois Central Railroad, and as Visiting Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, for many years. He has also lectured at the Rush Medical College on diseases of the urinary organs, and since 1872 on general surgery in that institution. He has contributed important articles to medical literature, and is an active member of numerous medical societies, including the American Medical Association.

OWINGS, Thomas B., of Ellicott City, Md., was born in Howard county, that State, September 23, 1830. His father was Dr. J. H. Owings, for forty years a leading practitioner of Maryland, and his grandfather, Capt. Thomas Boyle, of the privateer sloop "Vigilant," that blockaded the English Channel during the War of 1812. The subject of this sketch, having received a liberal preparatory education, entered the University of Maryland and was graduated in medicine from that institution in 1852. In the same year he established himself in Ellicott City, where he has since remained, engaged in a successful general practice of medicine and surgery, and has served for many years as physician to various local educational institutions. He has been an active member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland and of numerous other medical organizations.

PACKARD, John Hooker, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city, August 15, 1832. His family, of English descent, were among the original settlers of Massachusetts. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, going through the academical department, the department of arts, and the medical school, where he took the degrees of M. A. and M. D. in 1853. His medical studies were pursued under the preceptorship of Prof. Joseph Leidy. Soon after graduation he began private teaching in anatomy, surgery and obstetrics, and for over fifteen years was engaged in demonstrations and examinations on these subjects. During the War of the Rebellion he was an acting assistant surgeon, serving as Attending Surgeon at the Christian Street and Satterlee United States Army General Hospitals, in Philadelphia, and as Consultant at the Haddington Hospital, as well as at the Hospital at Beverly, N. J. He was one of the Surgeons to the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, from 1863 to 1884. In the latter year he was elected on the staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital, a position which he still holds. Dr. Packard became a Fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia in 1858; was its secretary for the fifteen years, 1862-1877, and its vice-president from 1885 to 1888. He was also the first Mütter lecturer in that institution from 1864 to 1866. He is a member of the American Medical Association, State Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and County Medical Society of Philadelphia; was one of the founders of the Pathological and Obstetrical Societies of Philadelphia, and twice presi-

dent of each. He was one of the original members of the American Surgical Association, and for two years its treasurer. His literary work, besides contributions to various medical journals, is as follows: A translation of "Malgaigne's Treatise on Fractures," 1859; "Hand-book of Minor Surgery," 1863; "Lectures on Inflammation," 1865; "Hand-book of Operative Surgery," 1870; important articles on "Poisoned Wounds" and on "Fractures," in



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Ashhurst's Cyclopaedia of Surgery, 1883, and one on "Fractures and Dislocations," in *Keating's Cyclopaedia of the Diseases of Children*, 1889. He also published three editions of the Philadelphia Medical Directory in 1868, 1871 and 1873. For many years engaged in a general practice, Dr. Packard has of late given his attention almost wholly to surgery. Among his other operations have been two successful hip-joint amputations, a successful ligation of the common iliac artery, etc. In 1872 he published the first notice of the primary anesthesia from ether, discovered by him, and since that time extensively used for brief operations.

PAINE, J. Y. F., of Galveston, Texas, was born in West Feliciana Parish, La., August 16, 1840, and is of Scotch-English descent. He received an academic education at Centenary College, Louisiana, and graduated in medicine at the University of Louisiana in 1861, during the service of the immortal Warren Stone, the great physician and surgeon of the South, then in the zenith of his renown. On the breaking out of the war between the States, Dr. Paine entered as a private soldier in the Fourth Louisiana Regiment of Volunteers, but was appointed assistant surgeon of the Twenty-second Louisiana Regiment in December, 1861. After the fall of New Orleans he served in the hospitals at Corinth and Holly Springs, Miss.; was examined May, 1862, at Columbus, Miss., by the Army Board

of Medical Examiners (Yandell, Pim and Heustis), and was commissioned surgeon with rank and pay of Major of Cavalry; assigned as surgeon of the Twenty-first Alabama Regiment, which was sent to Fort Morgan at the mouth of Mobile bay. By seniority of commission, he took rank as chief surgeon of the forces constituting the defense of Mobile bay. At the fall of these forts, in 1864, Dr. Paine was assigned as chief surgeon of General Hospital Nidelet, at Mobile, where he served till the surrender of that city, in 1865. Dr. Paine was then ordered to Gainesville, Ala., and took rank as surgeon in charge of the General Hospital at that post, and remained there till the final surrender of all the Confederate forces, in June, 1865. Upon the declaration of peace Dr. Paine settled in Mobile and engaged in general practice; removed to Texas in 1874; was elected to the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Texas Medical College and Hospital at Galveston in 1875; after competitive examination, was made dean of the faculty in 1879; was elected chairman of the Section on Gynecology in the Texas State Medical Association, in 1885, and chairman of the Section on Practice, in 1886; was chosen secretary to the Section on Gynecology in the American Medical Association, 1885; elected president of the Galveston County Medical Society in the same year; was one of the vice-presidents of the Section on Public and International Hygiene of the Ninth International Medical Congress; and elected to the chair of *Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Hygiene* in the medical department of Tulane University—his *alma mater*—in 1885, which position he filled one term, to the entire satisfaction of the faculty and trustees, and with distinguished credit to himself and to Texas. Resigning this honorable position, for private reasons satisfactory to himself, he resumed practice in Galveston, where he has a large clientele of the wealthier classes, and lives in elegance and comfort, in a beautiful home on Broadway—the boulevard of Galveston—the fruits of his individual labors and industry. On resigning the chair in the university, at the close of the session, after repeated solicitations to reconsider his determination, he was made the recipient of a testimonial from the faculty, in the shape of a set of resolutions, expressive of the high appreciation of his services (which were characterized as eminently satisfactory and valuable); entertained by his colleagues, individually and collectively; and of deep and sincere regret at the necessity which induced him to sever relations so pleasant to them. These resolutions bore testimony to Dr. Paine's professional attainments and ability, no less than to those agreeable social qualities for which he is distinguished; and altogether, expressed a sincere regard for him as a teacher, a physician and a man—whom to know, is to respect; couched in a language as courteous as complimentary. Dr. Paine is an honorary member of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association; an honorary member of the Louisiana State Pharmaceutical Association, and was president of the Texas State Medical Association in 1888-9. He filled the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Texas Medical College from 1876 till 1890, and upon the organization of the medical department of the University of Texas in 1891, was chosen by the Re-

gents for the corresponding position, and filled that chair the first session, 1891-2, having been also elected dean, the position which he now fills. He has contributed but little to current medical literature, being kept busy by his large practice, the demands of which were such as to prevent his even being present in the hall when his election as president of the Texas State Medical Association was announced amidst cheers and applause. His best papers are to be found in the Transactions of the Texas State Medical Association—notably his address as chairman of the Section on Practice—and in the *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*. Dr. Daniels writes that, "Dr. Paine is characterized by a distinguished courtesy of manner, and has an easy and forcible manner of speaking which is impressive. These, conjoined to a splendid physique, mark him as a man well fitted to lead, and especially adapted to the position he fills."

PALLEN, Montrosé A., of New York City, was born January 2, 1836, in Vicksburg, Miss., and died in the former city October 1, 1892. His father, a Virginian, was Professor of Obstetrics in the St. Louis Medical College for twenty-seven years. Dr. Pallen received his medical education at the St. Louis University, from which he graduated in 1856. He spent two years in the medical schools and hospitals of London, Paris and Berlin, and then settled in St. Louis, where he remained till 1874, when he was called to the chair of Gynecology in the medical department of the University of the City of New York. During the War of the Rebellion, Dr. Pallen was medical director of Gen. Henry A. Wise's Legion in 1861, of Gen. William J. Hardee's Army Corps in 1862, and later on the Department of Mississippi until February, 1863. Subsequently he was sent to Canada by the Confederate government to report on the condition of the Confederate prisoners on Johnson's Island. He returned to Richmond in 1864, went to Paris, and obtained surgical and medical supplies for the Confederate armies. He was sent to Montreal again, but was captured on his way back to the South, and held on parole in New York until the end of the war. He was Professor of Gynecology in the Humboldt Medical College in 1866-67; Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics in the St. Louis Medical College, 1867-68; Professor of Gynecology in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1869-70; Professor of Anatomy in the Missouri Medical College, 1871-72, and Professor in the medical department of the University of the City of New York from 1874 to 1882. In 1883 he assisted in forming the Post-Graduate Medical College. He also served as Surgeon to the Charity Hospital. He was a member of the New York Journal and Library Association; of the New York County Medical Society; of the New York Obstetrical Society; the New York Neurological Society; of the American Medical Association, and of numerous other medical organizations. In 1858 and in 1867 he was author of prize essays on "The Ophthalmoscope" and "Uterine Abnormities," read before the American Medical Association. He also contributed numerous valuable papers to medical journals, relating to the practice of ophthalmology, neurology, gynecology and obstetrics.

PALMER, Alonzo B., of Ann Arbor, Mich., was born in Richfield, Otsego county, N. Y.,

October 6, 1815, and died December 23, 1887. His father, born in Stonington, Conn., came of Puritan stock. He was educated in the schools and academies of Otsego, Herkimer, and Oswego counties, N. Y., and graduated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the western district of New York, in 1839. After passing the winters of 1847 and 1848 in New York City, and that of 1849 and 1850 in Philadelphia, in attendance on medical schools and hospitals, he took up his residence at Tecumseh, Mich., but removed to Chicago soon after. During 1852 he served as city physician during a severe cholera season among emigrants from the northern ports of Europe, and in the same year received the appointment of Professor of Anatomy in the College of Medicine and Surgery in the University of Michigan; in 1854 he was transferred to the chair of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Diseases of Women and Children; and in 1860 was transferred again, this time to the chair of Pathology and Practice of Medicine, holding the latter professorship until his death. In 1855, he was the recipient of the degree of A. M. from the University of Nashville, Tenn. Visiting Europe in 1859, he spent most of his time in the medical schools and hospitals of London, Dublin, Edinburgh, and Paris, returning to this country on the opening of the War of the Rebellion, in which he became subsequently engaged. In September, 1861, he resumed his duties as Professor in the University of Michigan. In 1864 he was appointed Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine in Berkshire Medical College, Mass., and in 1869 to the same chair in the Medical School of Bowdoin College, Me. The latter position he held for many years, the lectures being delivered during the vacation of the University of Michigan. Although occupied with a large general practice in Tecumseh and Chicago, he had, since his removal from Chicago, devoted himself principally to teaching medicine and the practical duties of the physician; and while his clinical, hospital, and consulting practices were still large, yet his most absorbing work was teaching, most of his time being occupied with his duties of instruction. His students, in the different medical schools in which he was engaged, number more than ten thousand. During the whole period in which he held the professor's chair, he had been a decided antagonist to the habitual use of alcoholic liquors and other narcotics, whether tobacco or opium, and even taught the inutility and often ill effects of tea and coffee when used as stimulants. Dr. Palmer was a member of the American Medical Association, and for many years took an active part at its meetings. He was elected its vice-president in 1860, and held that office during its suspension and until its meeting in Chicago. He had also, at different times, been chairman of various standing committees of the association. In 1859 he was elected honorary member of the New York State Medical Society; was president of the Michigan State Medical Society in 1872 and 1873, and was elected honorary member of the State Medical Society of Maine in 1875. Among his varied contributions to medical literature may be mentioned, "A Full Report of the Chicago Cholera Epidemic of 1852," referred to above, considered in connection with the sanitary condition of the city at that time. As chair-

man of committees of the American Medical Association, he made various reports, viz: On "The Plan of Organization of State and County Medical Societies;" on "Medical Literature," and on "Medical Education." He contributed numerous papers to medical journals, besides publishing a brochure on "Sulphate of Quinine," and another on "Asiatic Cholera;" four lectures on "Homeopathy," criticising adversely the dogmas of that school. He published several clinical lectures on "Paralysis" and on "Pneumonia," reference being made in the latter to the experience of several years' practice in the use of free antipyretic and antiphlogistic doses of quinine. In addition to the above, he was, with others, editor, from 1852 to 1859, of the *Peninsular Journal of Medicine*. In the beginning of the War of the Rebellion, in the spring of 1861, he was appointed surgeon of the Second Michigan Regiment of Infantry; was ranking surgeon in Gen. Richardson's Brigade at the first battle of Bull Run, and dressed the first wound inflicted by the enemy at Blackburn's Ford, on the 18th of the following July. The position of army surgeon, however, he resigned in September, 1861, to perform the duties of the professorship previously mentioned. He nevertheless visited the army as volunteer surgeon, during the vacations of the college, on various occasions during the war.

PALMER, Gideon S., of Washington, D. C., was born in Gardiner, Me., June 14, 1813, and died in the former city December 8, 1892. When a young man he taught the Lyceum at Gardiner, and fitted himself for college. He graduated from Bowdoin College, Maine, in the class of 1838, and afterward studied medicine in Philadelphia. He served his native city as councilman, alderman, representative in the State Legislature, where he was associated with Secretary Blaine. At the beginning of the late war he enlisted as a volunteer surgeon, serving as brigade surgeon on Gen. O. O. Howard's staff in the Army of the Potomac. He was in charge of Lincoln Hospital, of a hospital at Annapolis, and retired with the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel. In 1869, at the request of Gen. Howard, Dr. Palmer took the chair of physiology and hygiene in the medical department of Howard University. He was for many years dean of the university faculty and surgeon in charge of the Freedman's Hospital.

PALMER, Henry, of Janesville, Wis., was born in New Hartford, N. Y., July 30, 1827, is a son of Ephraim and Abigail (Brown) Palmer, and a descendant from English Puritan and Scotch ancestors. His early education was received at Whitestown and Cazenovia Seminaries, and he subsequently entered on a course of teaching in New York and Massachusetts. In 1849 he made a cruise to the Arctic regions, and on his return entered the office of Professors March and Armsby, of Albany, N. Y., and graduated at the Albany Medical College in 1854. He was the resident surgeon of the Marshall Infirmary, Troy, N. Y., until he removed to his present place of residence in 1857. For thirty-five years the Doctor has been in general practice, which has been largely surgical, and between five and six years of this time was devoted to military surgery in the late war as surgeon of Volunteers and medical inspector, and in the Turko-Russian war in Europe. He has occupied

many positions of honor and trust; has held the office of mayor of the city of Janesville two terms; was Surgeon-General of Wisconsin for ten years, and has held various positions in local, State and national, medical and surgical societies, and is examining surgeon for pensions. The Doctor was appointed Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery and Pathology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Ill., when it was organized in 1882,



Henry Palmer

and continues to hold that position; he is surgeon for several railroads and to several hospitals. Dr. Palmer's original investigations and literary contributions have been largely in the direction of brain and abdominal surgery, and with results that have been satisfactory, as his last thirty-one cases of ovariectomy and hysterectomy have resulted in recovery.

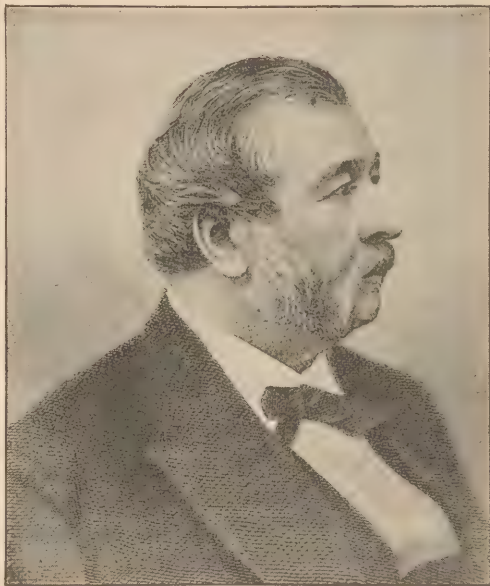
PALMER, James Croxall, of Washington, D. C., late Surgeon-General United States Navy, was born in Baltimore, Md., June 29, 1811, and died in the former city April 24, 1883. He was a descendant of an English family, Crochelle, A. D. 1056, and Croxall in 1640, all of Warwickshire. Richard Croxall I. of Birmingham, having married Joanna Carroll, cousin to Charles Carroll, Esq., who was chancellor to Lord Baltimore (the lord proprietor himself having married Alice Croxall), immigrated in the seventeenth century and established himself near the site of Baltimore town. Edward Palmer, also descended from a good English family, married Catharine Croxall in Baltimore. The subject of this sketch graduating A. B. from Dickinson College, in 1829, entered upon the study of law, in the office of

Upton S. Heath, Esq., of Baltimore; but relinquished this profession in order to enter the navy. Being too old to enter as midshipman, he studied medicine, and on March 26, 1834, was commissioned assistant surgeon, having just graduated M. D. from the University of Maryland. On the 29th following, he was ordered to the frigate "Brandywine," and sailed in her for the Pacific station, where (January 9, 1835) he voluntarily exchanged to the sloop "Vincennes," bound on a cruise through nearly all the South Sea islands, to China and other ports, and so around the world, home. After a short period of shore service, he applied for orders to sea. On July 17, 1838, he was ordered to the store-ship "Relief" of the exploring expedition under Lieut. Charles Wilkes. After very interesting service in that vessel, which made a perilous escape from shipwreck at Noir Island, in attempting the Brecknock passage into Magellan's straits, he was transferred to the sloop "Peacock." The adventurous cruise of that vessel is recorded in the general history of the exploring expedition; but Dr. Palmer has embodied one episode in a poem, the last edition of which is called the "Antarctic Mariner's Song," and describes the adventures of the "Flying-Fish" and the "Peacock," on a cruise as far south as the ice-barrier would permit. In a search for land, and penetrating too far into an ice-channel, the "Peacock" encountered an island of ice thirty-two miles in area, and higher than her mastheads. Her wreck was nearly complete; but, by the magnificent seamanship of her commander, Lieut. Hudson, she was taken safe to Sydney, New South Wales. After the wreck of the "Peacock" at the mouth of the Columbia river, July 19, 1841, he (Palmer) was, of necessity, established in command of a large shore-party at Astoria, and required to keep meteorological and tide-tables, and to perform duty with the scientific corps. On September 30, 1841, camp was broken at Astoria, and he was ordered to a purchased brig, called the "Oregon," in which he took passage to the bay of San Francisco, where, October 25, 1841, he was finally transferred to the flagship "Vincennes," in which he finished the exploring expedition, being detached in New York, June 17, 1842. After this long and perilous service, generally beyond the pale of civilization, and entirely out of the atmosphere of the profession, he had almost to begin anew; but the difficulties of examination were finally overcome, and he was commissioned as surgeon October 27, 1841. In that grade he served at the Washington Navy Yard, where he had charge of the numerous wounded by the frightful explosion on board the "Princeton," and gained some painful professional experience without losing any of his patients. October 31, 1844, he was ordered to the sloop "St. Mary's," in the squadron commanded by Commodore Stockton, and went to the coast of Mexico, where he was present at the annexation of Texas, and continued throughout the consequent war; at the bombardment of Vera Cruz, the surrender of San Juan de Ulloa, the taking of Tampico, and other operations on the coast. After another long period (three years and five months) aboard the "Valalia," in the Pacific, and some short services ashore, he was ordered, April 11, 1857, to the steam frigate "Niagara," on the first effort to lay the Atlantic cable. The sec-

tions aboard the "Niagara" and "Agamemnon" had their strands of armor-wires laid in different ways, one to the *right* and the other to the *left*. This, of course, rendered ordinary splicing impossible; for each must, of necessity, pull the other apart. The fate of the cable, when spliced in mid-ocean, depended upon overcoming this difficulty. Everybody was called upon for a plan; and the surgeon's was preferred by the commanding officer, Capt. Hudson, although interested in his own. The unfortunate break, 103 miles from the Irish coast, prevented an experiment. After a short cruise in the Mediterranean, he returned as fleet-surgeon, and was attached to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The Civil War broke out, and the academy was transferred to Newport, R. I. He went, in sole medical charge of it, and, under great difficulties, accomplished hospital organization ashore and aboard the school-ships. But the war was going on, and he represented to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery that he ought to be elsewhere. Accordingly, August 11, 1863, he was ordered to report as fleet-surgeon to the Western gulf blockading squadron, commanded by Admiral Farragut, and was attached to the flag-ship "Hartford" at the battle of Mobile, August 5, 1864, in which, out of six members of the medical staff, two were killed outright. After passing the forts and fleet and anchoring in the bay, he took the Admiral's steam barge (the "Loyall"), and went around the fleet, to aid the surgeons who had no assistants; and, upon returning to the "Hartford," he was hailed by Admiral Farragut and directed to go aboard the enemy's ram, the "Tennessee," just captured, and attend to Admiral Buchanan, who had had his leg broken in the action. It had been decided to amputate that leg, but he suspended the operation and reported the result of his visit to Admiral Farragut. Then followed numerous surgical performances by the medical officers of the ship, and some who had been signalled to come aboard. Among the cases that fell to his own share was an excision of the right clavicle, which was accomplished without accident, and successful in its issue, though the patient died about three weeks afterwards of acute pneumonia. On the morning after the battle the Federal and Confederate wounded—the latter being assigned to his exclusive charge—were taken to Pensacola and lodged in temporary hospital barracks. Of Admiral Buchanan personally, being his blood relation, he took exclusive charge, and in due time had the satisfaction of sending him north, with his leg restored and no limp in his gait. He took advantage of these hospital associations to accomplish between the Confederate Secretary Mallory and Admiral Farragut, whose consent had been previously obtained, a final agreement exempting all medical officers and attendants from detention as prisoners of war. Soon after the "Hartford" returned north, with Admiral Farragut's now renowned flag; but the fleet surgeon remained at Pensacola, to account for the men and material of so large a fleet. But unfortunately he stayed too long for his good, and was finally taken home in a dying condition, from accumulated malarious poisoning. He did, however, wind up the affairs of his department and was detached, with gratifying acknowledgments, from the bureau of medicine and surgery, September 21,

1865. He was afterwards in charge of the Naval Hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y., for about four years; but he continued in such precarious health for many months, that his death was reported imminent; though he finally, but slowly, recovered. On March 3, 1871, he was commissioned as a medical director; and on June 10, 1872, as Surgeon-General. From that office he was retired on June 29, 1873, and was put on the retired list according to law. During his period of active service he passed in actual sea-cruises seventeen years; on shore-stations seventeen years and four months; and was unemployed four years and eleven months. After his retirement, he was for four years a visitor to the Government Hospital for the Insane, near Washington. He published a volume of 240 pages, on a philological subject, and made some important professional contributions through the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

PANCOAST, Joseph, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Burlington county, N. J., in 1805,



Joseph Pancoast

and died in the former city March 7, 1882. Adopting the profession of medicine and surgery, he studied at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated therefrom in 1828. He at once commenced practice, and made surgery his specialty. He began teaching practical anatomy and surgery in 1831, and during the same year he translated from the Latin a "Treatise on the Structure, Functions and Diseases of the Human Sympathetic Nerve," by J. Frederick Lobstein, to which he added notes. In 1834 he was elected one of the Physicians of the Philadelphia Hospital, Blockley; shortly afterwards Physician-in-chief to the Children's Hospital, in the same institution, and from 1838 to 1845 he was one of the visiting surgeons to the same hos-

pital. In 1838 he was elected Professor of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College. In 1844 he published his "Treatise on Operative Surgery," which he revised and enlarged in 1852, when it had passed to a third edition. During the first nine years of its existence upwards of four thousand copies were sold. He also, in 1844, remodeled the able work—originally written by Dr. Casper Wistar, to which the late Prof. William E. Horner had made valuable additions—entitled "A System of Anatomy for the Use of Students." On March 27, 1854, he was elected one of the Surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and resigned that position on February 29, 1864. In 1847 he was elected Professor of Anatomy in Jefferson Medical College, from which he resigned in 1874, and was succeeded by his son, Dr. William H. Pancoast. He thus filled for a period of thirty-six years, successively, two of the most important chairs in that celebrated school. Among the many new operations devised by him is the following one for soft and mixed cataracts: A very fine needle, turned near the point into a sort of hook, was introduced three-sixteenths of an inch behind the cornea; it was passed through the front part of the vitreous humor, between the margin of the dilated iris and the lens, and did not even touch the corpus ciliare—the most sensitive part of the interior of the ball. The advantage of this needle is that the soft parts of the lens can be well and deeply cut, and any hardened nucleus withdrawn by the needle, along the line of its entrance, by a sort of horizontal displacement, and the piece left in the outer border of the vitreous humor; surprisingly little irritation usually follows this operation. He devised, in 1841, the plough and groove, or plastic suture, in which four raw surfaces, the beveled edges of the flaps, and the margins of the groove cut by the side of the nose to receive the flaps, come together. He continued the use of this suture, and was quite certain to have union to follow in all his rhinoplastic operations. In removing cystic tumors, he advised not to cut them out, but to open the integuments down to the sac, and then cut on a director the cellular connections that hold the sac down. For the occlusion of the nasal duct, in the ordinary cases of epiphora, he introduced from the front, by a puncture of the lachrymal sac, a hollow ivory tube from which the earthy matter had been removed, and left it to slowly dissolve. Mr. Bowman, of London, endorsed the plan, and very frequently used it. He demonstrated that in bad cases of internal strabismus the tendon of the internal oblique muscle is often girdled by rigid connective tissue. The eye then will hardly come right till the tendon is drawn out with the blunt hook and cut. He has shown that, after the eyebrow had been destroyed, a good-looking substitute could be made by raising a flap of the scalp with the soft, drooping hairs of the temple, and giving it a long pedicle, to run in a bed cut for it up to the brow. He performed four times, with success, a lumbar operation for large abscesses, lying in the connective tissue between the colon and cecum and the front of the quadratus muscle. It is caused sometimes by a blow, but more frequently from inflammation of the colon and cecum; operations in these cases are peremptorily required. The posterior muscles of the velum palati are sometimes robbed of their

mucous membrane, and from the cicatrices following these throat ulcers, the muscles become rigid and hold the velum drawn up and so fixed as to impair the voice. By cutting these muscles behind the velum and loosening any attachment it may have made to the pharynx, a voice that was unintelligible, can often be restored. This operation was also often successfully performed by Dr. Pancoast. In 1829 he published, in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, an operation for empyema, by raising a semi-circular flap of the integuments over the ribs, and puncturing the pleura near the base of the flap, putting a short catheter down to the inner end of the puncture, secured with a strong string; and forming thus a fistulous opening, to which the movable flap served as a valve, when the catheter was removed. He was the originator of the operation for the relief of extrophy of the bladder, by the turning down of cutaneous flaps from the abdomen and groin, over the hollow raw surface of the open bladder. This operation was first done by him in January, 1868, and has since been repeatedly practiced in Europe, as well as in this country, with more or less success. Amputations at the hip-joint or even high up on the thigh, were formerly very fatal operations from the excessive loss of blood. Far more patients died than recovered from these operations, especially that of the hip. Dr. Pancoast devised a plan to prevent this, by using the abdominal tourniquet with a large roller compress over the lower end of the aorta, so as to shut off all the arterial blood from the lower limbs. He found, by trial, that the patients could respire freely with this pressure, under ether, so as to give all necessary time for the operation, and carefully closing the divided vessels. The venous blood, before the aortic pressure was made, was swept back into the circulation by raising and rubbing the limbs. In June, 1860, he performed this operation at the Pennsylvania Hospital, on a large, muscular man, for a cancer of the thigh. The patient did not lose more than two or three ounces of blood, and made a very rapid recovery. In 1864, at the Jefferson Medical College, he made a similar operation on a fleshy woman, for a large bony tumor of the femur, extending the whole length of the shaft. The operation was here rapid and almost bloodless—she made a speedy recovery, and has since borne several children. This plan of operation is now followed in all such cases in this country, and in very many instances in Europe. In fact, it must become the fixed rule. There are cases of tic douloureux, involving all the branches of the second and third divisions, of the fifth pair of nerves—producing for months and years horrible suffering; and for which there is no relief but the division of the trunks of these nerves, as they come out of their foramina, at the base of the skull. He devised a plan for that operation which he successfully practiced in four cases. The first case was done in 1862, before the class of the Pennsylvania Hospital. Three others were done in the presence of the class of the Jefferson Medical College. He edited at sundry times, "Manec on the Great Sympathetic Nerve," and the "Cerebro-Spinal System in Man," by the same author; and subsequently, "Quain's Anatomical Plates." He was a voluminous contributor to the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*; the *American*

Medical Intelligencer, and the *Medical Examiner*; besides publishing various monographs, both pathological and surgical, and at the time, many new operations in the then novel department of plastic surgery. He also published sundry essays and introductory lectures to his class; the one of 1856 is entitled, "Professional Glimpses Abroad." He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, of the College of Pharmacy, and other scientific institutions; of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and the Medical Society of Pennsylvania.

PANCOAST, William H., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city October 16, 1835. He is a son of the late Dr. Joseph Pancoast, Emeritus Professor of Anatomy in the Jefferson Medical College. He completed his collegiate education at Haverford College, Pa., graduating B. A. at the age of eighteen, in the spring of 1853. He subsequently, upon furnishing original papers, received the degree of M. A. from the same institution. He pursued his medical studies at the Jefferson Medical College, and graduated M. D. in 1856. The two and a half years following were spent in Europe, visiting the great hospitals of London, Edinburgh, Paris, Vienna and Berlin, in the continued pursuit of his profession, as well as in the study of such special courses as were afforded in those centres of medicine. While in Paris he was a special student with, and often an assistant of, the distinguished French surgeon Civiale (the founder of a surgical service in the Hospital of Necker; surgeon to the Emperor Louis Napoleon; to Leopold, King of the Belgians, and officer of the Legion of Honor), who wished him to settle in Paris as his assistant, and offered to take charge of his future—an offer respectfully declined. He returned to this country and settled in his native city, where he commenced a general practice, but devoting himself chiefly to the surgical branch of his profession, also to private teaching, and especially anatomy. Dr. Pancoast is now recognized as one of the most prominent of medical men in Philadelphia. He is seldom mistaken in diagnosis, is conservative in treatment, and has acquired a high reputation as a bold, rapid and skillful operative surgeon. Among the incidents of his career was his conception to obtain the bodies of the Siamese twins for the purpose of the scientific examination of the band uniting them—a conception subsequently put in execution. For this purpose, after their death, in the spring of 1874, he visited North Carolina with his colleagues, and procured the bodies, upon which he subsequently made a post-mortem examination, under the auspices of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and proved that the band could not have been safely cut except in their childhood. He is a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, of which he was elected president in 1869; permanent member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, of which he was elected vice-president in 1870; permanent member of the American Medical Association; member of all the various Philadelphia Medical Societies, and was a member of the International Medical Congress held in Philadelphia in 1876. His contributions to medical literature consist of papers to the different medical journals; clinical lectures on

surgery, published in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter* and *Philadelphia Medical Times*. He also published a report on the surgical anatomy of the band which united the Siamese twins, and which settled the question that had previously interested scientific surgeons all over the world, in the Transactions of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was elected Visiting Surgeon to the Charity Hospital, Philadelphia, in 1859—a position he held for ten years, and during which he established a large surgical clinic. On resigning that position he was elected Consulting Surgeon and placed on the board of trustees. During the War of the Rebellion he was appointed Surgeon-in-Chief and Second Officer in charge of the Sixth and Master Streets Military Hospital, Philadelphia; and for volunteering surgical services in the field upon three occasions during the war, was elected a member of the Loyal Legion. In 1862 he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy of the Jefferson Medical College, and held that position for twelve years; was also appointed by the faculty of the college Lecturer on Surgical Anatomy in the summer school. In 1866 he was elected one of the Visiting Surgeons to the Philadelphia Hospital. During the absence of Prof. Joseph Pancoast in Europe, in 1867 and 1868, he was appointed Adjunct Professor of Anatomy in Jefferson College, and in that season lecturing as professor of anatomy and as demonstrator of anatomy, teaching operative surgery, holding surgical clinics at the Philadelphia Hospital twice a week for the first half of the session, and at the Jefferson College twice a week for the last half. In 1873 and 1874 he served a second time as Adjunct Professor of Anatomy in the Jefferson Medical College, aiding his father; and in the spring of the last-named year, on the resignation of his father, was elected, by the trustees of the college, Professor of General Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy of that institution. In 1886 he became Professor of General Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, a position he now holds.

PANTZER, Hugo Otto, of Indianapolis, Ind., was born at Sheboygan, Wis., June 9, 1858, and is the eldest child of German parents. He attended the German Lutheran school two years, and afterward the public schools of his native city. At the age of fifteen years, before completing the course at high school, he started out in life, relying upon his own unaided efforts. He worked as draughtsman, and later as machine hand on a Mississippi river sounding boat, in the service of the United States Government Survey Office at Rock Island, Ill. With his savings he attended the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Davenport, Ia., from which he graduated with honors in 1874. Enticing mercantile positions were rejected that he might resume his literary education. He attended three courses at the German-English Academy of Milwaukee, Wis., then did work as book-keeper, and for his physical development devoted his evenings to the practice of gymnastics. In January, 1875, he was accepted as a pupil in the Gymnastic Teachers' Seminary of the North American Turnerbund (German system), at Milwaukee, and one year later he graduated there. He taught gymnastics during five years, and by this employment found the leisure and means with which to pur-

sue his general and medical education. He was engaged by the Turnvereins at Sheboygan and Plymouth, Wis., and at Indianapolis, and was tutor in the family of a mining superintendent in Southwestern Utah. Meanwhile he had had various honorary appointments within the gift of the North American Turnerbund, and he was a frequent contributor to its official organ and other German publications. The loss of his savings in 1878 thwarted his plans of attending at Cornell University, and induced him to take up the study of medicine without first acquiring a full humanitarian education. He read medicine at Sheboygan, under Drs. Carl Muth and Alonzo Clarke, and, later, at Indianapolis, became the student of Drs. Wm. B. Fletcher and E. F. Hodges, and attended lectures at the Indiana Medical College, from which he graduated in the spring of 1881. His essay on "Puerperal Eclampsia,"



H. O. Pantzer

the prize thesis for the senior year, attained meritorious distinction, and at the competitive examination for City Dispensary and City Hospital positions in 1881, he obtained the highest average, and selected and held the Dispensary appointment for one year. He then practiced general medicine at Indianapolis until the spring of 1892. During this time he made three trips to Europe, spending altogether three and a half years in study at different German university cities, and at Vienna, Paris and London, and in travel in Hungary, Italy and Switzerland. His effort abroad was directed toward perfecting his general knowledge in medicine and surgery. He spent eight months on pathology at Strassburg, under von Recklinghausen; was co-assistant during two courses at the Surgical Clinical Institute of Prof. von Nussbaum, at

Munich; attended the bacteriological course at Koch's Institute, at Berlin; was practicing at the obstetrical wards of the Allgemeine Krankenhaus, at Vienna, besides taking many other courses on medical and surgical specialties with such renowned medical teachers, as Schroeder, Winckel, Carl Braun, Hofmeier, Ziemssen, Nothnagel, Leyden, Gerhardt, Billroth, Albert, Maydl, Helferich, Thomsen, Oppenheim, Goltz, Pettenkofer, Kaposi, Rothmund, Gruenfeld, Ultzmann, Schnitzler, Seifert, Bumm and others. The last visit was devoted to surgery and gynecology, and a part was spent at Bonn, where he was assistant at the Surgical University Clinic under Prof. Witzel. He has enjoyed, at all times a rare degree of success in practice. In 1891, while he was preparing to change from general to special practice, he engaged the services of Dr. Haebelin, lately assistant to the chair of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the Zurich University, who remained with him until in May, 1892, at which time he limited his practice to surgery and diseases of women. He has constructed and equipped, at Indianapolis, an elaborate private sanitarium for his special practice. He is a member of various medical societies, amongst them the American Medical Association and the International Medical Congress; he is president of the Indianapolis Surgical Society; a member of the Judicial Council of the Marion County (Indianapolis) Medical Society, and Gynecologist to the City Dispensary and the City Hospital. He has prepared papers on various subjects read before county, State and interstate medical societies, which were published in the transactions of the relative societies, and in various journals. Amongst these papers are: "Morbus Basedowii;" "The Treatment of Ruptured Ovarian Cysts;" "The Influence of Grip on Surgical Practice;" "Rare Cases of Malarial Intoxication;" "The Technique of Abdominal Surgery;" "Treatment of Herpes Zoster;" "Cancer Following Cholecystotomy for Stones," and "Emphysema of the Abdominal Cavities After Laparotomy." He has done the first successful case of laminectomy performed in Indiana, restoring to perfect health a man who, after an injury to his spine, four and one-half years previously, had become paralyzed and helpless. This case and another of its kind was published in the *New York Medical Journal* of August 26, 1893, and was reproduced in extract in many other home and foreign journals. Dr. Pantzer was married on June 23, 1891, to Miss Emmy Schmidt, a native of Hagen, Westfalia, Germany, the daughter of a physician, and herself a pupil of the Frankfort Conservatory of Music. He has one child, a son, named Kurt Friedrich. The Doctor is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and is a Republican in politics, though not a partisan.

PARK, Roswell, of Buffalo, N. Y., was born in Pomfret, Conn., in 1852, his father being Rev. Roswell Park, D. D., who was first an officer in the United States Army, and later Professor in the University of Pennsylvania, and then the founder of Racine College, Racine, Wis. His ancestors on both sides were prominent in the War of the Revolution. He received the degrees of B. A. and M. A. in course from Racine College, and then became a student in the Chicago Medical College, his

home being at that time in Chicago. Here he graduated in medicine in 1876, taking the first prize among his class. He served as interne in the Mercy and Cook County Hospitals, then became Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Woman's Medical College. In 1879 he became Demonstrator and Adjunct Professor of Anatomy in his alma mater. This position he held for three years, then resigned it in order to study abroad. His foreign studies were pursued for a number of months, when he was given the position of Lecturer on Surgery in Rush Medical College. He was also made Surgeon to the Michael Reese Hospital. Before leaving for Europe he also gave up the position of Assistant Surgeon to the Illinois State Eye and

"Mütter Lectures on Surgical Pathology." It is in this field, especially, that he has done much and original work, and he is one of the few surgeons who does, or superintends, his own bacteriological work, having equipped for this purpose a private but complete bacteriological laboratory. He was for some years associate editor of the *Annals of Surgery*. He also edited for some time the *Weekly Medical Review*, of Chicago; and after removing to Buffalo, the *Medical Press of Western New York*.

PARKER, Benjamin, of Bradford, Mass., was born at the old Parker homestead, in that town, in 1759. He died in his ancestral home in Bradford, what is now Groveland, in 1845, at the venerable age of eighty-six years. He was the grandson of Abraham Parker and Elizabeth Bradstreet, and son of Bradstreet Parker and Rebecca Balch. He was a student of the Dummer Academy while the celebrated Master Moody was the principal. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1782, and received his medical degree from Dartmouth Medical School. He practiced in Virginia, mostly in Cumberland county, where he acquired considerable property and a very honorable professional and trust position. He married for his first wife a Mrs. Brown, a widow of a prominent Virginia family. She died shortly after the birth of her daughter, Maria, who married Governor Draymond, of Rhode Island. Later in life, he sold his plantation in Virginia and returned to Bradford and married for his second wife Miss Hannah Moulton, by whom he had three sons, William Thornton, Eldred Simpkins and Charles Francis. Dr. Benjamin Parker was a man of great professional ability, of deep religious character, sterling honor and of dignified and commanding presence. He was prominently mentioned at one time as a candidate for President of the United States.

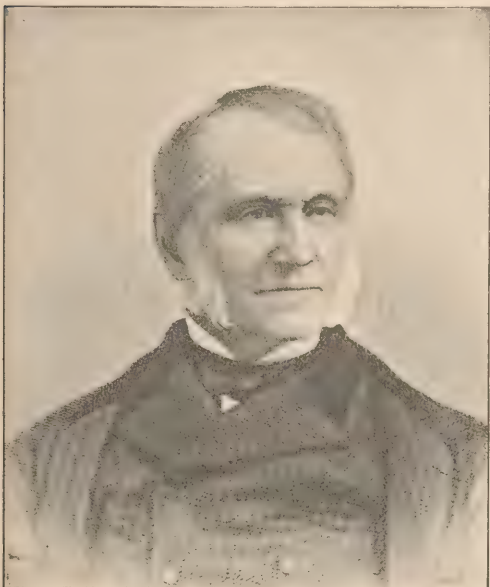
PARKER, Willard, of New York City, was born in Hillsboro, N. H., September 2, 1800, and died in the former city April 25, 1884. He descended on both sides from English Puritan stock. The family on the father's side emigrated to Massachusetts in 1640, and settled at Chelmsford, Middlesex county, as farmers. Several members of different branches of the family were active patriots in the War of the Revolution. Col. Moses Parker, a great uncle, who had been distinguished in the French war, was at Bunker's Hill, where he was wounded and taken prisoner, dying in Boston, July 4, 1775. On the maternal side, his grandfather, Capt. Peter Clark, was with Stark at Bennington, and also at the surrender of Burgoyne. Although born in New Hampshire, his father returned to Massachusetts when the subject of this sketch was five years old, and settled on the old homestead, which was owned by the Doctor at the time of his death. Being the oldest, much of his time was spent in working on the farm until he was nineteen, when he took charge of a district school, resolving by such means to prepare for college. He graduated at Harvard in 1826. In his freshman year an incident occurred which attracted his attention to surgery. His chum happened to have strangulated hernia, and was at first attended by the surgeon of the town, but without relief. In the morning, Dr. John C. Warren, the Professor of Surgery in the college, was sent for, and the facility with which he diagnosed the case and reduced the



Roswell Park.

Ear Infirmary. In 1883 he was made Professor of Surgery in the University of Buffalo, and Surgeon to its General Hospital, which position he has since held, declining most flattering calls to other institutions. He is a member of the German Congress of Surgeons, of the American Surgical Association, the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, the American Orthopedic Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York State Medical Society, and of numerous other medical and scientific societies. In 1892 he was made the recipient of the honorary degree of M. D. from Rush College. His practice is limited exclusively to surgery, and he enjoys a large consultation practice, drawn from extensive territory. He is Surgeon to the Fourth Brigade National Guard, State of New York, and a member of the Military Service Institute. Dr. Park has been a rather prolific writer, as the *Index Medicus* will show. Besides numerous addresses, journal articles, and editorials, and a monograph on Brain Surgery, he has contributed important articles to most of the Cyclopedias and Systems of the day. In 1892 he published a volume of

hernia so forcibly impressed young Parker that he resolved to devote his life to the study and practice of medicine and surgery. In the spring of 1827 he received the appointment of House Physician in the United States Marine Hospital at Chelsea, remaining there about two years, and having the best of opportunities for the study of practical anatomy under the late distinguished surgeon, S. D. Townsend, of Boston. In the winter of 1828-29 he became the private pupil of Dr. John C. Warren, whose lectures he had attended for two years, and whom he had aided in the anatomical department. The office of House Surgeon had just been created in the Massachusetts General Hospital, and the situation was proffered to Mr. Parker, who gladly accepted it, serving nearly a year, attending lectures in the meantime, and gradu-



Willard Parker

ating in medicine in February, 1830. In the summer of 1829 the medical school at Woodstock, Vt., wanted a Lecturer on Anatomy, and was referred to Dr. Parker, who delivered an anatomical course there the following year, after graduation. In June, 1830, he was appointed to the chair of Anatomy in the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Mass., then a leading country school, continuing also to lecture in the Vermont school. In 1832 a vacancy occurred in the surgical chair at Pittsfield, which was also filled by Dr. Parker, he lecturing twice daily. In 1836 he accepted the chair of Surgery in the Cincinnati Medical College, and afterwards spent some time in the English and French hospitals. On his return to America he expected to make Cincinnati his home, but on account of ill-health, caused by the climate, and the advice of his medical friends, he removed from the West, and in 1839 was appointed to the chair of Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York, which he held for thirty

years, subsequently accepting the chair of Clinical Surgery, which he resigned a few months before his death. During the next ten years after his removal to New York he established a large and lucrative practice, and took the highest rank in his profession. His remarkable success was based on great knowledge and skill and his mode of treatment, which inspired the absolute faith of his patients. In the spring of 1840, appreciating the want of practical demonstration in teaching surgery, and not being connected with a hospital, he visited, with the students, two of the city dispensaries. Soon afterwards interesting cases were selected and taken from the dispensaries to the college, then in Crosby street, where the anatomical theater offered superior advantages for making diagnoses and performing operations before the whole class. This was the commencement, in this country, of what are called college clinics. In 1845 the present Bellevue Hospital, then the City Almshouse, was reorganized under a board of governors, and Dr. Parker and Dr. James R. Wood were appointed Visiting Surgeons. For many years after this no changes were made in his professional relations except an appointment of Visiting Surgeon to the New York Hospital in 1856. On the death of Dr. Valentine Mott, in 1865, who was then president of the New York State Inebriate Asylum, at Binghamton, Dr. Parker was appointed his successor, a position which he accepted upon concluding that it offered a field for work in which he had taken a deep interest. The success which has attended the institution in overcoming much opposition attests the wisdom of the appointment. The position held by Dr. Parker, and many others in this country and in Europe, is that alcohol is essentially a poison, that it can not be considered as a food, and should only be used in exceptional cases and under the advice of a physician, and in the preparation of medicines. He received the degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1870. Dr. Parker was Consulting Surgeon to the New York Hospital, Bellevue Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, Roosevelt Hospital, Mt. Sinai Hospital, and Emeritus Professor of Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, having resigned the active duties of professor in 1870. He was an honorary member of many of the State Medical Societies. He made many important discoveries in practical surgery. Dr. Parker was the first to point out a condition which is known as "Concussion of the Nerves," as distinguished from concussion of the nerve centers, and which had been previously mistaken for one of inflammation. The operation of cystotomy for the relief of chronic cystitis, and also that for the cure of abscess of the appendix vermiformis, are among his contributions to the art of surgery. His operation, introduced several years ago, for laceration of the perineum occurring during parturition, in which the sphincter of the rectum is divided near its coccygeal attachments, and the edges of the septum divided, so as to give increased uniting surface, the strain upon the sutures being taken off by relief incisions, must be regarded as an important advance in the science of surgery. As a teacher, Dr. Parker enjoyed the highest reputation. With a fine personal presence, and a courteous and affable manner which won the personal regard of his

pupils, he also riveted their attention by his direct and lucid manner in unfolding the principles of his art, and by the unexcelled and simple and common-sense character of his operations and general treatment. With an erect carriage and elastic step, and an eye and features kindling with animation, he was one of the best examples of the preservation of a splendid physical and mental organization by the observance of those laws of health he so long and so ably advocated. All the important and rare operations which only fall under the hands of great surgeons have been performed by him with more than average success. Few American surgeons have filled so acceptably so large a number of responsible offices. He was not a book-maker; his extensive practice prevented his giving much time to writing, and even the reports of his cases have been made by other members of the profession. A volume compiled from these, and from his private memoranda, could not fail to be welcomed as one of the most important contributions to the physicians' and surgeons' library. The following are a few of the cases which have been reported in medical journals during the last thirty years of his life: "Cases of Extensive Encephaloid Degeneration of Kidneys in Children;" "Case of Polypus of the Larynx;" "Some Rare Forms of Dislocation;" "Trephining the Cranium and Ligature of the Carotid in Epilepsy, and Cure;" "Case of Fracture of Processus Dentatus;" "Cases of Cancer of Omentum, Stomach and Rectum;" "On the Radical Treatment of Hydrocele by the Local Application of Lunar Caustic to the Internal Surface of the Tunica Vaginalis;" "On the High Operation for Stone;" "Case of Strangulated Femoral Hernia Containing Ovary and Fallopian Tubes;" "Practical Remarks on Concession of the Nerves;" "Ligature of Subclavian Artery for Axillary and Subclavian Aneurism;" "Operation for Abscess of the Appendix Vermiformis;" "Laceration of the Perineum and Sphincter Ani During Parturition, Cured by Division of the Coccygeal Attachment of the Sphincter and Subsequent Closure of the Perineum by Sutures;" "Excision of Umbilicus for Malignant Disease;" "Ligature of the Subclavian Inside the Scalenus, together with Common Carotid and Vertebral Arteries, for Subclavian Aneurism—Hemorrhage from Distal End of Subclavian—Death after Forty-two Days." Dr. Parker continued to practice until within two years of his death. He was a member of many foreign and domestic professional bodies, active in benevolent and religious organizations, and the friend of education. The Willard Parker Hospital for Contagious Diseases was erected and named in his honor.

PARKER, William Thornton, of South Boston, Mass., was born at the old Parker homestead in Bradford (what is now Groveland), January 8, 1818. He was graduated from Dartmouth College, and received his degree of M. D. from the Harvard Medical School. Soon after graduating in medicine he settled in South Boston, and speedily acquired a very excellent practice among the leading families of that section. He married, in 1845, Clementina Morse, a daughter of Elijah Morse, a prominent lawyer of Boston, and granddaughter of Hon. Asa Rand, M. D., and of Dr. William Jackson, of London, England. He took an early interest in the Church of the Advent, Boston. As an

anatomical artist he is said to have been simply unrivalled. His Anatomical Atlas is a work of great beauty and value. He was an accomplished musician, playing the flute with rare skill. He was an able writer, and described with great clearness and with interest his travels in foreign lands. His professional writings were very clearly and accurately presented, and some of them have been published. His professional record of cases show an able and competent observer and a successful practitioner. He was a truly great physician, a loving husband and father, and devout, fearless, and consistent Christian. Receiving what was practically a mortal wound on his head, while in the discharge of his professional duties, his strong system gave way under the heroic treatment then in vogue, and he died from consumption, in March, 1855, at Jamaica Plain, Mass. He left a widow and one son, and a host of sincere friends to mourn his untimely loss.

PARKER, William Thornton, of Groveland, Mass., was born in South Boston, December 24, 1849. He was the son of the preceding Dr. William Thornton Parker, of Boston, and a grandson of Dr. Benjamin Parker, of Bradford, Mass. He attended school at Vinson's Academy, at St. Paul's School, Concord, and at the Highland Military Academy. He began the study of medicine under the tutorship of Dr. Dixie Crosby, of Hanover, and attended his first course of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College. He afterwards went to Europe, studying for some years in Edinburgh, London, Paris and Vienna, and graduated at the University of Munich, with honors, in 1873. He was the private student of Von Gietl, of Munich, the dean of the Medical Faculty. He was surgeon, after graduation, in the service of the Hamburg Line, and returning to this country in 1874, was offered the first assistantcy of the Flatbush Lunatic Asylum. He returned to Europe and took a post-graduate course of medicine in the hospitals of Leipsig, Paris and London. He married, in 1875, Elizabeth Richards Stebbins, daughter of Hon. John B. Stebbins, of Springfield, Mass. He served as acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army in the Department of Missouri, and was appointed by Secretary Manning for service at Hampton Roads, Virginia, during the cholera epidemic of 1885. He was vice-president of the Section of Anatomy of the International Medical Congress at Washington, and was medical examiner at Newport, R. I. He founded, in this country, the Medical Guild of St. Luke, and the Misericordia (the Medical Society of Mercy). He was the originator of the bill to provide a National Sanitarium for Consumptives. He was appointed acting Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Academy of Hygiene, France; Recorder of the Association of Acting Assistant Surgeons United States Army, and member of other medical societies. Among his contributions to medical literature are the "Burton (murder) Case;" "Boroglyceride in Surgery," and many articles on hygiene. He has invented several instruments and appliances for use in his profession. He now resides in the old home of his ancestors.

PARKES, Charles T., of Chicago, Ill., was

born in Troy, N. Y., in 1847, and died at his home, March 28, 1891. He served during the war in an Illinois volunteer regiment, and was mustered out as captain in 1865. Entering upon the study of medicine he at once assumed a foremost position in his classes, and from 1868 until 1875 was Demonstrator of Anatomy in Rush Medical College. He was then advanced to the chair of Anatomy, which professorship he held until his appointment to the Chair of Surgery, in the same institution, made vacant by the death of Prof. Moses Gunn. His advancement in his profession was phenomenal, and the sudden termination to his brilliant career brought grief to the hearts of all who knew him; and was a signal loss to his college, to his city, and the country. His death resulted from pneumonia, produced by an attack of the "grip," his illness lasting about two weeks.

PARRISH, Joseph, of Burlington, N. J., son of Dr. Joseph Parrish, of Philadelphia, was born in that city, November 11, 1818, and died January 15, 1891. His classical and literary education was under private tutors, and at a private academy in Burlington, N. J., and his medical studies were pursued at the University of Pennsylvania, whence he graduated M. D. in 1844. He located himself in practice first in Burlington, and remained there till 1855. He then removed to Philadelphia and took the chair of Obstetrics in the Philadelphia Medical College. Failure of health, however, after some time caused him to visit Europe; and having while in Rome noticed the imperfect management of the Insane Hospital of that city, he obtained an interview with Cardinal Antonelli, and addressed the pope on the subject. By this intervention the abuse was corrected and the thanks of the pope tendered to him through ex-President Fillmore. In 1857, on his return, he was called to reorganize and place on a permanent basis the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, and under his administration large grants were obtained from the legislatures of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and the city of Philadelphia, and the present structure now occupied by that institution erected. During the war he entered the service of the sanitary commission, and acting as Hospital Inspector under a roving commission from the President, visited the hospitals and camps from Washington, along the Atlantic coast, to New Berne, N. C., Fredericksburg, and Petersburg, and westward to the fields of Nashville, Look-out Mountain and Chickamauga, with orders for supplies and hospital stores. He also had charge of the sanitary posts of White House and City Point, and subsequently visited the governors of loyal States, and aided in the organization of auxiliary associations for the continued supply of hospital stores. After the war he established and conducted for seven years the Pennsylvania Sanitarium for the Treatment of Alcoholic and Opium Inebriety; was the originator of the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates in 1870, and of which he was president for four years. In 1872 he was sent for by a committee of the British Parliament, to give evidence in London as to the work of inebriate asylums in America, and the effect of laws of this country, known as prohibitory and local option laws and license laws. A verbatim report of his testimony was laid before the House of

Commons, and published in the British "Blue Book." His recommendations were adopted by the committee. Subsequently his testimony was questioned by Dr. John Charles Bucknell, of London, but an open letter in reply, which was distributed among the profession of Great Britain by the British Medical Association, and by its delegate to the Congress des Sciences Medicales, at Geneva, was universally acknowledged to be a fair and complete refutation of Dr. Bucknell's statements. The letter has since been republished in England by the friends of inebriate asylums there for circulation among Members of Parliament and the medical profession. The result of his labors was the establishment of the Dalrymple Home for Inebriates in England on the general American plan. He finally settled in Burlington in 1875 and opened a private sanitarium for invalids. He was a member of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; formerly of the Philadelphia County and Delaware County Medical Societies, president of the latter for three years; of the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania, of which he had been first vice-president; was associate member of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia; permanent member of the Medical and Surgical Faculty of the State of Maryland; of the Medical Association of Baltimore; of the American Medical Association; of the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates; the District Medical Society of the County of Burlington, N. J., of which which he was historian; of the New Jersey Academy of Medicine, and honorary member of the New Jersey State Medical Society, and delegate to the International Medical Congress in Philadelphia, 1876. In 1885 he was elected president of the New Jersey Medical Society. His contributions to medical literature consist of various editorial and other communications on general medical subjects, contained in his Reports, for six years; Reports on "Idiocy and Feeble-mindedness," for seven years; Report to the Medical Society of Pennsylvania; "Intemperance as a Disease;" an essay on "Alcoholic Diathesis;" "Philosophy of Intemperance;" "The Classification and Treatment of Inebriates;" "Opium Intoxication;" "Report on the Criminal and Dependent Population of Pennsylvania," addressed to the Legislature; "The Pathology of Inebriety," and "Insanity and Law." In 1848 he established and edited the *New Jersey Medical and Surgical Reporter*, which is still continued, but under other auspices, and with slight modification, in Philadelphia. He also edited *The Sanitary Commission Bulletin*, and was editor of the Transactions of the Associations for the Cure of Inebriates, and was its secretary for foreign correspondence, and was one of the editors of a quarterly, published at Hartford, Conn., entitled the *Quarterly Journal of Inebriety*.

PARRY, Charles, of Indianapolis, Ind., was born near Philadelphia, Pa., February 15, 1814, and died in the former city August 11, 1861. His parents were Quakers. His literary education was received mainly at Wilmington, Del., in a school under the charge of Samuel Smith, a famous mathematician, whose instruction found a mind that was well developed and strengthened under its rigid discipline. With young Parry, the pursuit of this part of his education was doubtless an important factor in cultivating his perceptive and

reasoning powers, teaching him accuracy and clearness of thought—serving in after years in making him a clear-headed, sagacious practitioner, much superior to the majority of physicians. It is said that no net-work of fallacies and sophistries could entangle him, but through them all he marched deliberately and steadily onward to rest upon solid truth and fixed facts. His classical education was defective, and knowledge of Greek and Latin he had none. This he greatly regretted, and had there not been this defect he would not only have enjoyed a wider range of medical literature than he did, but he himself would have been a frequent contributor to medical journals, and the treasures of his experience, the fruit of his ripened judgment and large understanding would have been valuable indeed. Twice only (each time in the *American Journal of Medical Science*) did he break his life-long



Chas. Parry

silence by speaking to the profession through the press; but those two articles—one on account of an operation on a limb crooked and useless from a badly-treated fracture, the operation similar to that performed by Barton for ankylosed knee, and the other on congestive fever—though published many years ago, gave him a name ever known by all intelligent members of the profession throughout the country. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Stokes, of New Jersey. Afterward he went to Philadelphia, entered the office of the late J. K. Mitchell, subsequently the eminent Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in Jefferson Medical College. He then attended the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from that institution in 1835, the subject

of his thesis being "Hemoptysis." Immediately after receiving his medical degree he went to Camden, N. J., and there had his first experience of the trials of a young physician. In a year or two he removed to the West, by the advice of his uncle, the late Hon. O. H. Smith, then a member of the United States Senate from Indiana, and settled in Connorsville, that State, where he remained about two years, and then removed to Indianapolis and there resided until his death, a period of nearly twenty-three years. Not at once, however, at the State Capital did he meet his professional success; not at once find a place in the golden field for his sickle; other reapers monopolized the labor and the reward. He was poor, often having to borrow money to pay the postage on letters from his friends in the East; but he patiently waited until time and opportunity should vindicate his right to occupy a foremost place among the practitioners of medicine and surgery. These came, and a few years found him doing as large a business as any physician of his city, possibly larger. During some seasons, when severe epidemics of malarial fever occurred, it was not unusual for him to ride sixty or seventy-five miles a day, and the night brought him no rest. Sometimes even a week would elapse without removing his clothes, but he would sleep in a chair, in his buggy, sometimes even on horseback. No man, unless possessed of an iron constitution such as he had, could endure so great fatigue and exposure. Physically he was a remarkable man. His bodily presence was impressive; a manly, erect figure; about six feet in height, his weight over two hundred pounds; he would have been taken in any assembly as a man of mark. It is rare to find such a combination of professional ability as existed in Dr. Parry's case. He was a superior physician and an excellent surgeon and obstetrician. His obstetrical business for some time averaged over eighty cases a year, and every year he had a greater or less number of capital operations. As a surgeon he was not a brilliant, dashing operator, but cool and collected, his eye intent upon his work, his hand steady and firm. He *always knew where his knife was*, and never attempted what he could not readily perform, and never operated merely for the sake of operating. His abilities as an operative surgeon were indeed excellent. But his greatest merit was as a practitioner of medicine. It may be inferred that he was highly esteemed in this regard, from a remark made by one of the most intelligent and successful practitioners, at a meeting of physicians held to take action in reference to his death: "Had we been taken dangerously sick, and were we thinking whom we would prefer to attend us, the great majority would decide for Dr. Parry." This commendation was most worthily bestowed. Dr. Parry was not rash in forming his opinion, nor in jumping at conclusions. He studied disease not so much in books as at the bedside, and he thoroughly investigated a case, even if that investigation required an hour or more for its completion. He was cautious, seeking all the light he could, carefully reasoning, and his natural sagacity, logical understanding, and strong practical sense, directed him almost invariably to a correct diagnosis. Seldom, indeed, could a man be found making fewer mistakes. "Dr. Parry did not hesitate to use freely, in what he believed proper cases,

the lancet, mercury, and the blister, and his patients got well oftener sooner, and better than they would have done under the treatment of those who in effect renounce art, and rely only on nature." In three important respects Dr. Parry's life must be pronounced a decided success. First, in the attainment of wealth; second, in the attainment of reputation; and third and highest, in the relief of much suffering. While it is pleasant to speak of his abilities and the success which crowned their exercise, yet, says his biographer, the moral aspects of his character must not be omitted, and on those especially it is grateful to dwell. He was honest, honest not merely in business transactions, but honest in all his intercourse with his professional brethren, and honest, too, in the sick-room and at the bedside; honest in matters of life and death. A deceiver in any respect he never could be. To his friends he was generous and kind-hearted. Many physicians know that their start in professional life while young was, in a great measure, due to the kind words and deeds of Dr. Parry. His time and invaluable counsel were ever at the service of the young practitioner in difficult cases, without hope of pecuniary reward. He kindly concealed errors from the erring party unless by plain statement of them he could prevent further mistakes. He was kind to his patients and profoundly sympathetic, though usually repressing decided manifestations, and yet he often wept with all a woman's tenderness with the father and mother over their dying child. He was of a spirit too noble to be consumed by the fires of jealousy. "If families left him—a rare event in the case of any worthy ones; his friends adhered to him with great tenacity—he cherished no unkind feeling towards their new medical adviser, attributed to him no dishonesty of conduct, cultivated no spirit of retaliation, but without a whisper of complaint, graciously and gracefully yielded. He would listen patiently to the opinions of the young physician, and if they could be well established, no false pride, no prejudice kept him from at once abandoning his own and accepting them. He was not blind either to the truth of the judgments or to the abilities of others. Indeed, he was one of the most catholic of men." His character was fixed, not fickle. Few men presented a more manly front or stood more firmly by their conviction than he did. He changed not from year to year. "He was no April day, alternate sunshine and clouds, the light of love and the darkness of hate, but his friendship was abiding, weakened by no lapse of time, varying not from month to month or year to year, no mean jealousy or plotting hate disturbing the equanimity of his temper or the kindness of his conduct. He was ever the same, speaking of you or to you. Resentful he might have been at times when greatly wronged, but it was rarely manifested, and there were wrongs that he did not resent. He meekly forebore when others might have been provoked, lest he might say or do anything which would cause unkind feelings or pain." It is believed by those who knew him well that had Dr. Charles Parry acquired a more liberal literary education, had he been more ambitious of fame and been given a larger sphere, an arena suitable for such strength and culture, he might have placed himself among the fore-

most men, not only of the country, but of the age.

PARVIN, Theophilus, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born January 9, 1829, at Buenos Ayres, where his father, the Rev. Theophilus Parvin, of New Jersey, a graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary, was at that time residing with his family. His mother, Mary (Rodney) Parvin, of Wilmington, Del., died a few days after his birth, and he was shortly thereafter brought to this country by his father. The subject of this sketch is therefore not only an American, but is said to be of American heritage of several generations. "Dr. Parvin's early education was derived principally from Lafayette College, and in 1847 he took academical honors at the University of Indiana. Thence he returned to New Jersey, and spent three years in teaching at the High School



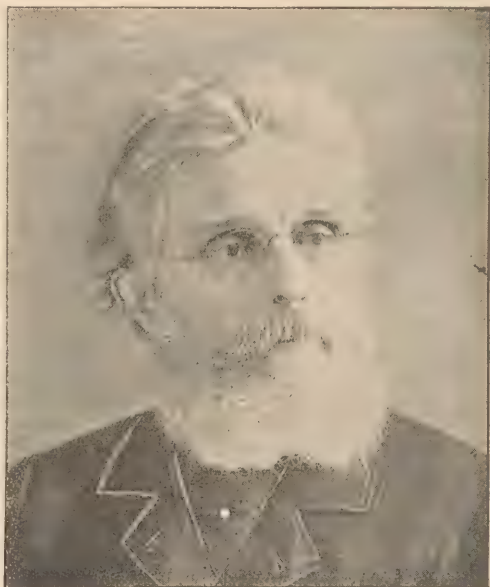
Theophilus Parvin.

and in the Female Seminary of Lawrenceville, in his adopted State." Referring to the former, a recent biographer in the *New York Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics*, says: "I do not know if this stepping-stone to Princeton College had then the fashionable reputation it now possesses, but it has certainly maintained its habit of attracting to its teaching corps many young men who later in life in the great schools of academical and professional science have fulfilled the early promise of the high-school teacher." In 1852 he received his medical degree, after the usual course of study, from the University of Pennsylvania, and became Resident Physician to the Wills Hospital in Philadelphia. In about a year, however, he resigned this post and returned to Indiana. It is believed that this early preference for the West was not altogether a professional one, for he married there within the year, Miss Rachel, daughter of Amos Butler, Esq., of Hanover, Ind. His marked abilities soon brought him in recognition among his Indiana brethren for nine years;

later we find him President of the State Medical Society. In 1864 he accepted the chair of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics in the Medical College of Ohio, and in a few years he resigned this for the newly created professorship of the Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women. For the next fourteen years he held consecutive professorships in the University of Louisville, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indianapolis, and in the Medical College of Indiana after it had become consolidated with the preceding school. In 1882 he returned to the University of Louisville, but one year later was elected to and accepted the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, where he has since remained. He is obstetrician to the Philadelphia Hospital; consulting obstetrician to Preston Retreat, Women's Hospital, and Northern Dispensary, and is an honorable fellow of Edinburgh Obstetric Society, and a member of numerous other medical and scientific organizations. "Although Professor Parvin early identified himself with gynecology, his reputation as an obstetrician, whether by circumstances or by inclination, has attained such overshadowing proportions that the profession at large have come to consider him a specialist *par excellence* in obstetrics rather than in the former branch of medicine. He ranks to-day, undoubtedly, among the very greatest obstetrical authorities in America, and these are necessarily few. As a lecturer he appears to have been eminently successful. Since a man's success, generally speaking, is dependent more upon what he says and the way in which he says it than upon what he writes, especially in his own generation, Dr. Parvin's right to popular estimation is not only well but doubly earned. His personal admirers, though many, are most numerous among those whose fortune has led them to reap the fruit of the truths sown in his lectures." He has written much on obstetrics, but the cream of all his writings and the work which at once placed him in the front rank of his profession is his "Science and Art of Obstetrics." This book first appeared in 1886; its worth was at once recognized and it has already passed through two editions. Not long ago he translated and placed upon the American market the work of Winckel, of Munich, entitled, "Diseases of Women." Among the many honors he has received from his professional brethren the most conspicuous have been the presidency of the American Medical Association, of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, and of the American Academy of Medicine. He was also one of the founders of the American Gynecological Society. "It may safely be said that no one of equal eminence has more devoted and admiring friends, both among those of his own generation and high standing in the profession, as well as among those of a younger generation—"the mute inglorious Miltons"—whose turn is yet to come. The personal traits of Dr. Parvin are striking and in some respects, unfortunately, rare. He is cordial, helpful and sympathetic to his younger brethren, to whom these things mean much upon the threshold of their lives, but his finest trait, and the rarest, is a broad-minded capacity which enables him to appreciate the good work of his peers, and to acknowledge it open-heartedly." Dr. Parvin has received the degree of LL. D.,

which was conferred upon him by Hanover College in consideration of his superior professional attainments.

PATTEE, Asa Flanders, of Boston, Mass., was born in Warner, N. H., March 5, 1835. He was the sixth son of Asa Pattee, an intelligent and well-to-do farmer. He belongs to one of the old families of New England, and among his predecessors on the Pattee side were several noted physicians. Peter Pattee, the head of the family, came from England, and settled in Virginia in 1658. He was the son of Sir William Pattee (or "Petty," as it was then called), physician to Oliver Cromwell, and King Charles II. Although brought up on a farm, Asa F. Pattee showed from his childhood a taste for anatomical and chemical pursuits, and performed dissections on sheep and other lower animals, when a youth, long be-



A. F. Pattee

fore he began the study of medicine. His education was derived from the public school in Warner, up to the age of sixteen, when he received private instruction in Latin, mathematics and medicine. In the autumn of 1854 he entered Dartmouth Medical School, and the following year became private pupil of the late Prof. E. R. Peaslee. In 1857 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Dartmouth College. His limited means the following year compelled him to teach, and he remained in Warner till 1859, when he began the practice of medicine in Amesbury, Mass., remaining there seven years. His spare time was devoted to the study of botany and *materia medica*. In the autumn of 1864 he entered the army as Acting Assistant Surgeon. He returned to Amesbury in 1865, but remained only until the following year, when he came to Boston for a permanent residence, and soon acquired a lucrative practice. In 1859 and 1860 he was in charge of an epidemic of small-pox

in Amesbury, and met with remarkable success, only three persons dying out of the one hundred and fifty treated; these being a woman of eighty, a child of three years, and a consumptive. In 1885 he made a most remarkable cure of senile gangrene in the foot of a man of seventy; the toes of the left foot had sloughed away, the line of demarcation being just below the tarso-metatarsal articulation. Nature did the whole work of amputation. The patient is still living. In 1887 he invented a catheter attachment for irrigating the bladder. In 1867 he lectured on Chemistry and Materia Medica at the New England Female Medical College, Boston. In 1883 he was elected Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and lecturer on Nervous Diseases, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, which chair he occupied four years. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and was one of the founders, and for several years president, of the Boston Therapeutical Society. He is an honorable member of the Botanical Society of Italy, and in 1887 he received the honorary degree of M. A. from Dartmouth College. His contributions to medical literature have been more or less constant throughout his professional career. In 1859 he wrote, "Therapeutic Properties of Veratrum Viride," with cases illustrating its use in pneumonia; then followed, "Atropia in Incontinence of Urine," "Atropia in Wounds and Inflammation of the Eye," "Asclepius Cornuti," physiological experiments to show its action on the kidneys and heart; "Phytolacca Decandra," its use in the prevention of milk abscess, chronic induration of the mammae, and scrofula; "Chemical Laboratory of Plants," how and where acids, alkaloids, sugars, glucosides, starches, and oils are formed; the cause of the beautiful colored tints of autumn leaves; "Cactus Grandiflora" (Night Blooming Cereus), its habitat and therapeutic uses in disease of the heart, with cases; "Therapeutics of Metorrhagia and Menorrhagia, and Hemorrhage from Fibroid Tumor," "Picrotoxine," in nervous exhaustion, obstinate headache, and paralysis of the lower extremities; a large double "Hydro-Hematocoele" of the "Scrotum," containing 147 ounces; "Recovery under Operation and Antiseptic Treatment," "Resorcine" as an anti-fermentative and anti-putractive agent in diseases of the stomach and bowels; also as a general antiseptic (read before the American Medical Association, at New Orleans, April 28, 1885; "The Percuteur," in obscure nervous diseases, with cases (read at same time and place); and "Treatment of Chronic Tubercular Consumption." His articles in all comprising over two hundred. He also has a book to appear shortly, entitled, "The Physiology of Nervousness."

PATTERSON, Duncan Nathaniel, of Mangum, Richmond county, N. C., was born at the "Old Beaver Pond," in the county of Moore, that State, and is of pure Scotch descent; both father and mother could converse in and read the Gaelic language. His mother came to America from the Isle of Skye, Scotland, in the year 1802, at the age of twelve years. His early education was obtained from the common schools in the community in which he was raised. His academic education and training was gained at the Jackson Springs Academy,

in Moore county, N. C., a celebrated watering place, under the superintendence of Rev. Hugh McLaurens, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, and at a high school at Carthage, Moore county, N. C., under the management of Rev. A. D. McNeil, also a minister and teacher of much celebrity. Dr. Patterson commenced the study of medicine at Carthage, N. C., in the office and under the preceptorship of Dr. John Shaw, but completed his course at Mangum, N. C., in the office of Dr. Wiley



D. M. Patterson

Smith, with whom he formed a partnership after his graduation, which lasted one year. On the death of his preceptor and partner he remained in this field of labor, and ever since he has devoted his whole time and talent to the study and practice of his chosen calling. It is not often found that a life work be done in one locality, as in this instance. His practice, a general one, has almost imperceptibly drifted into the specialties of gynecology and diseases of the nervous system. Dr. Patterson was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, in the day when Dunglison, Meigs and Pancoast were celebrities. He is a member of the Pee Dee Medical Association, of which he has been president as well as one of its founders; is a member of the Medical Society of North Carolina, of which he has been vice-president and its delegate to the American Medical Association, and since 1881 a permanent member of the body. As a general practitioner his work was medicine and surgery, but from an early inclination and study that way, it is now confined to diseases of the female sexual organs and pelvic cavity, together with diseases of the nervous system. His writing has been confined to diseases of females.

PEASLEE, Edmund Randolph, of New York City, was born in Rockingham county, N. H., January 22, 1814, and died January 12, 1878.

He was educated at the New Hampton Institution and Atkinson Academy, N. H.; entered Dartmouth College in September, 1832; graduated in 1836, and served as tutor in his alma mater for two years; studied medicine in the Medical Department of Yale, and there received the degree of M. D. in 1840, having received that of A. M. from Dartmouth the year previously. After his medical graduation he visited Europe for the purpose of still further pursuing his medical studies in the hospitals of London and Paris, and while absent was elected Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Dartmouth College, as successor to Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. In 1841 he assumed the duties of that professorship, and continued them till 1871, when he resigned, and was elected Professor of Gynecology in that College. He settled in Hanover, N. H., on his return from Europe, in August, 1841, and resided there till 1858, when he established himself in New York City, more especially as a gynecologist. He performed the first successful ovariectomy in New England, by the large abdominal section, in September, 1850; all of his first six cases, previous to 1857, being successful. He also first made use of injections into the peritoneal cavity after ovariectomy, in 1855. He was a member of the New York County and Pathological Societies; of the Medical Journal Association; of the New York Academy of Medicine; the Medical and Surgical Society; Obstetric Society; Physicians' Mutual Aid Society; the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; New York State Medical Society; of the American Gynecological Society; and the American Medical Association. He was also president of the New Hampshire State Medical Society; was president of the Pathological Society of New York, in 1858; of the New York County Society, in 1867; of the Obstetric Society in 1875; of the Academy of Medicine, 1871 to 1873; of the Medical Journal Association in 1875; and was ex-president of the American Gynecological Society. He was also a member of the New York Academy of Natural Sciences; of the American Geographical Society; of the New York Historical Society, and other scientific associations; honorary member of the Obstetric Societies of Louisville and Philadelphia; corresponding Fellow of the Obstetric Society of Berlin; and honorary Fellow of the London Obstetric Society. He received the degree of LL. D. from Dartmouth College in 1859. In 1843 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the Medical School of Maine, a position he held for seventeen years; in 1851, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the New York Medical College, and in 1853 was transferred to the chair of Physiology and General Pathology, and still later to that of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women. He resigned this connection in 1860. From 1872 to 1874 he was Lecturer upon the Diseases of Women in the Albany Medical College; and from 1874 until his death he has been Professor of Gynecology in Bellevue Hospital Medical College. From 1858 to 1865 he was physician to the Demilt Dispensary, in the department of Diseases of Women; and he had been a surgeon to the Woman's Hospital since its reorganization in 1872. During the War of the Rebellion he was one of the surgeons of the New England Hospital in New York City,

and was similarly connected with the New York State Hospital, on Howard street. His contributions to medical literature are as follows: "Human Histology," in 1858, the first systematic work on this subject in the English language; "Uterine Displacements," 1860; "Ovarian Tumors and Their Treatment, Except by Ovariectomy," and "Ovariectomy," papers read before the New York Academy of Medicine, 1864; "Statistics of One Hundred and Fifty Cases of Ovariectomy," "Retroflexion of the Unimpregnated Uterus," 1865; "Ovariectomy, When and How to Perform It, and Its Treatment," 1867; "History of Ovariectomy, and Sketch of Dr. E. McDowell's Life," read before the Medical Journal Association, "Intra-Uterine Medication," "Intra-Peritoneal Injections," 1870; "Inflammations and Congestions of the Non-Gravid Uterus;" "Ovarian Tumors and Ovariectomy," in 1872, the only complete monograph on these subjects which had been published in any language; "Incision and Dissection of the Cervix Uteri," 1876. He also was one of the editors of the *American Medical Monthly* during his connection with the New York Medical College, in which appeared a number of his lectures and reports.

PENNELL, William W., of Fredericktown, Ohio, was born in Benton, Holmes county, that State, February 2, 1853, the third son of Hugh and Martha A. Pennell, being of English de-



W. W. Pennell

scend. His parents having but limited means, he was given as good an education as could be procured in the public schools, and which he supplemented by home studies aided by competent persons, thereby gaining a fair knowledge of literature, science and language. He was a teacher for two years, and studied medi-

cine under the preceptorship of Dr. Isaac H. Hague, of Nashville, in his native State. He was graduated in 1875 from the medical department of the University of Wooster, and entered the practice at once with his preceptor. Dr. Pennell married Melvina M. Williams in 1875. An *ad eundem* degree of M. D. was conferred upon him in 1882, by Adelbert College Western Reserve University. He pursued a post-graduate course in Philadelphia the winter of 1883. He located in Fredericktown in 1884, in the meantime keeping up instructive reading outside of medicine as outlined by the Chautauqua Course of Study. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, American Medical Association, American Medical Temperance Association and Pan-American Medical Congress. He has contributed several articles to current medical literature, and in 1890 read before the State Society a paper on the then recent "Influenza Epidemic." In June, 1892, before the section of medicine of the American Medical Association at Detroit, Mich., he read a paper entitled "The Genesis of Croupous Pneumonia," which was subsequently published in the *Medical News*, of Philadelphia. Dr. Pennell is also the author of a small volume, "Poetical Compositions," on which he has received many friendly criticisms. He enjoys a large share of patronage and for several years has been a member of the Board of Education, of which he is president.

PENROSE, Richard Alexander F., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Carlisle, that State, March 24, 1827. He is the second son of Hon. Charles B. Penrose. His early education was received at Dickinson College, where he graduated with the degree of A. B., in July, 1846, his medical studies being pursued in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated with honor in 1849. He began the practice of medicine in Philadelphia in 1853, and rose rapidly to eminence. He was one of several members of the profession through whose instrumentality the wards of the Philadelphia Hospital, which had previously been closed to the profession, were opened to medical instruction in 1854. He was soon after elected consulting physician of that institution, and in a short while commenced a series of lectures on the diseases of women and children. These he made thoroughly subserve their purpose by the introduction of illustrative cases selected from the wards of the hospital, thus strengthening the effect of his teachings by the presentation of examples whose principles he was elucidating. As a private teacher of medicine he was very successful, his lectures on obstetrics especially attracting very large classes by their conciseness and practical character. In 1856 he took prominent part in the successful endeavor to found the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. He was also one of the founders of the Gynecian Hospital, and of the American Gynecological Society. In 1863 the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania elected him to the Professorship of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, a position made vacant by the resignation of Prof. Hugh L. Hodge. He filled the chair for many years, and as a teacher in this department of medicine he retained his popularity as long as he was connected with that institution. In consideration of his eminent professional attainments, the degree of LL. D. was conferred

upon him by Dickinson College, in 1875. Dr. Penrose is now Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children in his *alma mater*. He has contributed to various medical journals important articles relating to his special line of practice.

PEPPER, William, Sen., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city January 21, 1810, and died there October 15, 1864. After his collegiate studies at Princeton, where he was graduated with the first honors of his class in 1828, he entered the office of Dr. Thomas T. Hewson, who, in his capacity of private preceptor, was excelled by none of his contemporaries. Dr. Pepper graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1832, the subject of his thesis being "Apoplexy." After receiving his medical education, he spent two years in Europe, more especially engaged in studying diseases in the great hospitals of Paris. "Upon his return to Philadelphia, he ardently devoted himself to the practice of his profession, and rose rapidly in reputation until for several years before his death he was recognized as the chief consultant in his community." He was physician to the Philadelphia Dispensary, and to Wills Hospital for several years. In 1841 he was chosen physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital and held this position for seventeen years, during which time he took an active share in clinical teaching. In 1860 he was elected Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, but was forced by ill health to resign in 1864. Prof. Carson writes that the strong feature of Dr. Pepper's medical character was the possession of analytical acumen, and decided ideas of diagnosis. This he carried into his office of a teacher. "As a didactic lecturer he was clear, concise and complete. Thirty years of active practice had made him familiar with disease in its varied forms, and had led him to reject as useless that which was merely speculative in medicine, while it enabled him to speak with authority of all that was valuable in our science. Thoroughly familiar with medical literature, he had also studied disease in the great book of nature, at the bedside in private practice, and in the wards of hospitals. Thus, to him, nearly every disease treated of presented itself in the form of individual cases which had come under his notice, or been under his immediate care. From this great treasury of knowledge he continually drew in illustration of the subject-matter of his lecture. Catching at the typical features of the disease, its pathological history and phenomena, its diagnosis, general and differential, were given with such clearness and force, that the student saw before him, as at the bedside, all that was distinctive and important in the case; while the principles of treatment and its results followed with almost mathematical accuracy and precision. Dr. Pepper made no effort at oratorical display. The main object of his teaching was apparent—to give a thoroughly practical course, one which, as far as possible, would prepare his pupils for the intelligent treatment of disease. His enunciation was distinct, and his delivery rather a rapid than a slow one. No one could visit his lecture-room without noticing the marked attention of the class, nor be associated with the students without perceiving with what affectionate respect they regarded their preceptor. It is a remarkable

fact, and in keeping with what has already been noticed, that during the four years of his professorship, a period the most exciting and important in our national history, notwithstanding the cares of a very large practice and the infirmities of declining health, he was never absent from a lecture, and never failed to meet his class punctually at the time appointed for its delivery." The career of Dr. Pepper was short in connection with the university, but was so marked as to give promise of eminence and usefulness. Some papers were contributed by him to the periodical journals; they were, on account of his engrossing practice, few in number, but marked by excellent reflection and the spirit of inquiry, his long experience in the Pennsylvania Hospital having placed ample material at his command. Dr. Pepper was a member of various learned societies and a Fellow of the College of Physicians.

PEPPER, William, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city August 21, 1843. He is a son of the late Dr. William Pepper, and was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the academy department in 1862, and from the medical department in 1864. He has been connected with various hospitals, and was chiefly instrumental in the establishment of the University Hospital, securing a gift for the site from the city of Philadelphia, and served as chairman of the finance and building committee, and is a member of the board of managers of that institution. From April, 1864, to 1865, he was Visiting Physician of the Philadelphia Infirmary; from April, 1865, to October, 1866, Resident Physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital; from 1866 to 1870, Curator and Pathologist of that institution; from 1867 to the present time, Visiting Physician to the Philadelphia Hospital; from 1867 to 1871, Pathologist to the last-mentioned institution; from 1868 to 1870, Lecturer on Morbid Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania; from 1870 to the present time, Visiting Physician to the Children's Hospital; in 1870, Lecturer on Clinical Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania; from 1876 till 1887, he was professor of the latter branch, and was then elected to the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine to succeed Prof. Alfred Stille, a position he now holds. In 1881 he was unanimously elected provost of the university, and at the same time the dignity and powers of the office were materially increased. During no period in the history of this institution has its interest been more rapidly advanced than since his assumption of this office. He founded the *Philadelphia Medical Times*, and was its editor in 1870-71; in 1875 and 1876 Medical Director of the Centennial International exhibition. For his services, in connection with the latter position, he received from the King of Sweden the decoration of knight commander of the order of St. Olaf. He is a member of the College of Physicians; of the Society of the Lincoln Institution; of the American Philosophical Society; of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia, of which he was vice-president in 1870, and president from 1873 to 1876; of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, in which he has been director of the biological section; of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia; of the American Neurological Association; of the American Medical Association;

of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society; of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; a delegate to the Centennial International Medical Congress, and an honorary member of the New Jersey Medical Society; a member of the American Climatological Association, and was its president in 1886. He was also president of the First Pan-American Medical Congress, which convened in Washington in September, 1893. Upon that occasion, which is regarded as one of the most important events in the history of medicine that has ever occurred in the Western Hemisphere, he delivered a very eloquent address, which has been widely published and read with great interest. His contributions to medical literature comprise "Lectures on Morbid Anatomy," delivered in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and in the University of Pennsylvania; "Lectures on Clinical Medicine," in the Philadelphia Hospital, and the University of Pennsylvania; a "Catalogue of the Museum of the Pennsylvania Hospital; a Pennsylvania hospital report on "The Fluorescence of Tissues," prepared in conjunction with Dr. E. Rhoads; "Phosphorous Poisoning," "Variola," 1869; "Meigs and Pepper on Diseases of Children," 1870; "Tracheotomy in Chronic Laryngitis," "Abdominal Tumors," "Trephining in Cerebral Diseases," "Progressive Muscular Sclerosis," 1871; "Local Treatment of Tuberculous Cavities," "Operative Treatment of Pleural Effusions," 1874; "Annual Address in Medicine," before the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, "Sanitary Relations of Hospitals," read before the American Public Health Association, "Progressive Pernicious Anemia," 1875; "Cheyne-Stokes Respiration in Tubercular Meningitis," 1876, and numerous other articles and lectures in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, *Philadelphia Medical Times* and *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, as also in the Transactions of the various societies mentioned above. His most important literary work, however, has been the editing of the "System of Medicine by American Authors," 1886. This work consists of five large volumes, and has met with immediate success, being recognized as the chief American authority on medical questions. He is a member of the executive committee of the Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania; also a member of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Museum of Industrial Art.

PERKINS, George William, of Ogden, Utah Territory, was born in Essex county, Mass., January 6, 1860, of native New England parentage. He fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., graduating in 1879; entered Harvard College in the fall of the same year, and completed the four years' course in three years, obtaining the degree of A. B. in June, 1882; was appointed Assistant in Biology in Harvard University soon afterward, and held that position for two years, pursuing at the same time the study of medicine in the Medical School of Harvard University, where he completed the medical course in 1885, having obtained, in December, 1884, an eighteen months' appointment as House Officer in the Boston City Hospital, where he served as House Surgeon in 1885 and 1886, deferring on this account the taking of his degree of M. D. till the latter year. He was admitted a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1886, and the same year received the appointment of Division Surgeon for the Mountain Division of the Union Pacific Railway

Company, with headquarters at Ogden, Utah, where he has charge of the Union Pacific Railway Company Hospital, to which all serious cases from about sixteen hundred miles of the Union Pacific Railway system are sent for treatment. In 1888 he was appointed Surgeon for the Southern Pacific Company.

PERRY, Joseph M., of Lakeland, Polk county, Fla., was born near Liberty Hill, Kershaw county, S. C., April 7, 1837, of Irish and Scotch extraction, being born and reared in one of the wealthiest slave-owning districts of the South, he had, in common with other young men of his day, sons of wealthy slave-owners, the advantage of good educational facilities in the way of select schools in which he obtained the greater portion of his literary education. He commenced the study of Medicine in 1856, in office with his brother-in-law, Dr. Henry J. Lee, of Darlington, S. C., and entered the Medical College of the State of South Carolina in the year 1858, graduating on the 15th of March, 1860. The Civil War breaking out shortly after, his devotion to principle, and fondness of adventure, led him to join the Confederate Army, entering service as a scout, serving throughout that terrible struggle to its close, in different capacities, losing both property and health, contracted bronchitis with Hemoptysis early in his military life, from which he suffered for ten years. At the close of the war he sought a more genial climate in an effort to recover his health and made Florida the home of his adoption, recovering entirely from the hemorrhages in the salubrious climate of Florida. Dr. Perry has been in active practice of his profession up to the present time, participating in every epidemic of yellow fever since his coming to the State. Has been a member of the Florida State Medical Society from its inception, has been honored with the vice-presidency of that body; one of the surgeons of South Florida Railroad from its completion, and is now at the age of fifty-six, actively engaged in his profession. He has held several positions of trust in civil life in the home of his adoption. Dr. Perry was married in Winnsborough, S. C., March 31, 1864, to Miss Emma L., daughter of Col. Felix Long, and a grand-daughter of Col. William McCreight of Revolutionary fame, when America achieved her independence.

PETERSON, Frederick, of New York City, was born in Faribault, Minn., March 1, 1859; and is of Swedish and Russian descent. His preliminary education was obtained from public high schools and private tutors. He was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, in 1879. His graduation thesis was on "The Physiology of the Posterior Lobes of the Brain," which received honorable mention. He studied for several years in Vienna, Strasburg, Leipzig, Stockholm, Paris, and London, making a special study of general pathology, and of nervous and mental diseases, under Von Kecklinghausen, Weichselbaum, Chiari, Obersteiner, Benedikt, and Meynert. He practiced general medicine in Buffalo, N. Y., several years; he then entered the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for three years, as First Assistant Physician; and established himself as a specialist in nervous and mental diseases in New York City, in January, 1888. He visited Europe three times, from 1881 to 1892, during which he devoted six years to for-

eign study. He was Professor of General Pathology and Director of the Laboratory in the University of Buffalo, from 1882 to 1884, and was Pathologist to the State Insane Asylum and Erie County Insane Asylum, at Buffalo. His present positions are, Pathologist to the New York City Insane Asylum, Professor of Nervous Diseases in the University of Vermont, Chief of Clinic Nervous Department, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, Attending Physician to the New York Hospital for Nervous Diseases, and to the St. Xavier's Sanitarium for Inebriate Women. Dr. Peterson is one of the editors of the *New York Medical Journal*, the *American Medical and Surgical Journal*, and the *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*. The following are his contributions to medical literature, which have been published in the *Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal*, *Philadelphia Medical News*, *New York Medical Record*, *American Journal of Insanity*, *Medical Analectic-Electrical World*, *Medico-Legal Journal*, *Journal of Mental and Nervous Diseases*, *American Journal of Psychology*, *New York Medical Journal*, *Alienist and Neurologist*, and other leading periodicals and "Transactions" of medical societies, "The Physiology of the Posterior Lobes of the Cerebrum," graduation thesis; "A Large Renal Calculus in a Case of Acute Insanity," "Traumatic Aneurism of the Femoral Artery," 1879; "Sarcoma of the Wrist," "Compound Comminuted Fracture of the Skull," "Various Articles Translated from the French and Danish," "A Remarkable Fracture Case," "A Case of Puerperal Septicemia," 1880; "Cremation," 1881; "Medical Letters from Strassburg and Vienna," 1882; "The Aliptic Art," "Reports of Interesting Autopsies at the State and County Insane Asylums and General Hospital, Buffalo," "Contagium Animatum," 1883; "Reports of Two Hundred and Fifteen Autopsies," 1884; "Pneumonokoniosis," 1885; "Hydrobromate of Hyoscine, its Use in Thirty-six Cases of Insanity," 1885; "On the Adoption of Some General System of Districting the New York State Asylums," 1886; "The Bielefeld Epileptic Colony," "Remarks on Some European Asylums" (visited in 1886, 1887); "Morbus Basedowii" (Prize Essay Dutchess County Medical Society,) 1887; "Some of the Principles of Craniometry," "A Case of Arsenical Paralysis," "Critical Digests on Insanity and Nervous Diseases," "Experiments with Electrical Death-Currents," "Capital Punishment by Electricity," 1888; "A Contribution to the Study of Muscular Tremor," "Extracts from the Autobiography of a Paranoiac," "Cranial Measurements in Twenty Cases of Infantile Cerebral Hemiplegia" (with E. D. Fisher); "Electric Cataphoresis as a Therapeutic Measure," "Cephalocele" (Wood's Reference Handbook); "Electrothanasia," "Notes on Exalgine," "A Case of Paraplegia from Gunshot Wound of Skull," "Neuroses from Electric Injuries," "The Proposed New Lunacy Law for New York State," "The Colonization of Epileptics," "Paranoia in two Sisters," "Electricity as a Death Penalty," 1889; "Ichthyosis Linearis Neuropathica," "The Cerebral Palsies of Early Life, Based on a Study of One Hundred and Forty Cases" (with Dr. B. Sachs); "A Clinical Study of Forty-seven Cases of Paralysis Agitans," "Homonymous Hemipic Hallucinations," "A Second Note on Homonymous Hemipic

Hallucinations," "Note on the Disturbance of the Sense of Taste after Amputation of the Tongue," "Chapter on Insanity and one on Paralysis Agitans in Starr's 'Familiar Forms of Nervous Disease,'" published by W. Wood & Co., N. Y.; "A Plea for the Epileptic," "A Case of Locomotor Ataxia Associated with Nuclear Cranial Nerve Palsies and with Muscular Atrophies," "A New Method of Accurate Dosage in the Cataphoretic Use of Electricity," 1890; "Further Studies in the Therapeutics of Anodal Diffusion," "The Introduction of Drugs into the Human Body by Electricity," "Notes on Some Southern Health Resorts," 1891; "Observations on the Riviera," "Athenian Hospitals," "The Insane in Egypt," "An Ancient Spa," "Outline of a Plan for an Epileptic Colony," "Progress in the Cure and Colonization of Epileptics," "The Treatment of Epilepsy," "Wintering in Egypt," "A New Portable Faradic Battery of Small Size and Great Power," "Gyrosplasm of the Head of Infants," "Electricity in the Diagnosis of Nervous Diseases," "Three Cases of Acute Mania from Inhaling Carbon Bisulphide," "Some Practical Points in the Localization of Spinal Cord Disorders," "Physiological Experiments with Magnetism at the Edison Laboratory" (with A. E. Kennelly), 1892; "Hydrotherapy in Mental and Nervous Diseases," "The New Phrenology," "The Treatment of the Insane Outside of Asylums," "The Treatment of Alcoholic Inebriety," "A Study of the Temperature in Twenty-five Cases of General Paresis of the Insane," 1893.

PHELPS, A. M., of New York City, was born at Alburch, Vt., January 27, 1851. He is a descendant of the Phelps family of Tewksbury, England, who emigrated to this country in 1630, landing in Connecticut. He was educated in the University of Michigan, where he graduated in medicine March 27, 1873, after which he spent three years in the German Universities, studying surgery. He practiced in Chateaugay, Franklin county, N. Y., from 1873 to 1877, when he moved to New York and took the chair of Orthopedic Surgery in the University of the City of New York, and in the Post-Graduate School and Hospital he was given the same chair. He held the chair of Orthopedic Surgery at the University of Vermont from 1885 to 1888, when, upon the resignation of J. Williston Wright, he was elected to the chair of Surgery which he holds at the present time (1893). He is at present Visiting Surgeon to the City Hospital; Attending Surgeon to the Orthopedic ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital; Consulting Surgeon to the Mary Fletcher Hospital; member of the State Medical Society; Academy of Medicine; New York County Medical Society; American Orthopedic Association; ex-vice-president of the New York State Medical Society; delegate from the University of Vermont to the Tenth International Congress, Berlin, Germany. Dr. Phelps originated an improved operation for talipes varo equinus and for hare-lip, and devised a hip splint, a club-foot machine, artery forceps, and aspirator and other surgical instruments and appliances which bear his name.

PHYSICK, Philip Syng, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city July 7, 1768, and died there December 15, 1837. From an extended memoir written by the late Dr. John Bell, and life sketches by Dr. Jacob Randolph and Dr. Joseph Carson, of Philadelphia, the

editor is indebted for the details concerning the personal history and professional achievements of this remarkable man, who is known as the father of American surgery. Referring to his ancestry, Dr. Bell writes as follows: His father, Edmund Physick, was an Englishman, possessed of considerable strength of mind and noted for his integrity. He held office in the Colonial government, as Keeper of the Great Seal, and after the Revolution he became agent of the Penn family, and was intrusted with the charge of its estates. His wife, Miss Syng, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was the daughter of a silversmith, and was also noted for her intellectual vigor, correct judgment and decision. It was by such an inheritance that young Physick, so soon as his calling in life was chosen or indicated for him, evinced that steadiness of aim and intentness of purpose which, within the limits of reasonable ambition, seldom fail to insure success. Wanting them, the richest gifts of genius are of little avail, even if they do not mislead their possessor into erratic courses and by-paths in which the energies are weakened and fail to produce the desired effect at the critical moment of struggle for the prize. Some of the chosen few may, indeed, like Byron, awake some morning and find themselves famous. Some, from an unusual and unexpected concatenation of circumstances, such as family influence, popular whim and a lucky chance, may have fame thrust upon them; but it is only the fame of the hour, which serves them in no better stead for obtaining future confidence or abiding reputation than did the effort of the "Single Speech Hamilton" in the House of Commons. It was his first and his last, and as such was more noticed, perhaps more noticeable. But no single speech or single act ever made a man a great orator or a great leader, either at the council board or in the field. Once on the topmost round, a man becomes suddenly more conspicuous than before; but to have attained that eminence was the work of time and of patient and laborious effort, of which, during its progress, the world does not always take the trouble to inform itself. The father of young Physick was not prevented by his painstaking habits of business, and the accumulation of riches consequent on their exercise, from a watchful regard for the proper education of his son, or a liberal bestowment of money for the purpose. This would seem, indeed, to be the first duty and one of the chief pleasures of a parent solicitous for the welfare of his child; but it is not always so regarded, and we every now and then find that a liberal and even lavish expenditure in matters of household and personal adornment is not deemed to be at all incompatible with the closest economy, if not positive niggardness, in making a pecuniary return, we can not say requital, to the teacher. Edmund Physick thought and acted differently; and believing the ordinary charges for tuition to be too low, he gave double the customary remuneration to the teacher of his son Philip, who was placed under the care of Robert Proud, the historian, principal of the Friends' Academy in Fourth street, near Chestnut. As Mr. Physick resided in the country, seven miles from Philadelphia, on the banks of the Schuylkill, his son was introduced, as a boarder, into the family of Mr. John Todd,

father-in-law of the lady who, as widow Todd, became the wife of James Madison, at the time a member of Congress, and afterwards President of the United States. Philip was allowed by his teacher to visit his parents every Saturday, and to remain with them until the following Monday morning; and in availing himself of this permission, he never failed to return in time to be present at the opening of the school, although sometimes his walk back to town was in very inclement weather. Thus early the boy evinced a punctuality which soon became a confirmed habit, forming, in after-life, one of the distinguishing traits of the man. It is but natural for us to infer that the scholar went through his lessons in the same methodical manner in which he performed his weekly visits to his parents and returned to his school. From the academy Philip was transferred to the classical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in which he continued his studies until he had reached his eighteenth year, when, in 1785, he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Of his school boy and college days, nothing has come down to us; no record or incident, illustrative either of precocity or genius in the recitation-room, or of scrapes or escapades, and follies or vices, which are so often the concomitants of genius, as to lead to the vulgar error that they are necessarily incorporated with it. After a month's rest from study, the young bachelor of arts was received into the office of Dr. Adam Kuhn, then Professor of *Materia Medica* and Botany in the Philadelphia College of Medicine, a post to which he was first appointed in the year 1768, that in which Physick was born. The period of his medical pupillage under Dr. Kuhn extended to three years and six months. If there have been men who had an early and almost instinctive fondness for the profession of medicine, Philip Syng Physick was not of the number. He yielded, on this occasion, to the wishes of his father, and for this act of filial obedience he received, in after-life, an ample reward in fame and wealth. An initiatory scene in the Medical College in Fifth street, opposite Independent Square, to which he was a witness, and which consisted in the preparing of a skeleton, was not adapted to make him either a follower of Esculapius or an imitator of Machaon. But his entreaties for an abandonment of his professional destination were urged in vain. They who knew and watched with admiration the calm, unwavering look, and steady hand of the great surgeon in the height of his fame, would hardly credit the fact of his almost fainting, and of his being obliged to quit the amphitheater of the hospital, when, at the instance of Dr. Kuhn, he had been taken by his father to witness, for the first time, the amputation of a limb. In proof of his diligence as a student one trait will suffice. Having been recommended by his preceptor to study carefully "Cullen's First Lines of the Practice of Physic," he complied so fully with the advice as to commit the entire work to memory. It must be considered a fortunate circumstance in the student-life of young Physick, that he did not conceive himself to have been born a surgeon, and was not bent on an exclusive devotion to surgery; for in such a case he would probably, as so many always do, have neglected to acquire a knowledge of the principles of medicine and a habit of looking

over the entire domain of the science, so to see and appreciate the reciprocal connection of its several branches and the support which they gave to each other. He was, happily, prevented from becoming a merely mechanical and jobbing surgeon, dexterous in the use of instruments, but ignorant of the conservative and recuperative powers of nature, and the assistance derived from medicine, by which the use of instruments and the mutilation of the patient are avoided. In the office of Dr. Kuhn, the young student went through a course of reading which must have had a good effect in liberalizing and enlarging his therapeutical methods and appliances beyond the mere empiricism which too often accompanies "pure surgery." We may grant that in many of the volumes read there was much useless lore; but is it certain that all the pretensions to positive knowledge, by the demonstrative methods of chemistry, microscopy, and statistics of the present day, will be sustained by the observations and experience of those who may be in quest of the truth a century later. It is not probable that the students of that period, while receiving some of these recorded phenomena, after having subjected them to fresh scrutiny, as valuable aids to medical science and proofs of progress, will still look back to the penultimate century, and to many centuries beyond it, for accurate physiognomical and life-like descriptions of morbid changes and sanitary recuperation, and of the effects of medicines and alimentary regimen, even although no chemical analysis had exhibited the constituent elements of the articles used in therapeutics and hygiene, or taught which were the essentials, and which the secondary or unimportant ones? Young Physick did not confine himself to reading under the guidance of his preceptor, Dr. Kuhn; he also attended the lectures of the latter on *materia medica* and botany, and of his associates in the College of Philadelphia; for it was not until the year 1789 that a union was brought about between this institution and the University of Pennsylvania, which had been chartered by the revolutionary legislature in 1778. The medical department of the Philadelphia College, the first organization of the kind in the then provinces, was founded, in 1765, by Dr. John Morgan and Dr. William Shippen. Its Faculty consisted, at the time of which we are now writing, of Dr. Shippen, Professor of Anatomy, Surgery, and Midwifery; Dr. Kuhn, of *Materia Medica* and Botany; and Dr. Rush, of Chemistry, and of Clinical Medicine in the Hospital. Dr. Morgan had withdrawn himself from the school, on the occasion of his entering the army in 1775, in which he acted for a while as Surgeon-General. He died in 1789. Although young Physick was undoubtedly an attentive listener to the prelections of the professors in the Philadelphia College, and turned his opportunities of medical instruction to the best account, yet he wisely declined to ask for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and thus early, it might have been said prematurely, to assume the heavy responsibilities incident to the practice of his profession, until he had given himself a wider range for observation and more time for maturing his judgment. The father, fortunately coinciding with these views, gratified the longing desire of his son to visit Europe, and even went still farther by determining to accompany him

across the Atlantic. They arrived in London in January, 1789, and Mr. Physick, without loss of time, placed Philip under the care of John Hunter, so that he became at once a member of the family, and could be benefited by the continued teaching of this great surgeon and physiologist. How the young American, now in his twenty-first year, comported himself, and how he turned to account the great opportunities for instruction offered in the dissecting-room and the museum at the house of Mr. Hunter, and in the wards of St. George's Hospital, of which the latter was surgeon, may be inferred from his previous habits, and might readily be gathered from his whole life, even if there had not been contemporary evidence on this point. The first intimation of the course of study which his preceptor wished him to pursue, was made in the Hunterian fashion—sententious, bordering on the abrupt, but quite explicit. It was given in a reply to a question from the father, what books it would be necessary for him to procure for his son! "Then, sir, follow me: I will show you the books your son has to study;" and leading the way from his own study to the dissecting-room, he pointed to several bodies, adding: "There are the books which your son will learn under my direction; the others are fit for very little." The pupil received the advice in the earnest spirit in which it was given, and at once engaged in a course of dissections, in which he displayed so much neatness as to win the favorable notice and approval of Mr. Hunter, whose confidence in him was farther manifested by making him an assistant in his experiments, the useful deductions from which must necessarily depend on their being performed accurately, as well as recorded in good faith. The pupil became gradually the trusted friend of his teacher, who gave a practical evidence of regard, on the occasion of a vacancy in the post of House-surgeon to St. George's Hospital. Among the many applicants to fill the vacancy, young Physick was the successful one, owing to the recommendation and exertions of Mr. Hunter in his favor. His term of service was for one year, which began on the first of January, 1790. We can easily conceive that the newly elected house-surgeon would, in this new field of labor, be continually alive to the importance of the duties devolving on him, as well as intent on acquiring a knowledge on practical surgery, the principles of which he was in the habit of hearing so ably expounded by his master. The hospital was the school in which he prepared himself for the active exercise of his profession, at a future day, in his native city. There he became familiar with the operations of the first class, and with minor surgery, including the apparatus and contrivances best adapted to the relief and cure of fractures and deformities. In fine, he learned to prepare himself for prompt action in sudden and unforeseen emergencies, and to adapt the treatment to the circumstances of each particular case. Of his self-possession and readiness of resources, he gave early proof before the assembled class at the hospital, by his prompt reduction of a dislocation at the shoulder-joint downwards, without the aid of an assistant or of apparatus of any kind. By temperament, and early education under good parental example, young Physick was prevented from catching the impulsive ways and

often rude manners of his great preceptor; for, with all his genius, industry, and habits of labor, John Hunter wanted self-control and amenity, as well as intellectual cultivation. The usual conditions on which he took pupils were the payment of five hundred guineas—about \$2,645—and their being bound to him for five years. In the case of Physick, this rule must have been waived, as he only remained under Mr. Hunter's care two years and four months, or from January, 1789, to May, 1791, of which time one year was spent in St. George's Hospital as house-surgeon. In the first part of this period he attended regularly the lectures delivered by Mr. John Clarke and Dr. William Osborne on midwifery. It is very probable that the previous medical studies of the young Philadelphian were taken into account, as well as his intention to visit Edinburgh and spend some time there, after he should have left London. His age, he being in his twenty-first year when he was placed under the care of Mr. Hunter, was no bar to prolonged residence with his preceptor, whatever may be thought on the subject in these times of railroad speed in study as in everything else. Jenner, it is said, had attained this age when he became a pupil of Mr. Hunter. But we are not left to measure young Physick's professional knowledge and attainments by the standard of chronology or the actual length of time in which he had been studying medicine. Practical and unmistakable evidence on this point was given in the laudatory testimonials from the governing authorities of St. George's Hospital of his medical qualifications and correct deportment. They even went so far as to declare that the institution was indebted to him for the zeal and ability which he manifested in the discharge of his duties for the relief of the inmates of the hospital. In farther proof was the offer made to him by Mr. Hunter. This eminent man, conscious of his own great powers, and tasking them to the uttermost in his anatomical and physiological researches, could scarcely keep terms with mediocrity, either in his pupils or in his compeers in the profession. He was perhaps too ready in conferring his friendship on very young men if he perceived anything in their character which pleased him; but he was equally ready to throw them off again on finding them to fall short of what he had anticipated. He had every opportunity of becoming acquainted with his American pupil; first as a student continually under his eye, and next at St. George's Hospital, of which he himself was one of the attending surgeons. The scrutiny must have been as thorough as it was satisfactory, since it led Mr. Hunter to invite Physick to take up his residence with him, and to take a share in his professional business. Inducements of a prospective nature, looking to the permanent establishment of Physick in London, as a candidate for professional honors and emoluments, were also held out. In the event of his accepting the temporary offer, he would most probably have replaced Mr. Hunter in the practice of surgery, so as to allow of the latter devoting more time to his cherished studies in his anatomical cabinet and museum. Nor would he have foregone all assistance, even here, from his young partner, of whose neatness in dissection and whose dexterity in making preparations, as well as in performing

physiological experiments, he had already made satisfactory trials. In his "Treatise on the Blood," Hunter says: "Many of these experiments were made by Dr. Physick, now at Philadelphia, when he acted as House-Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, whose accuracy I could depend upon." There can be no question of the entire success of Physick and the eminence which he would have reached had he remained in London. The road was open, and he possessed all the needful qualifications for traveling it with signal honor to himself, and for the benefit of a large number of his fellow-men. The annals of English surgery would then have exhibited his name in equal prominence with those of Astley Cooper, Abernethy, Carlisle, Home, and their younger contemporaries, Charles Bell, Brodie, Lawrence, Travers, Samuel and Bransby Cooper and Guthrie, not to speak of John Bell in Edinburgh, Hey in Leeds, and Carmichael and Macartney in Dublin. Happily for American surgery and for the interests of humanity, Physick declined the offers of Mr. Hunter, and looked to his native city as the theater on which to try his fortunes and exhibit his professional skill and attainments. We are told that he may have been influenced in his course by the fact that the air of London did not agree with him, in its probably subjecting him to repeated attacks of catarrh, to which he was prone through all his life. While in St. George's Hospital he had a severe attack of illness, for which no name has been given. It was so serious, however, that Mr. Hunter was on the point of writing to his father to tell him of the necessity of his son's returning home. In parting from his preceptor and friend, who had given such convincing proofs of the strength of his regard, Physick must have felt deep emotion. He cherished in all after-life the memory of John Hunter, for whom he felt greater admiration, we may truly add, more profound veneration, than for any other man. In the year 1791, Physick received his license from the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and in May of the same year, he repaired to Edinburgh with a view of procuring the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the Scotch capital he turned to account the opportunities offered for instruction with the same zeal and assiduity that he had displayed in London; he attended regularly the medical lectures in the university, and visited with equal regularity the Royal Infirmary, then, as now, the chief clinical school in Edinburgh. Having complied with the requisitions of the university, which could not have been so stringent on the score of time of study as it now is, he took in May, 1792, his degree of M. D. after having written and defended a thesis "*De Apoplexia*." Dr. Randolph, in his "Memoir on the Life and Character of Dr. Physick," speaks of the original manuscript copy of this inaugural essay in English, then in his possession, as evincing the great care with which it had been prepared. There are two interesting facts, writes Dr. Carson, in connection with his graduation as Doctor of Medicine, which may be noticed; the one, that it occurred at the time of the coalition between the two Faculties in Philadelphia, and the permanent establishment of the University of Pennsylvania, of which he was destined to become so conspicuous an ornament; the other, that he was placed upon an *ad eundem* standing with

the University of Edinburgh, and permitted to graduate with attendance upon one course. We are told "that the professors of the University of Edinburgh were very careful upon whom they conferred its honors, and have never deviated from the resolution they had taken that none should be promoted to the honorable degree of Doctor of Medicine without having studied medicine *at least three years at this or some other university*; at the same time producing certificates of having attended regularly the public lectures prescribed by the statute and submitted to be examined in the most solemn manner by the Faculty." We are not aware of an instance of a similar nature having previously occurred at Edinburgh in the case of an American student. Even at Edinburgh, where there were no facilities, and, at the best, but scant means for the study of practical anatomy, he did not forget, during his short stay there after graduation, John Hunter's "books;" as we learn from his note-book, an extract from which is given by Dr. Randolph, in the following words: "June, 1792. Prepared for the house-surgeon at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, *intussusceptio*, in which the ileum had passed into the colon, and at last dragged down six inches of the colon. Most probably there was a stricture formed about the termination of the ileum, near the valve, as there were strictures in other parts of the intestines. At present, a stricture of the ileum at this part certainly exists, but whether that did not arise from the binding of the inverted colon, and the inflammation consequent thereon, I am not sure. I was not present at the dissection of the body, and the person who took out the parts tore them very much." Dr. Physick returned home in September, 1792, in the twenty-fifth year of his age, and the eighth of his medical studies, an age and a period the bare idea of passing through which would alarm our students of the present day. Too many of their number think themselves quite prepared by the time they are twenty-one years old and had studied medicine after a fashion during three years, some of them barely eighteen months of this period, to rush out into the world and to take on themselves the weighty cares and responsibilities of professional life. If his biography be intended, as all biographies ought to be, for the instruction of the living, it will not be amiss for us to pause for a while before we follow Dr. Physick in his subsequent career to eminence and fame, and to inquire into the foundation on which he and his friends could reasonably rest their hopes of his future success. His was not the adventurous mind to catch at fame in her onward and sometimes capricious flight, nor the bold and self-confident one to compel fortune to do his bidding, in spite of all opposition. No equipage of his rolled over the streets of Philadelphia to serve as an advertisement of the arrival of a young and promising surgeon, who, by implication, it must be supposed, had traversed the streets of London in a similar style in the carriages of its celebrities. There was no combination of overkind but not over-scrupulous friends, who, trumpet-tongued, might proclaim his brilliant talents, and the wonderful operations performed by him in the hospital at London; none who, in a confidential whisper sent into the ear of every person whom they met, would tell of this patriotic man declining all the offers and prospective

honors and emoluments with which he had been tempted to remain in London, and of his preferring to devote his skill and his labors to the benefit of his countrymen at home. He never could have been brought, by any stress of circumstances, either to countenance or in any way to give his aid to these devices; nor could he, in Cossack fashion, make daily sallies on the unsuspecting halt, and maimed, and blind, by following them into cellars and garrets and out of the way places, in order to beguile them into a consent to an operation, under iterated assurances that he would cure their infirmity and restore them to usefulness and to the world. He never boasted of his performing brilliant operations, with a view of getting his name up as a surgeon of great dexterity, who could take off a limb or cut out a tumor in the twinkling of an eye. Dr. Physick must have felt conscious of resources within himself, superior to all those ephemeral clappings. He had passed through a long period of probationary study, in which, first under Dr. Kuhn, he had made himself familiar with the medical classics—the opinions and the practice of the great teachers of former times; and afterwards, under John Hunter, and in St. George's Hospital, he had become a thorough anatomist and a practical surgeon, intimate with the several organs and tissues of the body, and the changes which they underwent in inflammation, as well as with the most appropriate means of relieving all external injuries and lesions, both by mechanical aids and the use of the knife. He had learned, also, the necessity of restraining and removing inflammation, when occurring either from traumatic lesion, or consecutive on an operation, and which, if neglected, might prove fatal. In listening to the lectures and private locutions of his great teacher, he became imbued with the doctrines of sympathy, which taught that external local injury affects often severely the internal organs, and that, inversely, the condition of these, particularly of the digestive system, will greatly modify, for good or for evil, the condition of the external parts and their lesions, whether these be wounds or ulcers. He had acted, in practice, on a knowledge of this sympathetic connection, for years before the appearance of the work of Mr. Abernethy on the "Constitutional Treatment of Local Diseases." Thus prepared by reading, by study, and by habits of observation, and mental and manual experience, and adopting principles in medicine only so far as they might serve for the condensed expression of positive facts, constitutionally calm and unimaginative, and trusting to no plausible conjecture or even large generalizations, Dr. Physick could wait patiently for coming opportunities for the exercise of his talents and the display of his available skill. It is for others to create the occasion; happy the man himself if he is on the spot at the opportune moment, and has the ability to turn it to account—a conjunction of circumstances this which is absolutely necessary, although often overlooked in our speculation on the different fortunes of two persons, who seemed, at the outset of life, to be equally capable of running the same career to eminence. The subject of this biography was not one who could invite others to his aid, and inspire them with much warmth of regard. He had not the ready smiles, the honeyed speech, the ready bow, and

demonstrative manners, which would imply an eagerness to anticipate another's wish, covering all the while the hope to obtain the vote and influence of this other. His calm and dignified expression of countenance, occasionally overcast, even at that early day, with a shade of melancholly, his erect port, and measured gait, were not calculated to invite confidence, however well-adapted they might be to retain it. A natural consciousness of his own great resources did not, however, prevent Dr. Physick from entertaining some anxiety, when he found time gliding on without his being able to see a list of patients; nor was he entirely consoled by the kindness of his friend, Mr. Prestman, whose well-stored library was opened to him during his leisure hours. The first step to professional business was an agreement which Dr. Physick, at his own instance, made with this gentleman and some others, to attend their respective families for the sum of twenty dollars a year. Dr. Charles Caldwell represents the beginning of Dr. Physick's professional life to have been of a still more discouraging character, and he repeats the language which the latter held on this subject: "I walked the pavements of Philadelphia, after my return from Europe, for nearly three years, without making as much by my practice as put soles on my shoes, and such were my discouragements and dissatisfaction that I would have sold the fee-simple of my profession for a thousand pounds, and never again have felt a pulse in the capacity of a physician." That Dr. Physick should have held this desponding language need not excite surprise. How many, who subsequently rose to eminence in the different professions, have expressed themselves in similar terms. Obstacles and discouragements belong to the history of genius, as we learn from the lives of nearly all who have won for themselves a name in the annals of fame; and it would seem, indeed, such are the contradictions in human nature, as if difficulties, in their being a spur to action, were an indispensable condition for success. Undue stress has been laid on the alleged advancement of Dr. Physick's professional standing and income from the indirect effects of his services in the yellow fever of 1793. Reputation won by public services of any kind is seldom convertible into bullion, still less into the current coin by which a man procures his bread; and although it has been said that an epidemic disease is the harvest of the physician, experience tells a different story. So far from garnering an abundant harvest, they are rather gleaners of scattered and fallen grain, themselves exposed the while to pestilence, and subjected to the privation of sleep and meals, and all social pleasures. Not a few of them fall victims to the disease from which they are trying, at every cost, to protect or relieve their fellow-citizens. The survivors, it is true, get a vote of thanks, sometimes a piece of plate, sometimes a piece of poetry, for which they are expected to be profoundly grateful, and to feel that they have been richly rewarded for all their arduous labors. Literal folks and utilitarians, who have no feeling of the sentimental, may be inclined to take a different view of the case, and irreverently repeat Falstaff's question, "What is honor?" Dr. Physick must have been among the small number of the professors who, as we learn from Dr.

Rush, continued at their posts during the trying months of September and October, 1793. Some were carried off by the pestilence, others carried themselves away to the country and neighboring towns, under the feeling of general alarm which infected nearly all whom the fever spared. There are on record two proofs of Dr. Physick's remaining in the city, and of his doing his share of duty among the forlorn hope, viz: his being himself attacked with the fever, and his making, in conjunction with Dr. Cathrall, dissections of some of those who had died of the disease. The result of these examinations confirmed the opinions antecedently expressed by Dr. Lining, of South Carolina, and by Dr. John Mitchell, of Virginia, that the force of the fever was spent on the stomach. Dr. Physick's constitution received a shock from the attack of the fever, from which, it was always his own belief, he never completely recovered. It is evident that, in the following year, 1794, the subject of this memoir had reached a recognized position among the more prominent members of the profession. Dr. Rush, in his "Account of the Bilious Yellow Fever of 1794," makes frequent reference to Dr. Physick; at one time as telling Dr. Rush of his having a patient with yellow fever under his care as early as the 6th of June, at another, of the inefficacy of bark; and, again, of the good effects of the antiphlogistic treatment, in this disease. At these times, his name is associated with those of Griffiths, Woodhouse, and Dewees. In this year, Dr. Physick was elected one of the surgeons to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and, also, a prescribing physician in the Philadelphia Dispensary. His long connection with the first of these institutions was to him a means of usefulness and distinction; to it, increase of reputation, as an asylum in which all that could be done by the art of surgery was accomplished. We shall have occasion to speak hereafter, in a more particular manner, of the value of his services in the hospital. During the short period in which he held the post of physician to the dispensary, he discharged his duties to it with what may henceforth be called his characteristic punctuality and conscientiousness. We are told by Dr. Randolph that the professional engagements of Dr. Physick, as shown by his papers, increased very considerably during the year 1795; and that about this period, the prospect of establishing himself in business was exceedingly flattering. We learn, from the same authority, that in this year he began to keep a journal of the most remarkable and interesting cases which occurred in his practice, more especially such as were of a surgical character. This journal was continued up to the year 1810; but if we except the probable gleanings from it by Dr. Dorsey, introduced into the "Elements of Surgery" of the latter, the profession has derived no benefit from this precious record, which keeps company with his lectures in some old trunk or forgotten closet. The yellow fever of 1797 tried severely the physicians of Philadelphia. Dr. Physick suffered, in this year, from a second attack, during which he was bled to the amount of one hundred and seventy-six ounces. Dr. Rush states, in his history of the fever of 1797, that he attended two other persons at this time who had been affected by the epidemic of 1793, and two others who had suffered in a similar manner in 1794. Among

the eleven hundred deaths from yellow fever in 1797, were those of nine physicians. Seven others in addition to Dr. Physick, viz., Drs. Reynolds, Caldwell, Church, Benjamin Duffield, Hayworth, Boys and Strong, survived an attack of the disease. It has been well said by a historian of the fever of this year, "If a generous contempt of danger and of death merits the gratitude of mankind, that tribute is undoubtedly due to the physicians of Philadelphia. The most laborious, hazardous and disagreeable task was, in almost every instance, to be performed gratuitously." Among those physicians who fell victims to the disease was Dr. Annan, one of the early medical attendants at the Bush Hill Hospital in 1793, in connection with Physick, Leib and Cathrall. Another, Dr. Pleasants, had retired to the country; but, feeling himself called on to confront danger, he returned to the city and gave his life as an evidence of the sincerity of his benevolence. The case of Dr. Thompson was of a still more startling and melancholy nature. "He had been married in the evening; had gone to bed, and within two hours felt the symptoms of the disorder approaching. The family were alarmed. The bridegroom was removed, and died on the third or fourth day, leaving his unfortunate wife 'at once a widow and a bride.'" It is said that there were only twenty-three or twenty-four physicians in the city who attended patients during this season of pestilence; we can well imagine the excessive strain of mind and body to which they would be subjected, even if their ranks had remained entire, instead of being thinned by the death of eight of their number, and farther weakened for a season by the sickness of nine others. The name of Dr. Physick will ever be associated with the history of the scourging epidemic yellow fever of 1798, and his gratuitous and invaluable services as Resident Physician in the City or Bush Hill Hospital are duly recorded in the annals of Philadelphia. He had for associate on the occasion Dr. Samuel Cooper, who himself fell a victim to the disease. Some surprise will probably be felt at Dr. Physick's being able, conscientiously, to detach himself from the families and individuals in the city who must have regarded him as their medical counselor. On this point we can not offer any explanation, unless it be in the fact of the flight of so many families from the city. Certain it is that he was now looked upon as a man of mark, and was in high repute among his professional brethren—evidenced both by his being made president of the Academy of Medicine and by the frequent reference to his observations on the yellow fever of this year, in Dr. Rush's brief history of the disease. The opinion unequivocally advanced by Dr. Deveze in 1794, that yellow fever is not contagious, was, with slight reservation, now advanced by the Academy of Medicine in a communication signed by the president, Dr. Philip Syng Physick, dated August 8, to the Board of Health. We meet in this document with the following declaration: "Many respectable modern authorities assert that yellow fever is *not contagious* in the West Indies, and repeated observations satisfy us that it is rarely so during the *warm weather* in the United States. None of the cases we have yet seen have propagated it, and we conceive it to be an error as absurd in its nature as it

has been fatal in its operation upon the city of Philadelphia, that the contagion of a disease should adhere to the timber of a ship during a sea voyage, and should spread from the timber of the ship without contact, through an extensive neighborhood, and cease to communicate itself afterwards by long and close connection of the sick with their families and attendants." The City Hospital was opened on the 9th of August for the reception of the sick, and closed on the 1st of November. Few of the nurses of the hospital were attacked with the disease. It was often customary for them to sleep on the same bed with the sick. One or two instances occurred of wives nursing their husbands, and mothers their children; and while thus engaged they would often lie on the same bed with them; but in no instance did these persons have the fever. It will, perhaps, be alleged that some of the scenes and incidents, and the names of individuals which we have introduced in relation to the epidemic visitation of the yellow fever in Philadelphia in the year 1798, and in the preceding years of 1793, 1794 and 1797, do not belong to the personal history of Dr. Physick. But without some historical references to the eventful times and the agitated and distressed community in which he performed so useful, and, in some sense, so conspicuous a part, we can not do full justice to the man as a philanthropic citizen and a courageous physician. After learning, in this way, who were his local contemporaries, and what were the circumstances in a social and professional point of view in which he was placed, we shall be able, to some extent, to appreciate the trials to which he was exposed, the dangers he incurred, and the difficulties he overcame, while discharging the high trusts confided to him, as a member of a chosen band who had inwardly vowed to battle with dread pestilence, and to restore health and hope to their fever and fear-stricken friends and fellow-citizens. The simple announcement of the fact that Dr. Physick had volunteered his services as Medical Superintendent of the City Hospital, and that the offer had been accepted, would create a favorable opinion of his humanity and benevolence; but they would fail to convey any idea, approaching to the reality, of the scenes of suffering—the torments of the sick, and the agonies of the dying—of which he was hourly a deeply interested, but at the same time, of necessity a self-possessed witness—calm himself amid the groans, the cries, and contortions around him. More trying still, were the anxious inquiries of mothers, wives, and sisters after their sick relatives in the hospital, often at a time, too, when he must have felt that they were doomed to inevitable death. And then the grief, sometimes displaying itself in tears and sobs, sometimes in the low moans, and again in the piercing cries of the bereaved and hope-abandoned parents, who had lost their only son, or a sister her beloved brother, her only protector on earth! Such scenes as these called for more than a soldier's fortitude, while his part in them promised far less, in the way of subsequent honors and distinction, than a soldier's reward. Dr. Physick was placed in nearly a similar situation to that of the commander of an outpost of a beleaguered city, from which he was continually hearing of the sickness and the death of neighbors, friends and acquaintances, many of whom he must have esteemed for their virtues and venerated

for their piety. He would be told, at the same time, of the protective measures taken by the authorities, and of the daily toils and exposure of the lives of the medical brotherhood, with all of whose names and merits he was familiarly acquainted. With what intense anxiety he must have inquired, from day to day, whether Rush, the more than "hero of a hundred fights," was still spared to lead on, as he had done in former years, the forlorn hope, and to teach the affrighted people, even in the very extremity of suffering, how to draw courage from despair. And there was his worthy compeer, the drab-coated Griffiths, who, ever at his post, showed now, as in former years of pestilence, how great civil courage and active service could be combined with Quaker mildness and simplicity of manner. Of Wistar, of whom afterwards he became the colleague in the University of Pennsylvania, Physick must also have received daily news relating to his professional efforts in the common cause. All thoughts and feelings of jealous rivalry in the path of surgery were, at this time, dormant in the minds of both. The ears of the Resident Physician at the City Hospital were becoming familiar with the names of Caldwell and Coxe, who had now appeared in the field of danger and took part in the battle against pestilence and death. The former was to speak, nearly forty years afterwards, his funeral eulogium on the banks of the Ohio, in a city at that time barely known and in a State but then recently received into the Union. The latter was destined to be, in two several chairs, his collegiate associate in medical teaching. Dr. Church was another of the medical garrison in the more than besieged city. He was among our earliest lecturers on midwifery, and cards may still be seen with the name of Dr. James associated with his own for a course of lectures on this branch. While ample provision was made for the sick who could be taken to the City Hospital, those similarly afflicted among the poor in the city itself were not uncared for. The north part of the city, and the Northern Liberties, were placed under the medical charge of Dr. Francis Barnes Sayre, Dr. James Mease and Dr. Kinlaid; Southwark, and the south part of the city, were attended by Dr. John Church and Dr. Benjamin Duffield, while the center was under the care of Dr. Samuel Duffield. It will be seen from this record and the references which we have previously made that, great and conspicuous as were the merits of Dr. Physick, in taking his station at the City Hospital, he did not stand alone in devotion to the public welfare, under the trying circumstances of this memorable year. There was no need of any foil to set off the benevolent traits of these good men, although we are pained to say that it was created by the opposite course of other members of the profession. So at least we learn from a very significant passage in an able and a feeling address of the Board of Health, signed by its president, William Jones, to the citizens of Philadelphia, invoking their aid in the emergency. The words to which we refer are these: "View the list of your physicians, and mark how few are at their posts." In the absence of statistics which might indicate the entire number of practicing physicians in Philadelphia in the year 1798, before the breaking out of the epidemic, we are unable to say how far the grave accusation, implied in

the words just quoted, is deserved. On comparing, however, the number on duty in the city during this year with that of a similar class in 1797, we find the proportion to be more than three in the first to one in the last. The mortality in the medical ranks does not seem to have been as great in 1798 as it was in 1797, although the actual and proportionate mortality among the citizens generally was much greater in the former than in the latter of these two years. Dr. Physick, in addition to his direct services in the cause of humanity, by his applying all the resources of medical science for the relief of the sick in the hospital, contributed indirectly but efficiently to the same end by his pathological investigations. He continued, on this occasion, *post-mortem* examinations similar to those which he had made in 1793, and with the result of ascertaining, still more clearly than before, the gastric character of yellow fever and the origin of the black vomit, which he and Dr. Cathrall showed to be given out from the inflamed vessels of the stomach and intestines. In the absence of any account, by himself or others, of his mode of practice in yellow fever, we are left to infer that, regarding, as he would do, the disease to be gastritis, he must necessarily have avoided the use of stimulants and of irritants—a conclusion the more probable, as we are told by Dr. Randolph “that, in one instance, he ascribed the death of a patient laboring under this malady to a relapse produced by swallowing a small quantity of chicken-water.” On the termination of his voluntary duties at the Bush Hill or City Hospital, he received a very flattering and at the same time substantial testimonial of the estimation in which his services were held, in the shape of several pieces of plate, valued at more than a thousand dollars. In the year 1800, Dr. Physick, then thirty-two years of age, married Miss Emlen, “a highly gifted and talented lady, and daughter of one of the most distinguished ministers of the Society of Friends.” Of this union, four children were the fruit. The year 1800 was a memorable one in the life of Dr. Physick in another respect; for it was in that year that he commenced a regular private course of lecturing on Surgery at the Pennsylvania Hospital, to a number of students who were attending the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and gave the promise of that reputation and authority he possessed in after years, and which warranted the appellation applied to him, “Father of American Surgery.” In 1805 he was given the independent chair of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, which he held for thirteen years. This was the first separate Professorship of Surgery established in America. In the University of Edinburgh the institution of the Chair of Surgery did not occur until a quarter of a century later (1831). Dr. Physick was from the time of his election in the possession of the widest field for the exercise of his talents, “and was listened to by the large classes in the University, through the members of which he could disseminate the principles of surgery imbibed from his celebrated preceptor, John Hunter—strengthened and enforced by his own meditation and personal experience obtained in hospital and private practice.” Referring to his first lectures on surgery, Dr. Bell writes: “He was encouraged to take this important

step by Dr. Rush, who, in giving his advice, was probably influenced by mixed motives. The latter may have felt the necessity of a more extended course of instruction in surgery than was compatible with the restricted plan in the university, in which this branch was taught in conjunction with anatomy and midwifery, by Dr. Shippen; and at the same time he may not have been loth to bring forward a rival to Dr. Wistar, who was then somewhat prominent as a surgeon, and who was also the adjunct of Dr. Shippen. Between Wistar and Rush a misunderstanding, some would choose to call it a quarrel, had existed since 1793, owing to some circumstances with the precise nature of which we are unacquainted. Whatever may have been the motive, the effect of the measure was in every way beneficial. Dr. Physick began to prepare himself for his new duties with his usual method and perseverance; and he was cheered at the outset by the approbation of those to whom his lectures were addressed. The introductory was committed to memory before it was delivered. At the close of the lecture, Dr. Rush, who was present by invitation, approached the lecturer, and, after shaking hands, observed with some emphasis: “Doctor, that will do; you need not be apprehensive as to the result of your lecturing. I am sure you will succeed.” Words of prophecy; for seldom was man more successful in the accomplishment of all that he could have proposed to himself, or that could have been expected from him by others, than was Dr. Physick as a teacher of surgery. Not only did he attract attentive classes to his lectures for some years following this time, but he succeeded in opening the eyes of the trustees of the university to the necessity of erecting an independent chair from which surgery should be taught, and also, as an almost inevitable consequence, of appointing him to fill it. This measure as stated was taken in the year 1805. It was one not less of policy, in reference to the interests of the institution, than of gratification and gain to himself. During the period in which he filled the chair of surgery, that in which the school, be it said, had the largest classes and the highest reputation, it was the good fortune of Dr. Physick to diffuse what must ever be regarded as sound and clear views of the principles and practice of surgery, and to make his opinions the received canons over a greater extent of territory than had ever previously received the lessons of any other teacher of this branch. In listening to him, the students felt that they were addressed by one who spoke with an authority, not merely derived from office, but from profound and thorough knowledge of his subject, and an entire conviction of the accuracy of what he was saying. With him there was no superfluity of phrase; no attempt to embellish the truth. What might seem to be wanting in copiousness, was made up in precision of diction. That which he knew, from carefully ascertained experience, had been his guiding star, ought, he believed, to fix in like manner the attention of his hearers. When, as has happened within our own observation, continues his biographer, Dr. Bell, on a gloomy winter morning he held forth to his class with his lecture in one hand and a candle in the other, the attentive and almost venerating students might believe, for the moment, and especially when looking at

his clearly defined, as if chiseled, features, and pale face, that he was a messenger from beyond the grave who had come to announce to them truths of deep import, which it behooved them to know well and to practice faithfully. His lectures were carefully prepared and written out. Of his meaning there could be no misconception on the part of his auditors, for the very sufficient reason, "that he never undertook to instruct others upon subjects which he did not clearly understand himself." What a wonderful curtailment of writing and lecturing, and of preaching, too, would result if this rule were adopted by the crowd of us who are authorized, or claim, if not authorized, the privilege of teaching by the exercise of the tongue or of the pen. Dr. Physick was opposed to extemporaneous lecturing, alleging that no man had a right to place so much confidence in his memory as would be implied by this practice, when treating of scientific subjects. There is some misconception in the meaning here attached to extemporaneous, which implies, properly, the utterance of sentiments and opinions without prior preparation, and of course without the speaker having previously marshaled them in his memory. Dr. Physick himself could not be said to have delivered the introductory to his first course of private lectures extemporaneously, when he spoke it *memoriter*. In debating the question of the relative merits of an extemporaneous and a written discourse, we ought to bear in mind the different ideas attached to the former, according as it is understood to apply to the thoughts or to the language. Few men can trust themselves to extemporize their thoughts; many, if the subject-matter be duly weighed and arranged, may adventure with a probability of success on extemporaneous speech. Some in whom the *copia verborum* is allied to poverty of thought, are heard as extemporaneous speakers; but such persons can not, without a long and tedious training, by which they learn to elaborate something from their small stock of thoughts, be listened to with the hope of receiving from them knowledge or instruction. In this case, the greater the fluency of speech, the smaller will be the flow of thought, as the very facility in the former indisposes from taking the time, and exercising the patience necessary to insure the latter. But without prior elaboration and suitable arrangements of his ideas, a man, having what is called a ready pen, incurs as much danger from being superficial in a written as he would in an extemporaneous discourse. The pen is no more trustworthy than the tongue, if it be allowed to give expression to the first vague notions and crude thoughts just as they occur to the mind at the moment. But as more time is taken up in the act of writing than of speaking, a better opportunity is offered in the former than in the latter case for a lecturer to arrange his subject in a methodical manner, so as, on the one hand, to avoid the pleonasm, redundancies, and repetitions to which he may be prone in oral discourses; and, on the other, of escaping the omission of some link in his chain of argument, or some pertinent fact in enforcement of a principle just enunciated. But entire success in either written or extemporaneous discourse must depend on a previously careful study of the subject, and meditation on all its bearings and great divisions, before an attempt is made to clothe it with

language either written or spoken. It is very evident, therefore, from the preceding remarks, that to be a good, that is, an instructive extemporaneous lecturer, requires a thorough training of the intellectual faculties, careful and prolonged study, and patient elaboration of the subject under its several divisions, to a greater extent than is demanded in writing a lecture, during which the mind has time to draw on the stores that had been treasured up in the memory, and to frame the requisite argument and introduce appropriate illustrations. It must be equally clear from these premises, that he who shall pretend to teach extemporaneously because he has not time to write his lecture or discourse, commits a grievous mistake, since fully as much time, and certainly, as we have just seen, more study is required in the first than in the second of these modes of delivering his thoughts. The lecturer will probably do himself and his subject, as well as his auditors, most justice by first writing out fully his lecture, and then making a record of the prominent points as notes, which will both remind him of the divisions of his subject, and prevent him from the wandering and diffuseness to which a person who has not thoroughly studied it is so prone in extemporaneous discourse; at the same time, he will be enabled to look at his audience, and engage their attention with more certainty than if his eyes were continually on his manuscript. These notes ought, in fact, to resemble the "contents" of a chapter, telling briefly what has been excogitated and fully written out; instead of being merely the dotting down of certain things as they may happen to occur to the mind at the moment, and which are meant to be merely suggestive of what is to be developed in the course of the lecture. Dr. Physick's impressiveness as a lecturer arose, as already intimated, from his entire mastery of the subject, which he was careful never to magnify beyond its due proportions; and hence he always kept it within his grasp. The same thoughts and inculcations might have been uttered in a more masculine, certainly in a more ornamental style, compatibly still with good taste; but it is not certain that the essence itself would have produced a stronger sensation or been longer remembered by its being blended with these pleasant adjuncts. It is very doubtful, also, whether the delivery of the lectures on surgery by another person, and he even a man of mark, or their perusal in print, would have produced as instructive an effect as when they were given by Dr. Physick himself. Was it owing to a belief of this kind that the great professor never allowed his MS. lectures to be published, or left any discretionary power to a literary or professional executor to perform this office? The period that elapsed between the date of his resignation of the chair of surgery and his death allowed full time for a revision of his lectures, and of their being sent out as a welcome offering to the profession in the United States. It is true that the principles and modes of practice that were inculcated in them had become familiar to the numerous alumni of the University of Pennsylvania, who were to be found in all parts of the country, and of whom some had become teachers in their turn to an equally numerous body in the several States in which new medical schools were founded by them. Dr. Physick had been appointed Surgeon Extraordi-

nary, and also one of the physicians of the Almshouse Infirmary, in 1801, the duties of the former of which offices he discharged, in connection with those at the Pennsylvania Hospital, down to the year 1816. During this period of his life he underwent a vast amount of daily labor, to do which he was obliged to be economical of his time and methodical in the division of it. His custom was, as he often told Dr. Randolph, to rise at four o'clock in the morning throughout the winter months; and as it was too early to expect the services of a domestic, he was obliged to make or arrange his own fire. "He would then sit down to his desk and prepare his lecture for the day, after which he would dress himself and then take his breakfast and leave his house between eight and nine o'clock, in order to attend to a most extensive and laborious practice. In addition to all this, he discharged his public duties as Surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital and the Almshouse Infirmary. This latter building was in Spruce, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, and, with its offices and out-houses, extended back to Pine street. On its site have been erected private houses. The present Almshouse, with its spacious Infirmary, known as Blockley, or the Philadelphia Hospital, and the Asylum for Insane Poor—the Pauper Palace, as it is not unaptly called—lies on the other or west side of the Schuylkill. He used often to remark, that in order to obtain entire success as a practitioner of medicine, it was necessary to work hard. It will be conceded that no portion of his success ever came to him gratuitously; on the contrary, he made laborious exertions to obtain it. He returned home about one o'clock, at which hour he dined. Between the hours of two and three p. m. he received patients in his office, and on this occasion gave cheerfully gratuitous advice to those who consulted him. When his health allowed, he went out again after three o'clock, and continued to make visits until sunset. He seldom left his house in the evening or in the night, owing to his great liability to catarrh. When the business of the day was over, he was obliged to take a recumbent posture from mere exhaustion. His common hour of retiring to bed was nine o'clock." A few words are due to a mention of the names of Dr. Physick's colleagues in the University of Pennsylvania. In the same year in which he was made Professor of Surgery, Dr. Rush was formally elected to the chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine, although he had been discharging the duties pertaining to it for some years previously. In 1808 the death of Dr. Shippen left Dr. Wistar in full possession of the chair of Anatomy and Midwifery; but in two years from this time he detached himself from the latter of these branches, which was created into a separate chair, whose first incumbent was Dr. Thomas C. James. Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton continued to teach materia medica and botany, having held the chair from the time of the union of the University of Pennsylvania with the College of Philadelphia, in 1791. He had received a similar appointment in the Medical College of Philadelphia, in 1789, on his return from Europe. On the death of Dr. Rush, in 1813, Dr. Barton was elected to the chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and was succeeded on the occasion by Dr. Chapman.

who had, a few years previously, been associated with Dr. James in giving a course of private lectures on midwifery, and who now became Professor of Materia Medica. In the first period of Dr. Physick's professorship, Dr. Woodhouse occupied the chair of Chemistry, which, on his death, in 1809, was filled by the appointment of Dr. John Redman Coxe. Dr. John Syng Dorsey, nephew of Dr. Physick, was made adjunct professor of surgery to his uncle, in 1807. In the year 1816 he received the appointment of Professor of Materia Medica as successor to Dr. Chapman, who, as stated above, had been transferred to the chair of the Theory and Practice after the demise of Dr. Barton. This event took place toward the close of the year 1815, shortly after the professor's return from Europe, where he had spent the previous summer. Further changes followed in quick succession. The death of Dr. Wistar in 1818, left a vacancy, which was filled by the election of Dr. Dorsey to the chair of Anatomy, who was succeeded by Dr. Coxe in that of Materia Medica, while Dr. Hare was installed in that of Chemistry. Dr. Dorsey died before the completion of his first course. What a glorious privilege was that enjoyed for nearly a decennial period by the students who attended the medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania; to pass from the amphitheater of the great teacher of anatomy, Dr. Wistar, to that of Physick, the "Father of American Surgery," and thence to go and hear the prelections of Rush, the American Hippocrates, and the father of American medicine, the medical philosopher, the philosophical philanthropist, patient, learned, yet ever learning, diligent in collecting facts, and ready when the opportune moment came to expand facts into principles; whose purity of life, from boyhood to advanced age, was the practical commentary on his elevated ethics, and whose pen and tongue were enlisted in the advocacy of every theme that could give value to the independence of his country, by improving the health, cultivating the minds, and preserving the morals of its people. During the quarter of a century that followed the election of Dr. Physick to the chair of Surgery, he was the recognized chief of the surgeons in Philadelphia, and there were but few, if any, to contest the leadership with him in any other city in the Union. This may be said without disparagement of the merits of men of deserved eminence both here and elsewhere. Among the first we can not overlook the names of Hewson, Parrish, and Hartshorne, his more immediate contemporaries during this period in Philadelphia; nor of Post and Mott, in New York, Warren in Boston, and Dudley in Lexington, not to speak of Gibson in Baltimore. Nor was his reputation confined to surgery; he ranked very high as a physician also, and his advice was continually invoked by his professional brethren in consultation, both at home and at a distance, and by large numbers of invalids from all parts of the United States, who came to Philadelphia expressly to place themselves under his care. If the keepers of hotels and boarding houses, and the manufacturers and venders of light and ornamental articles for furniture and personal adornment had placed to Dr. Physick's credit a moderate percentage of the sums which they received from strangers who came to consult him, and from members of their families and other

friends, it would, we think, have very probably amounted to an income equal to all his personal and domestic expenses. As Surgeon to the Hospital and Almshouse Infirmary, his name became familiar to, and prized by, the common people. As teacher of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, his precepts and practice were carried by his venerating students to every part of the country, and their animated representations could scarcely fail to induce many who were their friends, neighbors or patients, to come and receive healing balm from the chief dispenser himself. At home, in his native city, in the circles among which were to be found the most affluent and the most intelligent, his successes, his punctuality, and his readiness of resource to meet any emergency, had become familiar as household words, and insured him continual applications for the relief of their various ailments, wounds or deformities, and, at the same time, large remunerative fees in return for his services. What more did this eminent man want to make him happy? He had acquired fame, honors, wealth, and he enjoyed the proud consciousness that, by the teachings and practice of his profession, he was a benefactor, not only to his native city, but to the nation at large. But, alas! these are not the sole, nor even the chief conditions for happiness, where health and the flow of spirits which health alone can give are absent; they can not compensate for the want of the intimacy of friends, or of the chosen companions who heartily and appreciatively enter into our feelings, participate in our triumphs, and bring home distinctly and pleasurably to our daily perceptions an intimate knowledge of the admiration and regard which the world feels for us. All is vague, indeterminate and unsatisfactory until the opinion comes with more than the force of an oracle from the mouth of a friend, as expressive of that friend's own convictions. Dr. Physick, throughout the greater part of his career, as far as regards social intercourse, its amenities and minor pleasures, and the charms of friendship, seems to have lived lonely and alone. In the declining years of his life, he must often have said to himself—if not in the very words, yet with the feelings of poor Kirke White—"I have lived an unloved and solitary thing." His health—never very good, and especially after his successive attacks of yellow fever in 1793 and 1797, to which he had been subjected—was shaken severely and durably from typhus fever in 1813, the same year in which Dr. Rush was carried off. He was also liable to frequent returns of catarrh, and to a still more painful, the poor sufferer himself would call it, excruciating malady, consisting in the formation of small calculi in the kidneys, and their slow passage through the ureters into the bladder. "I knew him intimately," writes Dr. Horner, "since the death of his nephew, Dr. Dorsey, in 1818, and may say that he never passed a day without some sensation of pain, feebleness and derangement in his system—sometimes a catarrh—at other times a headache—sometimes pains in his kidneys, with sabulous discharge—sometimes dyspepsia—at other times anasarca swelling of the legs, and always a small, feeble, wiry pulse, irregular, and indicative of ossification, or some other change about the left valves of the heart. To these were added frequent exacerbations of his

habitual disorders—catarrh and nephritis—amounting to threatening illness, and from which he recovered very slowly." Bodily infirmities and disorders thus frequently recurring must have indisposed, even if they did not actually preclude, Dr. Physick from intercourse with the world beyond the rigid requirements of professional duty, which were of themselves heavy and exacting. He does not seem to have availed himself of those other sources of consolation in books, through which we can hold "communion large and high with bards and sages old," and terminate or prolong, without offense, an intercourse with various minds, according as time allows or inclination prompts. He did not seek for sweet oblivion of the dull, hard, and often repulsive realities of every-day life by losing himself, for an hour in the evening, in the mazes of speculative philosophy, for which he had no fondness, and, as we should infer, no respect. He cared not, fancy free, to follow the poet in his songs of love and friendship, his descriptions of sylvan scenery, or, in more lofty strains, the trials and adventures of the hero of the epic muse. We speak not now of the still higher, purer sources of consolation, when faith, on the wings of imagination, points the way to the great future, opening out pictures of wonderful beauty and variety, in the contemplation of which the wearied soul finds consolation and refreshment. The subject of this memoir had no imagination, nor any delicate perception and love of the beauties of either nature or art: he cared not for philosophy nor for poetry, and he was not prone himself, nor very patiently allowed others to indulge in any prolonged reasoning on medical subjects. Dr. Physick had not the inclination, or he wanted the art to bring forward young men in the profession, and to give them encouragement in their early trials similar to that which he received at the hands of Dr. Rush. In this respect, there was a marked contrast between him and one of his colleagues in the university, Dr. Chapman, who rallied around him a body of young men, to whom—especially in the Philadelphia Medical Institute of which he was the founder—he furnished opportunities and incitements for exertion, by which they all acquired position, and became, in their turn, instruments for the diffusion of much professional knowledge and promoters of sound medical ethics, as lecturers, authors and journalists. The only attachment of this kind felt by Dr. Physick, which would seem really to have been characterized by warmth, was that for his nephew, Dr. John Syng Dorsey, whose talents and attainments and rapid rise justified his partiality, and whose comparatively early death must have left him bereaved of that companionship which alone could awaken his dormant sensibilities, and make him at all desirous of keeping up social relations with the world around him. His son-in-law, Dr. Randolph, a kind, good-hearted gentleman, and who, under his auspices, attained eminence in surgery, came too late, even if he had possessed the requisite qualities for acquiring influence, and imparting a healthier tone to his feelings. We must be understood, in these remarks, as speaking of Dr. Physick out of his domestic circle. Within it, as far as we can learn, he was a kind and even an indulgent parent. In his intercourse with his professional brethren,

Dr. Physick was punctiliously observant of all the recognized rules of medical ethics, when he met them in consultation, as well as when their practice and opinions, as revealed to him at the bedside, were made the subject of remark or criticism by the sick and their friends in his presence. Being himself a model of precision, punctuality and caution, he laid proper stress on these qualities being manifested by others in their intercourse with him; and if he was betrayed into impatience, it was at a neglect on this score, which might not only compromise the reputation of the professional adviser, but, a still more important consideration, prove detrimental to the patient. The very frequent calls on him to visit the sick made it indispensably necessary that he should economize his time, both in justice to them and to himself. Being habitually, we might say constitutionally, a man of few words, and having neither time nor inclination to touch on extraneous themes, or to set himself about conciliating either the patient or his friends by any arts of manner or speech, he proceeded at once to ascertain the previous history and the actual symptoms of the disease, with a view of forming a correct diagnosis and of deducing from it the appropriate treatment. Intent on discharging the first part of his duty by questions made with the least possible waste of words, he was equally desirous of acquitting himself of the obligations of a prescriber in a similarly laconic style; and hence he was not disposed to receive hints or suggestions from either the patient or his nurse and friends, as to the course to be pursued; and still less could he brook opposition to the advice which he finally laid down on the occasion. After careful inquiry into the nature of the disease of his patient, and its morbid antecedents, a physician is bound by the highest sense of duty paramount to all considerations of his own dignity, to decision in laying down the rules of treatment, and firmness in enforcing obedience to these dicta. Idiosyncrasy, constitutional peculiarities and predisposition, previous disease, and habitual infirmities have, it is to be supposed, all been inquired into, and their relative influence in modifying the character, intensity and progress of the existing disease studied by the physician before he prescribes the therapeutical and dietetic course to the patient. In this way he leaves no show of reason or logic for ignorance, impertinence, or misguided affection to obtrude its fears and its cautions, and sometimes its prognostics of a sinister termination of the case. If he desires to be useful and efficient, he must preserve his authority, and be regarded, for the nonce, as the oracle whose dicta are beyond appeal; for who, in the sick-room, shall compete with him? Who has brought to the judgment the faculties strengthened by exercise and experience, and a knowledge of the resources called for by the emergency, which he possesses? If he concede one point, he will be asked to yield another, and soon he will be supposed to have no fixed opinion at all, and, by and by, the patient and old cronies and gossips of either sex will erect themselves into a college, and enter on a course of empirical guesses and trials which, as the case has been reduced already to an affair of guessing and trying, may, they think, be as good as the uncertain opinions of the easy and flexible doctor. But while he maintained his professional and personal dignity,

Dr. Physick was rarely abrupt, never rude in manner or in speech, and could retain his self-possession under circumstances of considerable aggravation. We can not regard as deviations from this course his sometimes reminding patients that he had rights as well as they, and that among these was the privilege of withdrawing from attendance when he found that his directions were not obeyed, or so imperfectly followed as to make them of little avail. He would not accept responsibility when deprived of control, nor allow it to be said that he was the physician in a case in which others were the advisers, or nullified his carefully devised and connected plans of treatment. He never furnished an excuse, by vacillation or yielding to the caprices of his patient, for the corrupt and senseless course of the venal crew, who, in conflicting systems of medicine, if, indeed, an absence of all the rules of logic and common sense can entitle every absurd fancy to be called a system, allow the sick man to choose the one by which he shall be treated. There would be scarcely a broader contrast, and one marked by more cruelty and absurdity, were a commander of a steamer to tell his passengers that he leaves it to them to determine by vote whether, when the machinery has become deranged, the engines shall be repaired and continue to work in the old way, so as to send the vessel forward at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour, or, in accordance with a new creed in mechanics, they shall raise motive power by blowing the bagpipes, the bassoon and the French horn, and by making sundry gyrations with their arms, and pirouettes in the style of the ballet, so as to simulate the rotation of the paddle-wheels. Calm as he was in appearance and manner, and sententious in speech, even to to such a degree as to cause him to be looked upon as cold and repelling, Dr. Physick could unbend himself to sympathy for patient suffering, and manifest considerate kindness for those who resigned themselves in all confidence to his professional guidance. Hitherto, all the offices and honors conferred on Dr. Physick were fairly won, and incontestably appropriate, and in unison with his favorite tastes and pursuits, of which the chair of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania might be regarded as the illuminating center. Here he was the ministering high-priest, standing alone and above all, before the altar in the temple of Epidaurus. By what sinister influence then, says his biographer, was he persuaded to abandon his post, and to become one of the sacrificial priests—a sacred butcher, without even a soothsayer's privilege of declaring the auspices? When speaking, a little way back, of his associates in the medical department of the university, and of the changes in the occupancy of the chairs during the period in which he was Professor of Surgery, we did not extend the narrative further than the death of Dr. Dorsey, in 1818. Dr. Physick was appointed to succeed his nephew, the following year, 1819. Pliable, and yielding up his own better judgment to the schemes of others, for perhaps the first time in his life, when, more than at any former period he ought to have been firm, he "allowed himself to be transferred—for the act was not of his own choice—from the chair of Surgery to that of Anatomy, from the place where he was emphatically *at home*, to one in which he was *comparatively a*

stranger. In this step his pre-eminence did not accompany him. Though unequaled as a surgeon, he had more than equals as an anatomist. He had many superiors. He ought not, therefore, to have consented to this transaction. It did not belong to his character and standing, to submit to inferiority, and invite defeat, by engaging in an enterprise in which others could surpass him. The act was a descent from his 'high estate,' which dimmed and deadened his academic luster." The connection of Dr. Physick with the university for the next twelve years was one of commonplace routine, which his friends and the friends of the institution hardly cared to notice at the time, and would willingly have forgotten since. A sad commentary this on jobbing in collegiate chairs, which one sees, every now and then carried on in medical schools, with as little regard for the interests of science and learning as if it were a question of arranging the seats of the guests at a dinner-table. His resignation of the chair of Anatomy, in 1831, owing to increasing infirmities, if it excited any sensation at all, gave satisfaction to the medical community; as by this act he freed himself from trammels that he ought never to have allowed to be imposed on him. In regard to this, however, Dr. Joseph Carson, who attended his lectures, writes, that in any position Dr. Physick was capable of commanding respect; his dignified bearing and imposing presence, his sympathetic manner and painstaking execution of his duties deeply impressed his pupils and commanded the profoundest deferences, and his anatomical lectures were listened to with earnest attention. The University suffered from Dr. Physick's abandonment of the chair of Surgery; but it lost nothing by his leaving that of Anatomy. In the first, he had been succeeded by Dr. Gibson; in the second, by Dr. Horner; the latter of whom, after having been for many years his adjunct, was appointed his successor. The trustees, on account of his resignation, unanimously elected him "*Emeritus* Professor of Surgery and Anatomy." This honor was purely titular. He never gave a lecture after it was conferred upon him. Mention may be made here of some other offices of honor and membership of societies in which he was elected. In 1802 he was made a member of the Philosophical Society; but, like many others who were affiliated with it, he never contributed anything to its Transactions, and rarely, if ever, attended its meetings. He did not imitate his former fellow-student, Sir Edward Home, whose communications to the Royal Society of London were very numerous. We must add, however, at the same time, that Home's originality in many of the questions of anatomy and physiology, on which he wrote, and his honesty in procuring the means by which he obtained the materials for his papers, have been more than questioned. He borrowed largely from their contents, and even abstracted no inconsiderable portions of the manuscript papers of his distinguished brother-in-law, John Hunter, which, with the museum of the latter, had been deposited in the Hall of the College of Surgeons. He left in the minds of all a strong suspicion amounting almost to conviction, that much of what he had sent to the Royal Society, as his own, was derived from his former teacher and relative; and it was ascertained

that in order to conceal his literary piracy, he burnt the abstracted documents which would have furnished evidence to convict him. In 1821, Dr. Physick was elected Consulting Surgeon to the Institution for the Blind; and, in 1822, president of the Phrenological Society of Philadelphia, just then founded. This last appointment furnished an amusing instance among the many that are continually met with, of the readiness of people to pin their faith to a name; they being entirely ignorant of the thing itself. Many persons who thought themselves privileged to ridicule and condemn the doctrines of phrenology, without their having given them any thought in the way of observation and study, assumed a new and altered tone, when told that Dr. Physick was elected president of the Phrenological Society. It must be confessed that the founders of the latter had this result in view, when they invited him to take the office. It was enough for him that the new inquiries of Gall and Spurzheim had already thrown additional light on the anatomy and physiology of the brain, without his caring to inquire into the accuracy of the details of their physiognomical system. In 1824 he was elected president of the Philadelphia Medical Society, and he retained this office until his death. The election of Dr. Physick to the presidency of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Society, in 1834, was made with a knowledge of his own temperate habits, and of his inculcation of similar ones on those over whom, either as physician or friend, his advice would carry weight. The society was not insensible to the influence of his name, even though he had never formally enrolled himself among its members. His tenure of office, however, was short. He had no objection to give his name and the social influence which it would carry with it to so good a cause; but he did object to give his money also, especially in the large figures then common with some of the more ardent and generous of the board of managers of the society. In 1825 he was elected a member of the French Royal Academy of Medicine; he being, we are told, the first American who received this honor. The last distinction of the kind conferred on him was in his being made an honorary Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. The last winter of his life was marked by a spontaneous exhibition of the admiration and esteem in which Dr. Physick was held by the medical students of the University of Pennsylvania, although they might be said to belong almost to a new generation, since his withdrawal from the duties of his chair. At a meeting of the class, held December 3, 1831, a committee was appointed to procure Dr. Physick's consent to sit for his portrait to the eminent artist, Mr. Inman. This request was complied with, and on the morning of February 22 the portrait was presented to the Medical Faculty, in the presence of many of the trustees, several strangers, and the medical class. A brief and pertinent address, in the name of the latter, was made by Mr. N. Berkeley, which was responded to by Dr. Horner, the Dean, on the part of the Medical Faculty. He was followed in some remarks appropriate to the occasion by Dr. Hare, whose sentiments, in looking at the portrait, "were the mingled offspring of admiration for talent, esteem for virtue, and gratitude for the most zealous, effectual and disinter-

ested services." The speaker declared that Dr. Physick, in the sphere of his practice, "had fairly enthroned himself upon the gratitude and esteem as well as the admiration of his patients." Increasing infirmities and weakness had for some years past caused longer and more frequent interruptions to his regular attendance on the sick, until at last his fellow-citizens had reached the painful conviction that they must forego entirely his services, and speak of him and pass his mansion as if they were never more to see him approach their bedsides while bringing to them hope and health. It had been, indeed, a matter of surprise that, with his feeble frame, he still continued in the practice of the profession, when he could not be supposed any longer to be influenced by the common incentives—love of fame and love of lucre, even were we to admit that he had been previously swayed by considerations of this nature. He was now one of the wealthiest men in Philadelphia. Some explanation may be found in the force of habit—perseverance in doing what we have been long accustomed to do, irrespective of pleasure or of profit—and the painful void left by cessation of the daily routine, in whatever it may have consisted. It is only in this way that we can find a solution of the seeming anomaly exhibited in all men actively engaged in any profession or calling: the physician and the lawyer, the merchant and mechanic, the weather-beaten mariner, and even the daily laborer, looking forward to a time when they shall take their ease and live on the accumulated earnings of former years; but yet when that time comes, and when the fortune is made or adequate income secured, a majority still continue in their several pursuits, as if on a nearer approach they feared, and not always without reason, that something sinister were concealed in the leisure and the absence of the corroding cares of business and labor, which, at a distance, they so much longed to enjoy. Of the actually retired few, we meet with two classes. Those of the one are at a loss how to employ their time, and are consequently unhappy. The members of the other, and unfortunately the smaller class, having mental cultivation and diversified tastes, find solace and occupations in reading, study, dilettanti agriculture and gardening, with the farther enjoyment of active participation in schemes of benevolence, and the conversation and company of friends who are ready to reciprocate the cheerfulness and amenities which they are themselves receiving from these men of leisure. Dr. Physick did not belong to this last or favored class. Retirement from professional life was to him almost entire isolation. He had never cared for society, and in return society took no pains to please him; and even if, at last, he had been so minded, he would not have known how to make it subservient to his enjoyments, or, on his part, to have contributed a share towards its requirements. Withdrawing himself from the exercise of his profession, he would of necessity have been thrown upon his own mental resources, and these were limited almost entirely to one field of the vast domains of literature and science. If he failed to find relaxation or pleasure from other sources during the period of his active business life, he could hardly be expected to reach them at a time of sickness, and in the weakness and infirmity of old age. As we

have already intimated, he had no fondness for contemplative philosophy, nor for the study of philosophy in action as represented in history; nor did it ever occur to him to betake himself to the regions of imagination, or go a step beyond the realities of life and the logic which dealt with matter alone. We have never heard of his partiality for any poet, nor of his yielding to what he would probably have regarded as a weakness in repeating a line of poetry. To the fine arts he was equally indifferent, and hence he never cared to go beyond the dry details of special anatomy, by enlarging on the anatomy of expression and its relations to painting, sculpture and poetry. In this limited intellectual range he resembled his famed contemporary, Dupuytren, to whom, on the score of moral attributes, he was so superior. His studies and observations were not of that comprehensive nature which included both material descriptions and details, and general literature and subjects of taste—as evinced by the two Petits, Antoine and Louis, and, in our own times, Percy and Roux, among the French; and by Cheselden, the brothers John and Charles Bell, Carlisle and Lawrence, among the British surgeons and anatomists. With the latter we may rank William Hunter and Baillie, who taught anatomy, and shone, the one in obstetrical, the other in general practice. Cheselden was not the less eminent and successful, both as anatomist and surgeon, for being the friend of Pope and an associate of the "great master spirits of the age"—men of genius and of taste. Scarpa, one of Italy's favored sons, was a good draughtsman, and an ardent lover of painting and the fine arts in general. Dr. Physick was possessed of a large fortune, and might have made his spacious mansion one of social meeting for his fellow-members of the profession. He would thus have relieved himself of painful introversion of thought, and imparted to them pleasure, not less than instruction, even though he may not have chosen to appear as the central figure of the group, but have left to others the task of colloquial entertainment. His own sententious remarks would always have procured him deferential attention. It was left for his colleague, Dr. Wistar, to begin, for the first time in Philadelphia, if not in this country, this kind of literary and professional reunion, which in Europe had been long known and prized under the title of *conversazione*, an indication at once of the Italian origin of the practice. To the celebrated Dr. Mead, in the early part of last century, must be awarded the credit of substituting such meetings among physicians, literati and wits, for others that were quite common before. These consisted in a certain number of medical men adjourning to a coffee-house, and talking over their cases and their cures; while discussing, at the same time, the qualities of the wines which they used freely to imbibe. His house in Great Ormond street, to which he added a gallery, was the resort of men of learning and taste, from all parts of the world; and so well was this understood that it would have been a reflection on a traveler of either of these classes not to have become known to and visited Dr. Mead. It was acknowledged by all who knew him that few princes have shown themselves equally generous and liberal in promoting science, and encouraging learned men. He threw open his gallery in the morn-

ing, for the benefit of students in painting and sculpture, and was even in the habit of lending the best of his pictures for artists to copy. No discovery was made in science, in which he did not take a lively interest; no great literary work was brought out to which his name, as patron or friend of the author, did not appear. He kept in his pay a number of artists and scholars, both for their benefit and his own gratification. His hospitality was unbounded, and consequently his housekeeping expenses were very great; for, not content with the reception of his own friends and acquaintances, he kept also a very handsome second table, to which persons of inferior quality were invited. And whence, it may be asked, did he procure the means for this large and liberal expenditure? Was he the possessor of a great patrimonial estate? Had he become rich by lucky stock speculations, to which, by the way, he was rather prone; or was he a court favorite, in the enjoyment of a large sinecure? From none of these sources did Richard Mead, M. D., derive his income. It was the reward of a long period of arduous professional labor; not hoarded up to gloat over in his old age, or to insure him the reputation of dying a very rich man; but it was liberally and tastefully spent in deeds of munificence and charity. Mead was at the head of his profession in London for nearly half a century, and was engaged, during most of this time, in a lucrative practice, the proceeds of which amounted, in one year, to a sum equivalent to thirty-five thousand dollars; and for several years to twenty-five and even to thirty thousand dollars. He was also the author of various works; and yet, amidst all his engagements, he could find time, and more surprising still, retain the disposition to receive his friends and others at his house in the manner just described. His crowded *conversazioni* were held at stated intervals, in his library, a spacious room about sixty feet long, which contained a collection of ten thousand volumes, an immense number of prints, drawings, coins, and medals, of the greatest variety and value. Under the same roof were contained in addition, statues, busts of Greek philosophers and Roman emperors, Etruscan vases, and the gallery of paintings. That these last belonged to a high style of art was evinced in the fact of their being sold after his death for seventeen thousand dollars; being more by two or three thousand dollars than he gave for them. It must be confessed, and to suit the notions of a certain class of moneyed men, in a deprecatory tone, too, that Mead did not leave behind him as large a fortune as he could easily have done, if his sole ambition had been to bequeath to each of his three children a quarter of a million of dollars in place of not quite this amount divided among them. Every century does not bring forth a Mead; and if the name and example of this illustrious man are introduced in the present instance, it is with no design of inviting comparison between him and our great American surgeon, and impliedly dimming the luster of the latter; but rather to show that the suggestions as to what he might have done were made in no exacting spirit, nor after an imaginary standard, but only with the view of vindicating the claims of our profession to a union of painstaking and laborious duties and studies, with an exercise and display of various learning and culti-

vated tastes. The only recreation which Dr. Physick allowed himself was in the latter period of his life, when he used to spend a portion of every summer on an estate in Cecil county, Md., which he had purchased from his brother. He had become greatly attached to this spot, on the occasion of visiting it for the purpose of recruiting his health, which had been sensibly weakened by a second attack of yellow fever, in 1797. We wish that it were in our power to give the details of a day's life during his temporary residence in the country, as it would have afforded some measure of his means of warding off ennui, and of the intellectual resources of the man himself. He was on these occasions generally accompanied by one or more of his children. Surgery was in a great measure abandoned by Dr. Physick, at least the performing of capital operations, many years before his death; although he continued, up to within a comparatively short period preceding this event, to practice medicine. One of the last displays of his surgical skill and dexterity, in the class of cases just specified, was in the autumn of 1831, when he performed the operation of lithotomy successfully upon Chief Justice Marshall, then in the seventy-fifth year of his age; an operation remarkable in view of the professional position of both the individuals concerned in it, as well as the advanced age of the patient. The oldest and the first of the legal profession in the United States had sought relief from the most painful of maladies at the hands of the oldest and first of American surgeons, whose effort to relieve him was blessed by Providence. An interesting account of the circumstances accompanying this event, both as regards the reluctance of the great surgeon to undertake the operation, and the calmness and resignation evinced by Judge Marshall, even in his indulging in a sound sleep just before it was performed, is given by Dr. Randolph in his "Memoir." This gentleman tells us of the last operation of Dr. Physick, performed only a few months before his death. It was for cataract. The date at which he performed this operation was on August 13, 1837. "I was present," says Dr. Randolph, "on the occasion, and watched him with the most intense anxiety. He was quite collected and firm, and his hand was steady; notwithstanding at the time he was laboring under great mental and physical suffering." From about this date his disease is represented, on the same authority, to have increased in violence and intensity. The effusion of serum in the cavity of the thorax was accompanied by extreme oppression and difficulty of respiration, to such a degree, indeed, that he was unable to lie down for whole nights in succession, but was supported in a standing posture on the floor, by assistants. Dr. Chapman, "his old and well-tried friend and associate," was now requested to visit him in conjunction with Dr. Randolph; but, although some ease was at times procured by their efforts for the suffering invalid, the disease continued to increase, and anasarca was added to hydrothorax. "To such an extent did the former prevail that before his death the integuments at length gave way, openings were formed, and these finally ulcerated and became gangrenous. As might have been anticipated, there was a general expression of sorrow for the loss and respect for the memory of this

distinguished man among various medical bodies in different parts of the Union. We need but refer, as matters of course, to the lengthened funeral cortege, including the students of medicine composing the Pennsylvania University and the Jefferson Medical College classes, and the trustees and professors of these two schools, as well as the members of the State Convention, then in session. In the same spirit were resolutions passed by the Faculty of the University. Similar resolutions were adopted by the Faculties of the Medical Institute of Louisville and of the Medical College of Georgia, the Medical Convention of Ohio and the physicians of St. Louis. "A comprehensive minute, commemorative of Philip Syng Physick, M. D., *Emeritus* Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania," was prepared, under the instructions of the Board of Trustees of the University, by Wm. Meredith, Esq., chairman of the committee appointed for the purpose. Its object was to tell of "the long connection of the deceased with the university, and to express the respect entertained for his able and faithful services as a teacher, for his eminence as a practitioner of medicine, and for the virtues which adorned his private character." In conformity with resolutions of the Faculty of the Louisville Medical Institute and of the class in attendance, a glowing discourse, commemorative of Philip Syng Physick, was delivered by Dr. Charles Caldwell, January 12, 1838. Dr. Horner read, at a meeting of the American Philosophical Society, May 4, 1838, a necrological notice of his deceased predecessor in the chair of anatomy. A laudatory and discriminating reference to the character and merits of Dr. Physick is contained in an introductory lecture delivered by Dr. Granville Sharp Pattison, Professor of Anatomy in the Jefferson Medical College, before his class, at the commencement of the session, 1838-9. Dr. Physick left testamentary directions for the disposal of his body after death, which excited much comment at the time, and call for notice in this place. He forbade, in the most positive terms, any dissection of his body. No person was to touch it but two females, who had been his domestics for the last twenty years. It was not to be taken from his bed for some time, but was to be well covered up, and the room kept warmed until putrefaction had commenced. It was then to be covered with flannel and placed on a mattress in a wooden coffin, painted outside. This coffin was to be inclosed in another or leaden one, closely soldered up. A public notice was to be given of the period of interment, but no invitations issued. The test of death, in beginning decomposition, was soon evident in a temperature so well fitted to bring it about; and the body was then inclosed in the manner he had enjoined, with the addition of another coffin covered with black cloth. A still further proof of the change which came over the mind of the teacher of *anatomy and surgery*, and of the weakened state of his intellectual faculties through disease, was exhibited in his directing that a careful watch should be kept over his grave for six weeks after his interment, to prevent his body, or, it ought rather to be said the body which once belonged to him but was his no longer, from being disturbed. If there was any validity or propriety in this prohibi-

tion in his own case, Dr. Physick acted under wrong influences, in fact, ran counter to the feelings of humanity in those memorable dissections of the dead from yellow fever which he made in 1793 and 1798, for the purpose of establishing the correct pathology of that disease. Will it be alleged that the examinations in these cases were, most probably, of the bodies of persons who, when living, were poor and friendless, and which were unclaimed by relatives or friends? But this does not alter the question, so far as the principle is concerned: it merely makes it one of convenience, to the exclusion of both the moral and scientific bearings of the subject. Dr. Physick, throughout his whole professional career, must have believed conscientiously that *post-mortem* examinations were not only justifiable, but highly useful and commendable; and that they contributed to the best interests of humanity by enlightening the physician on the seats of disease, and establishing the connection between symptoms and the suffering organs, so as to enable him, at the bedside, to infer from the former the condition and changes going on in the latter, and thus to shape his treatment with a better prospect of success. We speak positively of what must have been Dr. Physick's conscientious belief, knowing well that he would never have practiced or sanctioned the practice of examination of the dead unless he had entertained the most thorough conviction of its usefulness; for he was in an eminent degree an utilitarian, who yielded nothing to prejudice, sentiment, or fashion. His own uniform course in this matter through a long life will ever be regarded as an anticipatory caveat in the steps which he directed to be taken in the disposal of his body after death; if, indeed, it be thought necessary to bring the case into court at all, to be tried by the laws of custom, common sense and humanity, in the place of letting judgment go by default. The case, if one were to be made, would stand thus on the record: Dr. Physick, in all the vigor of his faculties, during a long term of years, as investigator of the internal changes caused by disease, *versus* Dr. Physick, on the borders of the grave, his mind weakened by numerous infirmities and sufferings, and refusing to allow of an examination of his body; thus depriving his professional brethren of an addition to their knowledge the like of which he had long been in the habit of receiving himself. Dr. Physick might have pleaded the example of Dr. William Hunter, who, although himself a teacher of anatomy, is said to have manifested great antipathy to the idea of his own body being subjected to the scalpel of the anatomist. But the American surgeon went in direct opposition to the course which his celebrated English preceptor enjoined on his survivors, in his own case. Mr. John Hunter used, in the strongest language, to express his condemnation of those who should neglect to examine his body and preserve his heart, from a disease of which he had suffered so much, and from which he died. Twining, who has contributed useful facts and observations on diseases of the East Indies, and who made himself, and lays stress on *post-mortem* examinations, displayed similar weakness to that on which we are now commenting. How different were the injunctions laid by Jeremy Bentham on his friend and disciple in philosophy and political economy, Dr. South-

wood Smith! The body of the great reformer was dissected in the anatomical theater in the presence of a public assemblage, and a discourse pronounced on the occasion by Dr. Smith. Quite recently the eminent Warren, of Boston, so well known in the annals of surgery, left similar directions, with the important addition that his skeleton was to be prepared and set up in the Anatomical Museum. Insight is, every now and then, obtained by this means into constitutional peculiarities and tendencies to disease in a patient which are transmitted to his offspring, but the force and injurious operation of which may be greatly modified, if not entirely restrained, by a knowledge thus acquired, pointing to preventive measures, or, if disease have actually supervened, to a more successful treatment. The convictions of medical men respecting the great utility of the practice must be very decided to induce them to make examinations which are necessarily tedious and irksome, and would be every way disagreeable without the consolatory and encouraging conviction of the benefits thereby conferred on medical science and of gain to the interests of humanity. After the preceding outlines of the professional life of Dr. Physick, let us sketch, says Bell, the appearance, manner and character of the man. That he was habitually grave, approaching to the melancholic in his deportment and speech, was evident in looking for a moment at his pale, statue-like face, which told of pain, of suffering and anxiety, but partially concealed by the enforced calmness of a strong will. What other expression could be expected in one whose health was always infirm, whose frame had been racked by violent attacks of different diseases, and who had his own "unwritten troubles of the brain." The occasional smile that lighted up his face came from no sunshine of the mind; it was the illumination of a wintry cloud by the moon's rays, cold and uncheering. But if his appearance did not attract by sympathy, it could not fail to do so by respect, not unmingled with curiosity to learn something about the possessor of those classic features—high forehead, aquiline nose, thin and compressed lips, a finely formed mouth, and hazel eyes with their searching, and, at times, penetrating gaze. The complexion was one of extreme paleness. The hands of our great surgeon were "small, delicate and flexible," and would have won the favorable notice of Byron, as a mark of aristocratic descent and breeding. The same praise has not been extended to his lower extremities, and certainly there was no elasticity in his gait, nor a quick or jaunty step which might indicate a well-arched foot. Be this as it may, there was a time in the life of Dr. Physick, to tell of which seems like narrating a myth in early Roman story, when these feet of his were trained to dance, and to the performance of that most difficult saltatory feat, called "cutting the pigeon wing." The fact, however, of Dr. Physick being, "once on a time," a dancer, was mentioned by himself in one of the many visits which he paid, in the latter period of his life, to a lady who was laid up by a fracture of the thigh. He was desirous of lightening the tedium of long confinement under which his patient must often have suffered, and knowing, at the same time, both her strong sense and her social turn, he told her one day—apropos, perhaps,

of the effects of age in producing gravity of deportment and disinclination to the amusements of the day—that he had not always been as she now saw him, but that he could once dance the pigeon wing. Suiting the action to the word, he actually rose, and taking hold of one of the bedposts, made a demonstration of his early agility—how successfully we never learned. The author of the "Memoir," who knew him long and intimately, and whom we have already so freely quoted, states that Dr. Physick's "manner and address were exceedingly dignified, yet polished and affable in the extreme, and when he was engaged in attendance upon a critical case, or in a surgical operation, there was a degree of tenderness, and at the same time a confidence in his manner, which could not fail to soothe the feelings and allay the fears of the most timid and sensitive." Perhaps formally polite would better express Dr. Physick's manner and address than the extreme of polish and affability ascribed to them by Dr. Randolph. His punctiliousness, added to his habitual reserve and real dignity of deportment, must have made it impossible for any man, however long the acquaintance, to indulge in familiarity, or, as it is called, to take a liberty with him; and the most inveterate babbler and bore could hardly withstand the unmistakable intimations in his countenance and manner, as well as in his silence, that the interview must end. Nobody knew better, or practiced more determinately, the Horatian maxim, *est modus in rebus*, on these occasions than Dr. Physick, when the visit to him was made for a specific object, and he received few others. Nor would he make an exception in favor of a garrulous or exacting patient, whose prolixity he would cut short by putting a few questions, and then declare that he had learned enough. The style of dress worn by Dr. Physick showed the methodical man, who, while he adhered to the same color and very much to the same fashion of his garments, was always attentive to neatness and general harmony of effect. A blue coat with metal buttons, white waistcoat, and light gray or drab-colored pantaloons, made up his favorite attire. It must have been in his dancing days when he was seen with breeches and flesh-colored silk stockings. The bow-knot in his cravat, though it might fall short of dandy requirements, evinced care in its adjustment. His hair was combed backwards, *à la Chinoise*, so as to expose completely his forehead, while serving at the same time to give it the appearance of greater proportionate development. He was among the last to abandon the use of powder, but held on to the queue as long as he lived. His personal habits were early formed and never underwent change. As Dr. Horner somewhat quaintly says: "He had passed his life in a certain diurnal movement and rotation, any deviation of which put him to inconvenience. He must have the bed that he was accustomed to; the same food dressed in the same way. His delicate health made him seek solitude as a refreshment; he was, therefore, no diner out; had no habits of conviviality; received no company in a familiar way, except now and then the call of a friend." But while thus keeping his own hours and fashion of repasts, he left his daughters free to receive visitors and to entertain them in the approved style of the gay and fashionable society in

which they mixed. His dietetic formulary was very simple, an observance of it amounting to abstemiousness. The attack of typhus fever, from which he suffered in the winter of 1813-14, left behind it a chronically weakened digestion, accompanied with "a train of the most unpleasant dyspeptic symptoms." His treatment of himself was strictly antiphlogistic, backed by very low diet. "The small amount of food of which he would sometimes permit himself to partake is almost inconceivable; and this for many days together." Dr. Randolph, who furnishes these particulars, gives it as his opinion, and probably he was correct, that Dr. Physick "injured himself, and in a measure produced the very enfeebled and prostrated condition of his system which attended him during the latter years of his life, by the excessively reducing system of treatment to which he had recourse." Dr. Randolph frequently expressed his regret at his using such meager diet; to which Dr. Physick replied, "That he regretted it very much himself, and that he wished he could indulge in more generous living, but that he had accustomed his stomach for so long a time to abstinence from rich food that it was impossible now to make any change." When laboring under a severe cold, he would confine himself to a warm room, and he had accustomed himself to a degree of heat at these times which was almost insupportable to others. He greatly enjoyed heat—in the winter he kept his bedroom at from 75° to 80° F. In continuing this practice he must have been oblivious to the theory of respiration and of the evolution of animal heat. Both in his professional and business relations with his patients, he was governed by a strict sense of justice. He gave to them all the time and attention which he believed their situation required, and he exacted from them in return a rigid adherence to his directions. Neglect of his wishes, or deception in this respect, he very properly stigmatized as a breach of faith on their part, which absolved him from the obligation of any further attendance on the case. Under the influence of the same principles, his pecuniary charges, in the form of fees, were always low—lower often than was recognized by general usage. In such cases, however, his concession to the patient was at the expense of his fellow-members in the profession who, if they kept to the usual tariff, subjected themselves to the unjust accusation of overcharging; and if they fell to Dr. Physick's usage, they could not obtain the income required by their wants from the fees to which in equity they were entitled. This other view of the subject is sometimes forgotten by physicians who have incomes independent of professional sources. The doctor frequently, we are told, gave up large fees "when there was no adequate reason for it." "In the case of Judge Marshall, who was both an opulent and a liberal man, he refused positively a fee, and a sort of commutation was finally made by his consenting to receive a superb piece of plate." We confess ourselves at a loss to see the rule of action in this case. Where the gratitude of a patient so far outruns discretion as to offer remuneration disproportionate to his means and income, it is in a measure the duty of the physician to restrain such exuberance of feeling, and to return or refuse to receive the excess thus offered beyond the customary fees. But

if the wealthy choose to indulge in a fit of liberality of this kind, as there is not the least danger of its becoming epidemic, we can see no good reason, derived either from professional duty or pride, for balking them in their intentions. Sir Astley Cooper, a contemporary of Dr. Physick, and who commenced practice in London about the same time that the latter began in Philadelphia, had no misgivings on this score, although his professional income in one year exceeded one hundred thousand dollars, or twenty thousand guineas, and for many years it was seventy-five thousand dollars, equal to fifteen thousand pounds sterling, and upwards. An old rich West Indian, on whom Sir Astley had performed the operation of lithotomy, with the most satisfactory results, asked what the fee was, and on receiving for answer, two hundred guineas—a little over one thousand dollars—rejoined: "Pooh, pooh! I shan't give you two hundred guineas! there, that is what I shall give you!" taking off his night-cap and throwing it at Sir Astley. "Thank you, sir," said Sir Astley, "anything from you is acceptable," and he put the cap into his pocket, anticipating, no doubt, the nature of the joke. Upon examination, the cap was found to contain a check for one thousand guineas! Examples of this nature doubtless occur in the professional life of physicians, although, taken collectively, the number is not great. The tendency is, for the most part, in another direction, viz., to begrudge or to curtail the just and regular charges made by the physician for services rendered, although at the time they were thankfully received and acknowledged. Often a physician is complimented by his being told, "Doctor, I have paid all my bills but yours;" the life saved, or the agonizing pains removed, being deemed a thing of less moment than a supply of groceries, or the purchase of fine broadcloth or rich silks. It would seem, therefore, to be a duty which a medical man owes to his profession to resist this fashion of disparaging its usefulness, and to keep up to the generally recognized tariff of charges in all cases in which there is ability on the part of the former invalid to comply with its requirements. After enforcing the claims of justice, there will still be a large field for the exercise of benevolence in gratuitous attendance and advice for the relief of the sick poor, and of those in reduced circumstances, in which few physicians are backward to engage, whatever may be the degree of their natural sensibilities, their own necessities, or even their cravings for wealth. It becomes a question of ethics, whether the money left in possession of the recovered sick man, in the shape of remitted or neglected fees, might not, if it had been received, be made to answer the purposes of undoubted and enlarged benevolence, by the physician's giving it in aid of well-known useful charities, or to help individuals whose distress comes immediately under his own observation. Some may answer, that the feelings that induce a physician to abandon his fees will prompt him to yield readily to the ordinary claims of benevolence; but this is far from being a general thing. It was not so with Dr. Physick. Money once received by him was held with considerable tenacity, and never spent with a liberal hand; but, on the contrary, it was always appropriated to some productive end, with a view to its yielding the best percentage. He would give his profes-

sional services, but he would not give his money; and his name was rarely seen among the contributors to the benevolent enterprises of the day, or to older charities of the utility and stable character of which he could entertain no doubts. Unlike Dr. Chapman, his friend and colleague in the University of Pennsylvania, who was liberal both in his offers of assistance and in actual assistance to the students whose funds ran low, Dr. Physick was not known to indulge in either offers or loans. "His professional labors," as we are told by Dr. Horner, "sometimes produced twenty thousand dollars a year, and his method in this respect finally yielded more than half a million of dollars." The fact must often have occurred to Dr. Physick that a no small proportion of this large fortune was derived from the receipts, and accumulated interest on their investment, from the chairs which he held in the university during a period of twenty-six years. Yielding to such reflections, it might, one would suppose, have seemed to him both natural and proper to leave some appreciative testimony of his grateful remembrance, of an institution which had been so largely instrumental in advancing both his fame and his fortune. Wistar and Horner, with less inducements of this nature, have made contributions and bequests to the Anatomical Museum, which will always associate their names with the university. In the case of the Pennsylvania Hospital, also, the early and long-continued theater for the exercise and improvement of his surgical knowledge and skill, it might have been expected, almost as a matter of filial duty and affection, that he would have made a bequest to that institution, not merely with a desire of having his name longer remembered and cherished, but of contributing in a substantial manner to its more extended usefulness, both as a school for clinical instruction and for furnishing additional accommodations, which were then much wanted, but have since been supplied, for the comfort of the sick in its wards. It is true that, in common with all the medical and surgical officers of the hospital, his services were rendered gratuitously. Dupuytren, unsocial and selfish, neither loving nor loved in that profession of which he was for a time the chief, still be thought himself of the means of adding to the already great facilities of medical instruction in Paris, and bequeathed \$40,000 to endow a chair of Pathological Anatomy. This sum, by the good management of Orfila, himself in after years a liberal bequeather for similar purposes, has been chiefly appropriated to the formation and continued support of a rich museum of morbid anatomy. Orfila, although he left children, did not think he was doing them injustice by making benefactions for the advancement of medical science. Dr. Physick appears to have been unsettled in his religious creed and connections. This has been partly attributed by Dr. Bell, his biographer, to a neglect of theological study before his mind became engrossed in his professional work, and he urges the importance of such studies in early life, when the intellect is most ready, and the feelings of devotion most fresh. "Impressions made in early life, when the mind is in a plastic state, are never effaced—they survive cares, sickness, sorrow, the shock of angry passions, a long career of folly, of vice, and even of crime itself. They were made by

a father's watchful care, a mother's tender prayer; they are revived and come up in the darkest hour, and, like the standard in the heavens which gave Constantine confidence and victory, snatch us from despair and restore us to hope and faith." Unhappily for Dr. Physick and for others who may be influenced by his example—who hesitate because he doubts, and are chilled because he is cold,—religious consolation is often denied a man in advanced life, especially if he has been accustomed to play the oracle, or to guide and dictate in other matters, or is ready with the arts of cunning fence to foil an opponent, rather than as an humble searcher of the truth, conscious of his own weakness and earnestly interceding for illumination of his path of inquiry, must find it exceedingly difficult to arrive at the desired conclusions on this subject. A more encouraging view of the state of Dr. Physick's frame of mind in reference to religion, at the close of his life, is, however, held out by his son-in-law, Dr. Randolph, who, after speaking of his extensive course of reading upon theology, which included many works of a conflicting and contradictory nature, and the gloomy and desponding views created at times in consequence, goes on to tell of his "uniform habit of perusing, every morning, a portion of the New Testament," and when, in consequence of his illness and increasing infirmities, he was incapable of so doing, his children were constantly employed in reading this and other works of devotion to him. During his last illness he derived great pleasure and satisfaction from the visits of his friend and pastor, Dr. Delancey, whose kind attentions towards him were unremitting. "I feel assured," is Dr. Randolph's concluding remark, "that the hopes and promises of the Christian religion were the greatest sources of consolation to him in the closing hours of his life, and smoothed his passage to the tomb." Hitherto the biographer has traced the subject of this memoir from the morning to the setting sun of his life, and recorded the distinctions and honors acquired in his professional and professorial career. It remains for us, in conclusion, to enumerate his contributions to surgery, that branch in which he more peculiarly excelled. These will be found to belong more to the practice than to the science; but, while the former always engaged his preference, the latter seemed, on different occasions, so distinctly to point the way that it is not easy, even if it were necessary, to separate them. Reference was made in a preceding page of this biography to the large and thorough foundation for the subsequent fame and usefulness of Dr. Physick in his long period of probationary medical study before he went to Europe, and the uncommon opportunities he enjoyed when there, under John Hunter and in St. George's Hospital, for obtaining an intimate acquaintance with anatomy and the details of surgical practice. When required to act for himself, he must have been prepared, by meditating on the principles laid down by his great teacher in his lectures on surgery, and more especially on sympathy, to find serious constitutional disturbance often caused by local injury, and hence to feel the necessity of exercising continued vigilance in protecting the noble organs from the shock which they would receive in the surgical act of removing a limb, excising a tumor, or taking up an artery

for aneurism. He would measure in his own mind their capability, and that of the organism generally, to bear up and react under the depressing influence of pain and loss of blood, and the extent of their endurance of subsequent irritative fever, following a capital operation. Of the stock of recuperative energy probably possessed by the patient, and the ability of the surgeon to check secondary inflammation, he would predicate the chances of the healing process being set up and gone through in a satisfactory manner, and the reasonable grounds for success from his operating. In his counting of probabilities, he would take into consideration the age, constitution, habits, and prior and actually concomitant diseases of his patient. With him it would not be a question merely of his ability to perform the operation without his patient dying a few hours afterwards, but, still more, whether an operation would not only remove the existing infirmity and suffering, but prolong life. So, also, on the other hand, he must have been aware that by the same laws of sympathy, as taught and explained by Hunter, an abatement or removal of a local and external irritation, or disease—a wound or an ulcer—would be greatly accelerated by measures addressed to the general system through the great internal organs, and especially the stomach as the chief of the digestive apparatus. He would know that in this way, by persevering in a constitutional treatment, both therapeutical and dietetic, aided by appropriate topical applications, he might save a member which, under the influence of merely empirical and mechanical surgery, would otherwise be doomed to amputation or excision. Whether or not the reader may choose to attach any value to the preceding sketch as really indicative of the pathological doctrines and opinions with which Dr. Physick began his career in surgery, it can not be doubted that he was thoroughly imbued with the conservative views of John Hunter, whose saying he must often have heard, viz.: "To perform an operation is to mutilate a patient he can not cure; it should, therefore, be considered as an acknowledgment of the imperfection of our art." Under this belief a true surgeon, as distinguished from a mere manipulator and dissector, a cutter and a bandager, will bring all the resources of medical science to his aid, with a fixed intention of saving vital structure and prolonging life, but with no desire to exhibit himself by feats of dexterity and dispatch, at the expense of his patient. He is not continually brandishing his instrument—knife, gorget, or bistoury—like a harlequin his wand; nor is he, like the latter personage, eager to play with it all kinds of fantastic tricks, under the name of brilliant, or dashing, or difficult operations. He, on the contrary, holds it back, concealed, until the very last extremity, nor will he then have recourse to it on the plea that other means have failed, if he can not promise himself decided benefit to the patient by its use. The first application of the philosophy of surgery, which was made by Dr. Physick, was in the treatment of ulcers in the Pennsylvania Hospital. Avoiding the empirical course which had been previously pursued, he resorted, in the treatment of inflamed and irritable ulcers, to one founded on principles. "He directed the patient to be confined to bed and

to be kept strictly at rest, and in cases where the ulcer was situated on the lower extremity, he caused the limb to be considerably elevated. Constitutional treatment was carried on at the same time, and soothing applications were made to the ulcer. When topical stimulants were resorted to, he always preferred their being used when the patient was confined to bed." Dr. Physick introduced numerous and valuable instruments, and applied novel methods of treatment now generally adopted. He made valuable modifications and improvements in the treatment of fractures, one of the most noticeable and best remembered because still used, is in that of the celebrated apparatus by Desault, for fractures of the thigh. By increasing the length of the splint, Dr. Physick procured a more complete counter extension to be made in the direction of the axis of the limb, and also insured more certainty of rest to the patient. The apparatus thus modified, and with the block attached to the lower extremity of the splint, as introduced by Dr. Hutchinson, for the purpose of making extension in the direction of the limb, was regarded by Dr. Physick as the most complete and successful method of treating fractures of the thigh ever invented. It is that which for a term of years has been used in the Pennsylvania Hospital with the best effects. He was equally successful in inventing a method of treating fractures of the humerus, at or near the condyles, so as to prevent deformity and restore the entire use of the limb. His plan of treating fracture of the lower end of the fibula, accompanied with dislocation of the foot outwards, was precisely similar to that recommended by Dupuytren. Dr. Randolph, from whom we freely borrow in this enumeration of Dr. Physick's improvements in surgery, and of his operations, is unable to say to which of the two great surgeons the priority of invention is due. In the treatment of dislocations, Dr. Physick carried into full effect the plan of venesection so as to produce fainting, "as originally suggested by Dr. Alexander Munro, of Edinburgh." We find that the writers in the *Dictionnaire de Médecine et de Chirurgie Pratiques* attributes this practice to the Italian, Flajani. By this means, "old and difficult dislocations have been reduced, and limbs restored to usefulness which otherwise would have been irrecoverably ruined." It is not to be forgotten, however, that there may be circumstances in the state of the patient: advanced age, shattered constitution or anemia, which would make the loss of blood illy borne, and in which such relaxants as tartar emetic or tobacco, and especially the first, may be substituted with advantage. Dr. Physick's first operation in lithotomy was performed in 1797. He was early led to suggest a valuable improvement in the gorget, as used by Mr. Cline, so as to facilitate division of the prostate gland and neck of the bladder, which since then has been almost universally employed in this country. A full description of Dr. Physick's gorget was published in "Coxe's Medical Museum," for the year 1804, by Mr. R. Bishop, surgeon instrument maker. It is also noticed in Dr. Dorsey's "Elements of Surgery." The modification consists in having the gorget so constructed that a perfectly keen edge may be given to that part of the blade which commences the incision, and which is connected to the beak of the instru-

ment. For this purpose the beak and blade are separable, and so arranged that the blade may be connected to the stem and firmly secured by a screw. Without this arrangement it is exceedingly difficult to impart a fine edge to that part of the blade which is contiguous to the beak, and inasmuch as the incision of the neck of the bladder is commenced at that point, the success of the operation must necessarily be much influenced by it. In performing his first operation of lithotomy, he accidentally divided the internal pudic artery with the gorget, and a profuse hemorrhage was the result. The forefinger of the left hand having previously compressed the trunk of the artery, the point of the tenaculum was passed under the vessel, and a ligature cast round it and firmly tied; but it was found that a considerable portion of the adjacent flesh was also included in the ligature. In order to obviate similar inconvenience in future, Dr. Physick subsequently contrived his forceps and needle for the purpose of carrying a ligature under the pudic artery. This useful instrument is equally applicable to other cases in which it is desirable to take up a deep-seated artery that can not be reached by the customary methods. Twice has it been used in the operation of tying the external iliac artery: in the first instance by Dr. Dorsey, and in the second by Dr. Randolph. Numerous modifications of the forceps and needle have since been made, which, in some instances, being close imitations, were regarded by Dr. Physick as tending, if not intended, to deprive him of the merit of originating the instrument, and hence occasionally elicited from him a very decided declaration of his rights in the matter. Dr. Randolph, a competent, even if he be regarded as a partial judge, declares his belief that "the original instrument, as designed by Dr. Physick, has never been excelled either in point of ingenuity or ability." A case of suppression of urine in the Pennsylvania Hospital, in 1794, of forty-eight hours' duration, in which Dr. Physick found it impossible to introduce a catheter of the smallest size into the bladder, led him to make a trial of a bougie appended to an elastic catheter, so that the former might act as a guide to the latter, through which, when once introduced by this means, the urine would readily flow. The experiment was quite successful. A full description of the bougie-pointed catheter is given in "Dorsey's Elements of Surgery." An account of the case was communicated by Dr. Physick to Dr. Miller, and was published by the latter in the *New York Medical Repository*, together with the method of preparing the instrument, and some experiments on the treatment of gum-elastic by spirits of turpentine and ether; also a description of the process of coating catheters with gum-elastic. Dr. Physick made the treatment of strictures of the urethra a subject of careful study, and was celebrated for the tact and dexterity which he exhibited in dilating them. In the year 1795 he invented an instrument for the purpose of cutting through a stricture which was intractable to the ordinary methods of treatment. This instrument consists in a lancet concealed in a canula, which is pressed down to the stricture, and then the lancet is pushed forward so as to effect its division. After the stricture is cut through, a catheter or bougie should be introduced and worn for some time, in order to produce the

requisite degree of permanent dilatation. This mode of treating obstinate strictures has been found so successful "as to entitle it to be considered one of the most important and useful operations in surgery." It may be had recourse to in cases of complete retention of urine, so as to obviate the necessity of puncturing the bladder. Dr. Randolph claims for Dr. Physick the credit of being "the first who pointed out to our surgeons the method of constructing the waxed linen bougie." He gave it the preference over either the metallic or gum-elastic bougies. In the year 1802, Dr. Physick gave fresh proof of the way in which practical surgery may be deduced from a careful study of pathological changes going on in the tissues. It was such as no empirical guessing could ever have hit on. We advert now to his proposal of passing a seton between the ends of an ununited fractured humerus, for the purpose of stimulating the parts to a deposition of callus, and thereby producing a consolidation of the broken bone. The case in which this practice was first tried was that of a seaman in the Pennsylvania Hospital, whose left arm had been fractured eighteen months previously while he was at sea. At the expiration of five months after the performance of the operation he was discharged from the hospital perfectly cured, his arm being as strong as it ever had been. An account of this case, written by Dr. Physick, appeared in the *Medical Repository of New York*, 1804, and it was republished entire in the *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, 1819. Chance afforded Dr. Physick an opportunity of seeing the man—at the time a patient of Dr. Randolph—on whom he had performed this operation twenty-eight years previously. This person declared that he had never suffered any inconvenience since the operation, and that his fractured arm was quite as strong as the other arm. On the death of his patient, Dr. Randolph obtained permission to make a *post-mortem* examination, and produced the humerus. "At the place of fracture he found the two ends of the bone to be perfectly consolidated by a considerable mass of osseous matter, in the center of which there is a hole, showing the place through which the seton passed." The superiority of the use of the seton, in cases of this nature, "over the method not unfrequently resorted to of cutting down to the ends of the bone and sawing them off, as recommended by Mr. White, of Manchester," is strongly affirmed by Dr. Randolph. A complete refutation of the misstatements unintentionally made by Mr. Lawrence, in his surgical lectures, respecting the use of the seton in ununited fractures, has been furnished by Dr. Hays, the editor, in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, in the shape of a brief summary of numerous cases successfully treated by this means. A still greater boon to humanity than any previously conferred by Dr. Physick was his operation for the cure of artificial anus, which he performed in the month of January, 1809. Dr. Granville Sharp Pattison, Professor of Anatomy in the Jefferson Medical College, while paying an animated tribute to the memory of Dr. Physick, in his introductory lecture, November, 1838, uses very emphatic language respecting this operation. It is the more entitled to notice on account of the anything but friendly relations which had previously existed between the author of the lecture and

the medical faculty of the university. He had just adverted to the numerous improvements which Dr. Physick had introduced into surgery, and the difficulty of saying which of them was the most influential "in advancing and elevating our science." He then proceeds in the following strain: "The one I select is his improvement in the treatment of artificial anus, and I hesitate not to assert that there is not to be found, in the whole circle of the science, any single discovery which indicates higher power of philosophical induction than the one under consideration. It was no random, no chance discovery. It was not, and it could not have been made by accident. It was based on anatomical knowledge, and perfected by inductions derived from her handmaids, physiology and pathology." It is not necessary that we should describe this operation, the details of which are now so well known. Reference may be made, however, to a full account of it, given by Dr. Benjamin Hornor Coates, in the *North American Medical and Surgical Journal*, for October, 1826, which is otherwise valuable by the remarks of this gentleman on Dupuytren's method of operating in the disease. On this occasion Dr. Coates shows, in the most convincing manner, that Dr. Physick long preceded the French surgeon in operating for the cure of artificial anus, a point contested by Dupuytren and others, but fully admitted, many years later, by Roux, his successor, and, it may be added, long his rival. To all useful intents and purposes, our great surgeon must be regarded as the inventor of this operation; for, even though it could be shown that a similar one had been performed by others, the fact had remained, and would have continued to be generally unknown, without its suggesting repetition or imitation. That the conception of the operation, and the pathological process which would render it efficient, were original with Dr. Physick, and that he believed himself to be the first to perform it, can not be questioned by those who know his sincerity and truthfulness. Once fully engaged in the exercises of his profession, he read but little, and his reading was, we believe, never of a retrospective nature. His study was of the present realities before him, and of the best means of making them subservient to his immediate purposes, without inquiring into or caring for the opinions or practices of the past, and seeking in them hints and suggestions for his own guidance. If he had any retrospective lore, it was that gathered in his early studies, when serving his novitiate, and most probably even in its first period, or before he went to London to be placed under John Hunter. A more direct instance of his making what he believed to be an original suggestion, occurred in his proposing the use of animal ligature, in which he had been anticipated by one of the older surgeons. Dr. Randolph, when telling us that from the year 1816 (see "Eclectic Repertory," vol. vi), Dr. Physick employed, almost exclusively, animal ligatures, adds the expression of his regret that they are but seldom used by the surgeons of the present day. Dr. Physick, in a journal or note-book of the most remarkable and interesting cases which occurred in his surgical practice, records the case of a lady affected with blindness from cataract. The operation was by extraction of the opaque crystalline

lens, and resulted in the restoration of the patient to sight. This was his favorite operation for cataract, whenever the eye was in a suitable condition, and such was his care in selecting proper cases, and in preparing them when necessary by previous treatment, and his manual dexterity, that he was almost always successful. It is mentioned by Dr. Randolph, as "a singular coincidence," that as the first case recorded in his note-book was of one in which he performed extraction for cataract, so the last operation he ever performed, on August 13, 1837, was of the same kind, and attended with the like success. Dr. Physick gave an account, in Chapman's *Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences*, 1820, of the method which he employed for the removal of enlarged tonsils, and hemorrhoidal tumors, by means of the double canula and a soft wire. In place of allowing the instrument to remain applied, as had been previously the custom, until the parts were separated and thrown off, a process requiring a week or ten days for its completion, it was his practice to remove the wire at the expiration of twenty-four hours, a period proved by experience to be long enough for strangulating the tumors, and destroying their vital connection with the structure to which they had been attached. A few years after this, he became convinced that excision was the preferable operation for the removal of enlarged tonsils; and to accomplish this end he contrived, very ingeniously, an instrument, which was adapted also to excision of the uvula. A full description of it will be found in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, together with the very interesting case of a young lady afflicted with an obstinate cough, occasioned by an elongation of the uvula, who was entirely cured by Dr. Physick, by means of the excision of a portion of that organ. The success in this and some other analogous cases soon gave vogue to the operation for excising, or cutting, or, as some familiarly called it, clipping off the uvula. To have a teasing cough, and a uvula somewhat elongated, or believed to be so, was the signal for excision. The fashion prevailed very extensively among clergymen, so many of whom suffer from chronic laryngitis and bronchitis; and he who had undergone the operation himself seemed to feel it to be his duty to recommend a clerical brother who coughed to submit to the like process, so that, after a while, one could not help thinking of the traveled fox, in the fable, who returned to his comrades minus a tail, left very much against his will in a trap, but who proclaimed this curtailment to be the last and most approved fashion, and, as such, worthy of general imitation. One can not help regretting the vast amount of misapplied missionary labor on the part of many clergymen in their zealous and too often inopportune recommendations of not only popular modes of practice, but also of popular quackeries, which exert about as beneficial an effect on the bodies of those who freely resort to their use as Millerism, Mormonism and Spiritual Mediums do on the souls of the believers in their doctrines. After a time a more general knowledge of physical diagnosis of diseases of the chest, in which cough is a common symptom, led to a true appreciation of the value of uvular excision, and, of course, to a considerable restriction of the practice. Dr. Hays, in the second

volume of the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, published a description and plate of a forceps invented by Dr. Physick, and employed in certain cases to seize the tonsil and draw it out, so as to allow more conveniently of its extirpation. In cases of hemorrhoidal tumor, where the complaint was of long standing, and the lining membrane of the rectum much diseased, and where the tumors were internal, Dr. Physick preferred and continued to use the ligature for their removal. The drawing at once a wire tightly round the base of the tumor gives momentary pain; but it is less severe than might be expected. At the end of twenty-four hours, when the wire may be removed, "the tumor will be found shriveled and black, and in a few days will be separated and thrown off under the application of a soft poultice of bread and milk." Care must be taken, as enjoined by Dr. Physick, that nothing but the hemorrhoidal tumor itself be included within the ligature. An operation for varicose aneurism, performed by Dr. Physick, is described by him in Coxo's *Medical Museum*. In the same journal he details the history of a case of luxation of the thigh-bone forward, and the method which he employed for its reduction. The *Philadelphia Journal of Medical and Physical Sciences* contains the particulars of a case of carbuncle, with some remarks on the use of the common caustic vegetable alkali in the treatment of this disease, which he divides into three stages. It is in the second stage, in which "inflammation having ended in the death of the cellular texture in which it was situated, a process begins for making an opening through the skin, to allow the dead and acrid fluids to pass out." It is in this stage, marked by the appearance of pimples and small orifices, "that the application of the vegetable alkali upon the skin so perforated, and on that covering the middle of the tumor, in quantity sufficient to destroy it complete, proves highly beneficial." We shall next notice, in a summary manner, the contributions made by Dr. Physick to pathology and practical medicine. They are not numerous, but they are all of them of permanent value, either by removing previous obscurities or enlarging the domain of therapeutics. During the period in which the yellow fever appeared in Philadelphia, in 1793, he, in conjunction with Dr. Cathrall, published an account of several dissections of persons who had died of this disease. The results, as given in *Brown's Gazette*, though not absolutely original, were more definite and clear than had been previously described by Dr. Mitchell, in the yellow fever, as it prevailed in Virginia in 1737 and 1741, Dr. Mackittrick, in his inaugural thesis, at Edinburgh, 1766, Dr. Hume, in his account of the yellow fever of Jamaica, and of Dr. Lind, in his notice of the disease as it prevailed in Cadiz in 1764. The introductory paragraph of the newspaper account of the dissections made by Drs. Physick and Cathrall, to which their names are appended, contrasts strangely with the testamentary directions by the former for the disposal of his body after death. They say: "Being well assured of the great importance of dissections of morbid bodies in the investigations of the nature of diseases, we have thought it of consequence that some of those dead of the present prevailing malignant fever should be examined." After stating the gen-

eral soundness of the brain and the thoracic organs, they proceed to say, "That the stomach and beginning of the duodenum are the parts that appear most diseased. In two persons, who died of this disease in the fifth day, the villous membrane of the stomach, especially about its smaller end, we found highly inflamed, and this inflammation extended through the pylorus into the duodenum some way. The inflammation here was exactly similar to that induced on the stomach by acrid poisons, as by arsenic, which we once had an opportunity of seeing in a person destroyed by it." "A black liquor" was found in the stomach and intestines, which had been vomited and purged before death. "This black liquor appears to be clearly an altered secretion from the liver; for a fluid, in all respects of the same quality, was found in the gall-bladder. This liquor was so acrid that it induced considerable inflammation and swelling on the operators' hands, which remained some days." In subsequent observations the authors ascertained, with more precision, the real nature of the dark-colored fluid in the stomach and small intestines, which is identical with that ejected and known under the name of "black vomit"—altered blood given out from the vessels of the stomach. It is but just to add that dissections made by Dr. Deveze, in 1793, and published in the following year, reveal a state of the lining membrane of the stomach similar to that described above. This writer speaks also of the black blood mixed with the black bile in the gastric cavity. Dr. Physick confirmed and extended his experience gained in 1793, by additional dissections during his residence in the City Hospital, in 1798, a brief notice of which is made by Dr. Rush in his history of the yellow fever of that year. He mentions the matter which constitutes what is called the *black vomit* was found in the stomach of several patients who had not discharged it at any time by vomiting. He observed, also, the greatest marks of inflammation in the stomachs of several persons in whom there had been no vomiting during the whole course of the disease. It would be arrogating too much to claim for Dr. Physick and his associate in pathological investigations on the organic seat of yellow fever, the first knowledge of its gastric character, and the origin and nature of the black vomit; but certainly their observations had a dominant influence on the medical teachers and writers of Philadelphia, and contributed a full share in other directions in imparting something like fixedness of opinion on this part of the pathology of yellow fever. In the winter of 1798 a paper was read by Dr. Physick, before the Academy of Medicine, of Philadelphia, containing "Some Experiments and Observations on the Mode of Operation of Mercury on the Body," which was subsequently published in the *New York Repository*. Although falling short of the chemical requirements of the present day, these experiments exhibit evidences of a spirit of careful scrutiny and cautious induction which it would be well always to imitate in experimental investigations. In 1802 Dr. Physick communicated the particulars of a case of hydrophobia for the journal just mentioned. After giving a detailed account of the appearances exhibited on dissection, he suggests, as a means of relief in this disease, the propriety of tracheotomy in conjunction with other parts of the treatment. A

practical recommendation of great importance was made by Dr. Physick in Coxe's "Museum" for 1805. It consists in the use of blisters for the purpose of arresting the progress of mortification. He was led to this practice from a knowledge of the good effects of the remedy in arresting erysipelas, a mode of treatment which he had learned from Dr. Pfeiffer, of Philadelphia. In order to procure the best effects from the blister, it should be large enough to extend from the mortified to the adjacent sound parts. Dr. Physick, although he did not originate the suggestion, which should be credited to Dr. Alexander Munro, Jr., of Edinburgh, who gave it in his Inaugural Thesis, 1797, must have credit for being the first to carry into practice many years in advance of its reputed inventors in our own day. Our reference is to the introduction of fluid into the stomach by means of a gum-elastic catheter and a common pewter syringe, for the purpose of diluting poisonous substances which have been swallowed, and then of withdrawing them by the same apparatus, thus accomplishing what is now done by the stomach pump, or an instrument made expressly for this purpose. The circumstances, as detailed in the *Eclectic Repertory*, for October, 1812, were, that a mother, by mistake, gave an overdose of laudanum to two of her children, twins, aged three months, which produced convulsions and stupor: the pulse and respiration had almost ceased. As these children were unable to swallow, Dr. Physick injected one drachm of ipecacuanha, mixed with water, by the means already described. No effect resulting, he injected a quantity of warm water, and then withdrew it by means of a syringe. These operations were repeated again and again, until he had washed out the stomachs thoroughly and removed all their contents. "By the time these operations were completed, however," writes Dr. Randolph, "all signs of animation in each of the children were entirely lost. Discouraging as these circumstances were, the Doctor determined to persevere in his efforts to restore life, and accordingly he injected into their stomachs some spirits, mixed with water, and a little vinegar; and he also made use of external stimuli. In a few moments the pulse and respiration returned in each child, and in the course of a short time both were regularly performed." The results were that one of the children completely recovered, the other died. Dr. Physick, in a note to this paper, states that the idea of washing out the stomach in cases in which poison has been swallowed, occurred to him at least twelve years previously; and that his nephew, Dr. Dorsey, had performed the operation of washing out the stomach in such a case in the year 1809. Dr. Physick did not introduce new remedies, but he did more: he modified the preparation or the dose of familiar articles, with a rare nicety of adaptation in the particular circumstances of the case, thus giving a character of freshness and originality to his suggestions, which were often highly appreciated by his medical brethren in consultation. He had, it is true, the advantage which every man of eminence enjoys whose advice is invoked at an advanced period of the disease. He learns what has been done; what effects have followed certain remedies: he finds for example, that the patient has been bled and otherwise depleted, and that the period of ex-

citement is passing away, and he comes just at the opportune moment to counsel the use of stimulants and tonics, and a little increase of nutrimental substances; probably just at the time when the attending physician had himself proposed to advise these measures. The superficial observer sees in the means recommended a change of practice, where the experienced one sees only a continuation of treatment varying with the change in the stage of the disease. The administration of tonics and stimulants to-day is no evidence of error on the part of the physician, who, two days or even twenty-four hours before, had enforced venesection or leeching, and active purging. The crisis of a fever, followed as it often is by feeling of great languor and prostration, alarms the friends of the patient and prompts them to a request for additional medical counsel, at a time when, in fact, the danger is over. Hence a physician of experience, and who is imbued with sound ethics, when called into consultation, although he may get credit for the subsequent rally of the enfeebled powers of life, will have the good sense not to suggest any very decided course of treatment, but, waiting for time and nature, he will give his approval of the previous treatment. We have heard it said that, on one occasion, the friends of a patient who was under the care of an eminent French physician, becoming uneasy about him, for there are fits of panic on such occasions not explicable by the facts of the case, requested that Dr. Physick might be called into consultation. The request was, of course, complied with, and on his seeing the sick person, he felt that nothing additional to the actual treatment was necessary. But, that he might not seem to be indifferent to the case, he suggested the use of a few grains of magnesia, which were taken by the patient, who soon recovered, to the great joy of the friends and to the credit of the consulting physician, to whose timely visit and advice the salutary result was attributed. Dr. Physick abjured all theories and systems in the practice of medicine. He would neither advance any guiding principle on which could be based the treatment of a class of diseases, or of many cases having characters in common, nor listen with patience to an attempt on the part of a professional *confrere*, in consultation, to make such an exposition of the views by which the latter had been governed in the treatment of the case before them. If he recommended a remedy or a mode of practice, it was not to meet certain indications or to remove certain pathological conditions, but because he had found the remedy or the mode of practice useful in another case—giving often the name of the individual—which resembled this one. His practice was based on enlightened empiricism, a careful and minute observation of what had done good and what was injurious; but here he exercised those reasoning powers which, in what seemed to be theory or systematizing, he chose to place in abeyance; for he so modified and changed, as already observed, the mode or the time of giving the remedies, as to imply, in his mind, a certain hypothetical state of things which he proposed to himself to change by a new combination of means. He professed, however, to acknowledge no guide but experience, forgetting the remark of Hippocrates, echoed by Boerhaave and others, that experience is often fallacious—

Experientia fallax—and probably never having read the admirable treatise on the subject by Zimmerman. That experience, which is merely the knowledge of antecedent facts or events, must have had a beginning, and if so, might we not sometimes trust to trials suggested by a long previous study of the relations of successive antecedents, even though we may call it theory, with at least as much confidence as to unforeseen chances from which all experience must date? But, after all, what are called the results of experience are not deductions from a series of precisely identical facts or phenomena ranged in the memory like a string of beads. In the facts or phenomena there are differences which we throw out, and resemblances which we choose to retain, as representing a continuous chain of occurrences, so that the reasoning powers are actively at work, and the most doggedly practical, and the greatest sticklers for experience, are obliged, in despite of themselves, to combine and arrange things in their own minds, different from the actual realities before them, and to draw inferences which they may call the results of experience, but which in truth are the product of a theory, however simple and elementary it may be. The chief difference between your men who cling to experience and profess to eschew theory, and those who avowedly and conscientiously employ theory to fix in their minds a series of complicated events and to guide them in future inquiries, amounts very nearly to this: that the former theorize only from their own observations, while the latter theorize both from their own and those of preceding times, thus bringing the wisdom of the great departed to enlighten their own judgments. Dr. Physick's inflexibility in adhering to his opinions when once formed, and which made him insist on obedience from his patients to his advice and prescriptions, did not, however, interfere with his careful reconnaissance of the ground before he took his stand, or with his groping, as it were, his way in the paths of doubt before he reached the desired conclusions. The objections made by the invalid to what he proposed giving were listened to attentively, and as far as they rested on idiosyncrasies, or on positive disability of function, were treated with deference. When he saw that the issue ought still to be made between his prescriptions and the disease, but was aware that it could not be met directly, he was content to accomplish his object in an indirect manner. An instructive example of his mode of prescribing in such circumstances is related by Dr. Randolph. The case was one of a lady laboring under dyspepsia of the most aggravated character, for which she was brought to Philadelphia. Such was the irritability of her stomach that it rejected every kind of nourishment, and in consequence her state of weakness and prostration was so great that she seemed to be dying of inanition. Dr. Physick, after proposing a variety of articles, inquired of her whether, since she was first attacked, she had ever tried milk. On her replying that she had often taken it, but her stomach always rejected it, he asked her if she did not think that her stomach would retain the half of a tumblerful of milk? She answered in the negative, as she did also when a wineglassful was proposed, and again when a tablespoonful was mentioned. "He then told her that he was under the im-

pression that she could retain in her stomach one teaspoonful of milk, and accordingly he prescribed the article for her, to be taken in that quantity at repeated intervals. The lady adopted his views, attended to his prescriptions, and was ultimately restored to perfect health." In another case, of a lady who insisted on her inability to take opium with a view of procuring sleep, as it never produced that effect, although repeated trials had been made by its administration of an evening, Dr. Physick advised the physician, with whom he was called in consultation, to give the medicine at other hours, and with its taste covered as much as possible by other substances. In this manner the association in the mind of the patient between the taking of the opiate and a belief in its inefficacy would be broken. It was accordingly administered at intervals through the day, combined with mucilage and nitric acid, as if to meet other indications, but really with a view of placing the patient under its hypnotic influence by the time that night was reached. The result corresponded with the anticipations formed, and the lady obtained sound and refreshing sleep, and ceased ever after to dispute the soothing effects of opium in her own case. Most commonly the opiate prescribed in the evening is taken at too late an hour, and hence its full hypnotic effects are not experienced until the approach of morning, or even of the hour for breakfast. If Dr. Physick can be supposed to have followed out systematically a plan, it was in the numerous cases of chronic disease, many of them coming from a distance, which depended on chronic inflammation, induced too often by excess in living and the operation of climatic causes. Patients thus affected were generally subjected to a reducing treatment, the prominent points of which consisted in bloodletting, general or local, or both, purging and low diet, which last, by the multitude, is always called starvation. His design seemed to be to treat an inflamed internal organ or viscus as he would an inflamed eye, or an inflamed joint, by removing and withholding as much as possible, all causes of excitement, and allowing it to rest or to make a near approach to this state. The authority imparted by his great reputation and experience, procured for him a deference to this course of treatment, and more patience and persistence in it than would have been yielded to other professional men; and hence more instances could be recorded of his success than would have fallen to their lot, supposing even that they had been influenced by the same pathological views. It must be acknowledged, however, that instances were every now and then adduced of his pushing these measures to an extreme, or rather of continuing them needlessly long. It is possible that undue stress, if not exaggeration, would be displayed in popular comments and glosses on these cases, owing to the treatment being so adverse to the prejudices of the many, who can never divest themselves of the vulgar notions that the sole treatment of a disease ought to consist in keeping up the strength by feeding and stimulating, as if digestion and assimilation could be carried on at this time as they are during health. This idea is just as rational as would be that of recommending a man to keep up the strength of an inflamed eye by the free admission of light, and by continuing to use the organ, or to give supple-

to an inflamed knee-joint by walking and waltzing. In a more advanced stage of disease, and the inflammatory element absent or failing to yield to a reducing treatment, Dr. Physick's views and prescriptions exhibited nothing remarkable or requiring distinct record. His practice was such as we have already described. If he did not himself generalize from exceptional cases, his advice in these was sometimes assumed to be his regular treatment of the disease, and his name was made the cover or pretext for pure empiricism. It is most probable that a remedy used by him in the last resort, after he had exhausted the *materia medica*, was had recourse to in an early period by those who were either ignorant of the list or too impatient to make the selections from it which were sanctioned by previously recorded experience. Among these exceptional modes of treatment, generalized by the multitude to a mischievous excess, was the decoction of soot and wood ashes, which Dr. Physick was said to have found beneficial in dyspepsia in his own case, and hard cider, used by him in obstinate cases of dyspepsia with heartburn. If we have spoken of Dr. Physick's practice as one of enlightened empiricism, we must be understood to use this word in its large philosophical sense, that in which it is recognized in the history of medicine. Far different is it from the popular empiricism or quackery, which does not set up a claim for a particular mode of treatment, or a particular remedy in a specified disease and stage of that disease, but impudently asserts the all-healing and curative power of one article or combination of articles in all diseases, however opposite they may be in their origin, organic seat and other essential characters. No physician was more decidedly opposed to this impudent and ignorant assumption of the miraculous powers implied in such pretensions than the eminent man whose professional character we are now portraying. On a memorable and ever regrettable occasion, when some of his colleagues in the university, and the president of the College of Physicians, so far forgot the proprieties of medical ethics and the conclusions of medical logic as to give certificates in favor of a quack medicine, Dr. Physick steadily declined to join in what, in the mildest terms, must be called an exhibition of foolish good nature to a begging empiric, at the expense of the health of the community. We can scarcely speak of Dr. Physick as an author, so few and brief have been the papers from his pen which have appeared in print; and it must be regarded as somewhat singular for one of his eminence, who had been a public teacher so long, and who was so largely engaged in the practice of medicine, that he has not written a single article on the treatment of a disease, separate from its surgical bearings and the surgical means used for its relief. His accumulated experience is, therefore, in a great measure, lost to the world; and in this loss follows a gradual decay, as year succeeds year, of his own great reputation, which requires something more than tradition and historical eulogy to keep it fresh in the mind of posterity. We have good reason for believing "that in the latter years of his life he regretted very much he had not published more for the benefit of his fellow-beings; but at this period his disinclination and habits had become so confirmed that it was impossible for him to change them."

Another example to enforce the old moral of the danger of procrastination. For the account of the improvement in surgery made by him the world is indebted to others. To the treatise on surgery by Dr. Dorsey, and to the memoirs left us by contemporaneous writers, must reference be made for an enumeration of the contributions to the especial department of this eminent pioneer teacher of the medical profession. A tolerably fair knowledge of the most important of Dr. Physick's improvements in surgery may be obtained by a perusal of Dr. Dorsey's "Elements," in which the reader is continually reminded of the oracle whose revelations are law to the author. A little more of the expansive liberality of feeling which allowed Dorsey to disseminate many of the views and modes of practice of Dr. Physick, would have led the latter in after years, and in the latter part of his life, to have brought out, in a collected form, his published papers, his lectures on surgery, and selections of cases recorded in his note-book. Not only, however, did he fail to do this, or to authorize some person to perform the task after his death, but he made "an ardent request," which, by the parties to whom it was addressed, would naturally enough be construed into a positive prohibition against the publication of his manuscripts.

PIFFARD, Henry G., of New York City, son of David and Ann Matilda Piffard, was born at Piffard, Livingston county, N. Y., September 10, 1842.



Henry G. Piffard.

His preliminary education was acquired at the Military School of Marlborough Church, at Sing Sing, N. Y., which he left in 1858, to enter the Department of Arts of the University of the City of New

York. He was graduated from this institution in 1862, with the degree of A. B. Three years later he received the degree of A. M. In 1861 he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Professor Willard Parker, M. D., matriculating at the same time at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. In 1864 he received the degree of M. D., and later spent eighteen months as an *interne* at Bellevue and Charity Hospitals. In 1873 he was appointed Lecturer on Urinary Analysis at the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, and two years later Professor of Dermatology at the same institution. This latter position he has held, with the exception of an interval of two years, up to the present time. He served about fifteen years as Surgeon to the Charity Hospital, and on resigning that position was appointed Consulting Surgeon. His principal writings are, "A Guide to Urinary Analysis," 1873; "An Elementary Treatise on Diseases on the Skin," 1876; "Materia Medica and Therapeutics of the Skin," and "A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Skin," 1891.

PINKERTON, Samuel Hunter, of Salt Lake City, Utah, was born in New York City, May



Samuel H. Pinkerton

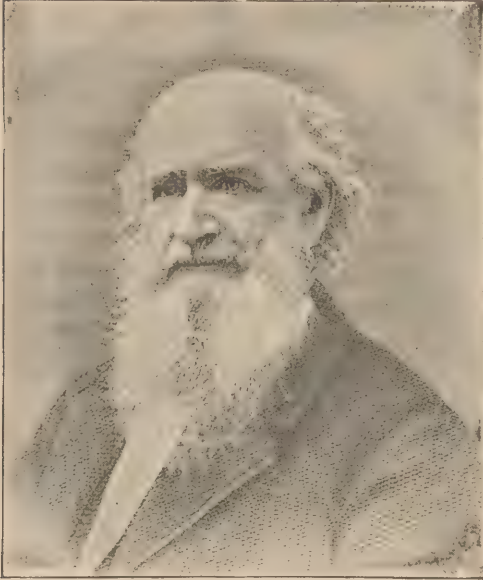
27, 1857. His early education was received in Brooklyn, N. Y. He entered upon the study of medicine, and received his degree of M. D. from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1883. In October, of the same year, he entered Bellevue Hospital, where he served as *interne* for eighteen months on the Third Surgical Division. Was Prosector to the chair of Anatomy of Bellevue Hospital Medical College from 1883 to 1886; was appointed one of the Assistant Demonstrators of Anatomy in

the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, January 5, 1885. On October 15, 1886, he was advised to leave New York City on account of ill-health. He located in Salt Lake City, Utah, where he has taken up general surgery and gynecology. Was appointed Visiting Surgeon to the Holy Cross Hospital, of Salt Lake City, and Surgeon for the Rio Grande Western Railroad. Dr. Pinkerton is widely known in the West as a rapid and skillful operator. He is a member of Salt Lake County Medical Society and Salt Lake Academy of Medicine.

POOLEY, Thomas Rickett, of New York City, was born, October 1, 1843, in Chatteras, Cambridgeshire, England. He was educated at local schools and academies in the State of New York, and graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in March, 1864, subsequently attending medical lectures in London and Paris. He settled at first in the city of New York. His specialty is diseases of the eye and ear. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, which he has represented in the State Medical Society; the New York and the American Ophthalmological Societies; the International Ophthalmological Congress; the American and International Otolological Societies; the Medical Journal Association; the Yonkers Medical Society, of which he was president in 1876; and the Alumni Association of the Bellevue Hospital College, of which he was president in 1874 and 1875; and is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. He is the author, among other writings, of papers on "Two Cases of Sympathetic Ophthalmia Distinguished by the Occurrence of Neuro-Retinitis," "A Case of Corectopia," "Keratitis Vesiculose, with Secondary Glaucoma," "Strabismus," "Hemioptia Depending upon a Gummy Tumor in the Left Posterior Lobe of the Brain," "Foreign Body in the Eye Diagnosed by Limitation of the Field of Vision," "Transactions of the American Ophthalmological Society," 1870; "Wound of the Sclera Treated by Suture, with Remarks," "Sympathetic Ophthalmia," "Injuries of the Eye from Gunpowder," 1871; "Foreign Bodies in the Eye, with Remarks," "Transactions of the New York Medical Society," 1875; "A Case of Epithelioma of the Lower Eyelid—Blepharoplasty by Sliding Flaps," "Hemorrhage from the Ear in Purpura," "Circumscribed Syphilitic Exudation of Chancroid," and "Syphilitic Iritis," 1876. He was a medical cadet in the United States Army from September 5, 1862, to May 18, 1864, and thenceforward assistant surgeon to the close of the war, being brevetted captain, June 1, 1865. In 1866 he was assistant sanitary inspector of the Metropolitan Board of Health, having charge of the cholera hospital, Battery Barracks, from July 24 to October 15; attending physician of the Northern Dispensary, from 1866 to 1869, inclusive; was clinical assistant in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary; and has since been assistant surgeon of the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute; surgeon to the Charity Hospital; and consulting ophthalmic surgeon to St. John's Hospital at Yonkers, and clinical professor of ophthalmology in Starling Medical College, Columbus, O.

POST, Alfred Charles, of New York City, was born in New York, January 13, 1806, and died there February 7, 1886. "He was the son of Joel Post, a merchant of New York, whose place of business was on Hanover Square, and

who owned as his country seat the property known as Claremont, which is now included in Riverside Park, and embraces the site of Gen. Grant's tomb." Young Post was graduated at Columbia College in 1822, and after studying medicine with his uncle, Dr. Wright Post, a noted surgeon of New York, received his medical degree at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1827. Two years later, having meanwhile studied in Paris, Berlin, London, and Vienna, he established himself in New York, giving his attention mainly to surgery, and paying especial attention to the treatment of cicatricial contractions, deformities from burns, and other analogous injuries.



Alfred C Post

In 1831 he married Harriet, daughter of Cyrenus Beers, Esq., of New York, by whom he had eleven children. One of his sons, Dr. Geo. E. Post, became Professor of Surgery in the Syrian Protestant College at Beyrout. In 1835 he removed to Brooklyn, but, after passing two years in that city, resumed his residence in New York, where he remained until his death. As a surgeon generally, and within the lines of his specialties particularly, his practice, of large extent, had been very uniformly successful, and he was regarded as one of the leading surgeons of America. He was a member of the Berlin Königlich Medizinisch; Chirurgische Gesellschaft; Boston Gynecological Society; New York Pathological Society; New York County Medical Society, and Academy of Medicine; having been vice-president of the latter from 1861 till 1866, and president from 1867 till 1868, and of the American Medical Association, of which he was once chosen vice-president. As an author, his writings, dealing principally with surgical matters, were confined to contributions to professional periodicals, with the exception of a small volume on "Strabismus," published in 1840. Among his

more important papers may be cited the following: "Report on Stricture of the Urethra," *New York Medical Journal*; "Case of Blepharoplasty," in *New York Medical Gazette*; on "Club-foot," in *Medical Record*; on "Treatment of Stone in the Bladder," *New York Medical Times*; on "Cicatricial Contractions," in *Medical Record*; on "Contractions of Palmar Facia," in *Archives of Clinical Surgery*. From 1831 to 1835 he was Demonstrator of Anatomy to the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and from 1836 to 1852 was Attending Surgeon to the New York Hospital. Since 1852 he had been consulting surgeon to the latter institution. From 1851 to 1875 he was Professor of Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of New York; in 1875 he was made Emeritus Professor, and since 1873 serving also as president of the Medical Faculty until his death. He was also Consulting Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, Attending Surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital, and president of the medical board of the Woman's Hospital. Dr. Post achieved his great fame in surgery, and his operations were noted for precision and dexterity. He was the first in the United States to operate for stammering, and in 1840 devised a new method of performing bilateral lithotomy. He also showed mechanical ingenuity in devising instruments and appliances, and in the latter part of his life labored much in plastic surgery, making important reports of operations in that line. In 1872 he received the degree of LL. D. from the University of the City of New York. Dr. Post was active in various religious and charitable organizations, and at the time of his death was president of the New York Medical Mission, and one of the directors of Union Theological Seminary.

POTTER, Frank Hamilton, of Buffalo, N. Y., was born in Cowlesville, that State, January 8, 1860, and died July 16, 1891, after an illness of ten days' duration. He was the only son of Dr. William Warren Potter. In 1882, when he was twenty-two years of age, he was graduated from the Buffalo Medical College. Prior to this time he had served as Resident Physician in the Rochester City Hospital for two years. In 1883, at the organization of the Niagara University, he was appointed Clinical Assistant to the Chair of Surgery, and subsequently held the position of Lecturer in Anatomy and Laryngology. He at one time was a member of the surgical staff of the Sisters of Charity and Emergency Hospitals. He first began the practice of general medicine, which he continued for a time, but afterward gave it up for the special field of laryngology, for which he had fitted himself in the schools of both this country and Europe. But recently he was appointed Clinical Professor of Laryngology of the University of Buffalo. He was also associate editor of the *Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal* with his father. He was a member of numerous medical societies, among which were the Buffalo Medical and Surgical Association, Erie County Medical Society, Medical Society of the State of New York, Buffalo Pathological Society, and Obstetrical Society. He was also a member of the Saturday and Thursday clubs. During the year 1890 he was secretary of the Laryngological Society of the American Medical Association, and he was recently chosen by the Council of the American Laryngological Asso-

ciation for membership in that organization. In political life he had taken a small part, having served two terms as civil service commissioner. He was removed from that office by Mayor Becker, along with Mr. Loomis, but was reinstated when Mayor Bishop was elected. This office he resigned about a year ago, on account of other business duties. In 1887 he was married to Eva, daughter of Lars G. Sellstedt. To them two children were born, both of whom, with his wife, survive him.

POTTER, Samuel O. Lewis, of San Francisco, Cal., was born in England, September 18, 1846. He is the eldest son of the Rev. Samuel George Potter, vicar of Holliscroft, Sheffield, England, who is of English birth, but of Australian education. His mother is of Scotch-Irish family in the north of Ireland. One of his brothers is the Rev. Beresford Potter, rector of March, England; another is Superintending Surgeon to the P. and O. Steamship Company at Bombay; while another lived some years in California, and was drowned in the Missouri river about 1873. Two of his sisters are married in India to officers of high rank in the British army, one being Lieut.-Col. L. H. Young, commandant of Fort Saukra, in the Punjab, and the other Staff Surgeon Charles Hatchell, Indian Army Medical Department. The subject of this notice began the study of medicine at the age of fifteen years, under the direction of Dr. R. H. Courtenay, M.R.C.S., surgeon to the Baltinglass Union Hospital. After two years of study he came to the United States, at the age of seventeen, and entered the United States Army during the war, serving in the same brigade with the California Hundred. After the war closed he served several years as construction engineer on the Oregon and California railroad, and in the United States engineering department, where he acquired a reputation for conscientious work and literary pursuits, which is well set forth in a commendatory letter given him by Gen. A. A. Humphreys, then chief of engineers, United States Army. After thus working for some years to obtain the means necessary for a renewal of his studies, he resumed the study of medicine in England, under the preceptorship of Dr. George Kemp, surgeon to the Sheffield Union Hospital, passing the examination in general education required by the British Medical Council, and officially approved by the Royal College of Surgeons. He received his first medical degree in 1878 from the Medical College of Missouri, a homeopathic institution, but soon becoming convinced of the inutility and fallacy of the therapeutic doctrine of that system of medicine, he entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he was again graduated in 1882, with the first prize of that school in a class of 247 graduates. Dr. Potter then went before the Faculty of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, for examination and endorsement of his diploma which he received. Shortly afterward he entered the medical department of the United States Army, serving as Post Surgeon at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, and as Acting Assistant Surgeon at Fort Russell, Wyoming, and at Fort Douglas, Utah; at the latter station leaving the army to settle at Salt Lake City, where he practiced successfully for over three years, and then established himself in San Francisco. In 1887 the Board of Trustees of the Cooper Medical College, formerly the Medical College of

the Pacific, on the unanimous recommendation of the faculty of that institution, elected him to fill the responsible chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine as successor of the distinguished Professor Henry Gibbons, deceased. This action was taken after a series of trial lectures delivered by Dr. Potter before the faculty and students, and an extended professional association between him and several of his colleagues. Referring to the subject of this sketch at the time he was selected to fill this position, the following clipping from the San Francisco *Alta Californian* may be quoted in this connection: "Dr. Potter is a man of forty years of age, who brings to the work before him a mind stored with the fruits of twenty-five years of study, a habit of industry in the literary fields of his profession, a thorough classical and technical education, and an extended and successful experience in military and civil practice. We are confident that he will prove eminently successful, both as a teacher and a practitioner of his specialty, the pure practice of medicine, and so believing, we welcome him heartily to San Francisco, where, surrounded as he will be by colleagues of the highest professional rank, his future success is already assured." The brilliant career of Dr. Potter since that time, as teacher, writer and physician, indicate that this estimate and prediction was well founded. In addition to the professorship, which he still holds in the Cooper Medical College, he was, while at Salt Lake City, a United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions, and has been examiner for the Equitable Mutual Life and Northwestern Life Insurance Company. In 1891, Dr. Potter was made a member of the Royal College of Physicians, London. He is also a member of numerous medical societies and scientific and social organizations. Among his contributions to medical literature may be mentioned the following: "Index of Comparative Therapeutics, 1880; "On Speech and its Defects," 1882 (prize essay); "Compend of Anatomy, 1883 (with lithographic plates, 5th ed.); "Handbook of Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics," 1887. The last work is a large volume of eight hundred pages, including official and extemporaneous pharmacy, and presents the physiological action of drugs as well as the special therapeutics of diseases. This publication is altogether so practical and popular that a fourth edition, revised and enlarged, has been issued. In fact all of his works have gone through several editions and are in the hands of nearly every medical student in America, besides having a very large sale in England.

POTTER, Theodore, of Indianapolis, Ind., was born at Glendale, Hamilton county, O., November 29, 1861, his father being the Rev. L. D. Potter, D. D., president of the Glendale Female College. On his father's side he is of English stock, the first members of the family settling near Elizabethport, N. J., in the seventeenth century. His great grandfather was a colonel in the Revolution, and his grandfather, Jotham Potter, a major in the War of 1812. The latter was for many years a member of the New Jersey Legislature. Dr. Potter's mother came of one of the old Dutch families about New York, the Ketchams, though originally from France, they having fled, with the persecution of the Huguenots, to Holland. He was educated in the public schools of his native

town, in the High School, Lawrenceville, N. J., and graduated with honor, after a four years' course at Princeton University in 1882. At Princeton he was one of the editors of the college literary magazine; was the Dickinson prizeman for 1881, and one of the literary prizemen for 1882. He taught for a short time in the boys' classical school at Miami University, Oxford, O. In the fall of 1883 he began the study of medicine under Dr. R. D. Mussey, of Cincinnati, attending lectures at the Ohio Medical College. After four years of medical study he graduated at this college, being awarded the prizes for the best examinations in the practice of medicine and in obstetrics. In the spring of 1887 he was appointed Assistant Demonstrator of Bacteriology in the Medical College of Ohio; and about the same time entered upon practice in the office with Dr. J. T. Whittaker. Soon afterward he became Resident Physician at the Good Samaritan Hospital, where he remained till the spring of 1888. After leaving the hospital he spent about a year in clinical study in Germany, chiefly in the hospitals of Göttingen and Berlin, brief periods of recreation being occupied in travels through Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Great Britain. In February, 1889, Dr. Potter settled in Indianapolis, which has since been his home. He was elected Demonstrator of Microscopy and Bacteriology in the Medical College of Indiana in the spring of 1889; the next year he became lecturer upon the same subjects; in 1891 Professor of Bacteriology, and in the summer of 1893 Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology, which position he now holds. He is Consulting Pathologist to the Indianapolis City Hospital, and Attending Physician for Chest Diseases at the City Dispensary. He is one of the editors of the *Indiana Medical Journal*, and an active contributor to current medical literature. He is a member of the Local and State Medical Societies; the Indianapolis Literary Club; the Portfolio Club, and the Indiana Academy of Science. In 1890 he was first vice-president of the Alumni Association of the Medical College of Ohio. Dr. Potter has taken a deep interest in the modern advances in bacteriology; has written many papers, and delivered a number of addresses upon the subject at medical meetings, and since 1890 has made the annual report upon bacteriological progress to the State Medical Society. He is engaged in general practice, with a special cultivation of the field of chest diseases.

POTTER, William Warren, of Buffalo, N. Y., was born in Strykersville, Wyoming county, N. Y., December 31, 1838. His father, Dr. Lindorf Potter, a native of the town of Sheldon, Wyoming county, N. Y., was a son of Dr. Benjamin Potter, formerly of Rhode Island, but who located in Western New York in the early years of the present century, and was one of the first physicians in the Holland purchase. The subject of this sketch received his preliminary education in private schools, at Arcade Seminary and at Genesee Seminary and College at Lima, in his native State. He came to Buffalo in 1854, receiving his medical education in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and was graduated therefrom February 23, 1859. He then formed a copartnership with his uncle, Dr. Milton E. Potter, of Cowlesville, which continued until the breaking out of the Civil War. He passed the ex-

amination of the army medical examining board at Albany, April 25, 1861, and was soon commissioned as Assistant Surgeon of the Forty-ninth Regiment New York State Volunteers. He served with this regiment through its earlier career in the Army of the Potomac, and was left near Savage's Station, Va., with the wounded of Smith's division on the night of June 29, 1862, by order of Gen. Franklin, commanding the Sixth Army Corps. In a few days he was removed to Richmond and given quarters in Libby prison; he was released among the first exchanges under the cartel then arranging between the hostile powers. He was delivered to the hospital steamer "Louisiana" at Aiken's Landing, Va., July 18, 1862, and immediately rejoined his regiment at Harrison's Landing, Va. He was promoted to be surgeon of the Fifty-seventh Regiment New York State Volunteers on December 16, 1862, and served with this regiment during the Chancellorsville and Gettysburg campaigns. In August, 1863, he was assigned to the charge of the first division hospital, Second Army Corps; continued upon that duty until he was mustered out of service, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel of United States Volunteers March 3, 1865. He practiced medicine in Batavia, N. Y., but finally returned to Buffalo, where he has resided for the most part since the war. His professional tastes, cultivated largely by association with his father, who was his preceptor, led him early into the field of surgery, and he has performed many of the more important operations, both in military and civil practice. Of late years he has given his entire attention to the treatment of diseases of women, and has performed many operations in the department of gynecic surgery. He is a permanent member of the American Medical Association (1878), and was chairman of the Section of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women in 1890; permanent member of the Medical Society of the State of New York (1883), and was president in 1891; member of the Medical Society of the County of Erie, president in 1892; member of the Buffalo Medical and Surgical Association, president in 1886; president of the Buffalo Obstetrical Society 1884-86; secretary of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, 1888-94; member of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association; chairman of the Section of Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery of the Pan-American Medical Congress, 1893; Examiner in Obstetrics, New York State Medical Examining and Licensing Board, and is Consulting Gynecologist to the Woman's Hospital. He has been a frequent contributor to medical literature, and has likewise written many unpublished papers for medical societies and other bodies. Among his published writings may be mentioned the following: "Umbilical Hernia in the Adult," 1879; "Rectal Alimentation for the Relief of the Obstinate Vomiting of Pregnancy," "Remarks on Rectal Feeding in Diseases," 1880; "The Surgical Treatment of Epithelioma of the Cervix Uteri," Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New York, 1881; "Genu-Pectoral Posture in Uterine and Ovarian Displacements," Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New York, 1882; "The Gynecic Uses and Value of the Genu-Pectoral Posture," Transactions of the American Medical Association, 1882; "Induction of Premature Labor in Puerperal

Eclampsia," "Dysmenorrhea—Its Treatment by Dilatation," "Postpartum Hemorrhage—Remarks on its Treatment," 1884; "Pelvic Abscess in Women—Its Surgical Treatment," *Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1885; "Observations on the Uterine Sound," *Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1886; "Double Ovariectomy During Pregnancy—Subsequent Delivery at Term," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 1888; "Dermoid Cyst of the Left Ovary, Operation, Recovery," "Field-Hospital Service with the Army of the Potomac," *Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1889; "What is the Present Medico-Legal Status of the Abdominal Surgeon?" *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 1890; "How Should Girls be Educated?—a Public Health Problem for Mothers, Educators, and Physicians," Presidential Anniversary Address, Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New York, 1891; "A Medico-Legal Aspect to Pelvic Inflammation," "Pelvic Inflammation in Women—a Pathological Study," *American Gynecological Journal*, 1891. Dr. Potter was married March 23, 1859, to Emily A., daughter of the late William H. Bostwick, of Lancaster, Erie county, N. Y., and his wife is a lineal descendant of Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame. Three children were born of this marriage—namely, the late Dr. Frank Hamilton Potter, Helen Blanchard and Alice F. Potter, the latter two are living in Buffalo with their parents.

POTTS, Jonathan, of Reading, Pa., was born in Berks county, that State, April 1, 1745, and died in October, 1781. He was a son of John Potts, the founder of Pottstown, Pa. After receiving a classical education, he went with Dr. Benjamin Rush to Edinburgh, Scotland, for medical study, and after his return he was graduated, in 1768, a "Bachelor of Physic" at the College of Philadelphia, at the first granting of medical degrees in this country, and in 1771 received the degree of M. D. His Latin thesis on the latter occasion, "De Febribus Intermittentibus Potantissimum Tertianis," was published in Philadelphia soon afterward. From 1768 till his death he was a member of the American Philosophical Society. He began the practice of his profession at Reading. Dr. Potts early identified himself with the struggle for independence, and was secretary of the Berks County Committee of Safety, and a member of the Provincial Convention at Philadelphia, on January 23, 1775. In 1776, he was appointed surgeon for Canada and Lake George, and returned with General Gates to Pennsylvania. In general orders, dated December 12, 1776, General Putnam directed that all officers that were in charge of any sick soldiers should "make return to Dr. Jonathan Potts at Mr. John Biddle's, in Market street." Soon after this order was issued, Dr. Potts was in service at the battle of Princeton. In April, 1777, Dr. Potts was appointed medical director-general of the Northern Department, and as such joined the army at Albany, N. Y. In November, 1777, he returned to Reading, having been furloughed, and while there was appointed by Congress director-general of the hospitals of the Middle Department. He was subsequently surgeon of the first city troops of Philadelphia." His brother, Thomas Potts, was one of the original members of the American Philosophical Society, and in 1776, was commissioned Colonel of one of the Pennsylvania battalions. Another brother, John Potts,

studied law at the Temple, London, became a judge in the city of Philadelphia, but sympathizing with the mother country during the Revolution, went to Halifax, Nova Scotia, until the war was over. His brother, Isaac Potts, is said to have been the person that discovered Washington at prayer in the woods at Valley Forge, and the country seat of David Potts, another brother, was Washington's headquarters at the latter place.

POWELL, Jehu Z., of Logansport, Ind., was born in Cass county, that State, August 13, 1848. He is of Welsh descent, and was educated at the high school of Logansport and University of Michigan. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of Prof. H. C. Cheever, of Ann Arbor, and was graduated M. D. from the University of Michigan in 1874. His medical education was supplemented by a post-graduate course at Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1875, and at the Post-Graduate Medical School of Chicago in 1890. While engaged in the general practice of his profession in the city of Logansport, since 1874, he has devoted especial attention to obstetrics and gynecology. He is a member of his County and State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. Dr. Powell takes an active interest in his profession, and is regarded as one of the most popular and successful physicians in his vicinity.

PRENTISS, Daniel Webster, of Washington, D. C., was born in that city May 21, 1843, as were his parents before him. His father, William Henry Prentiss was a son of Caleb Prentiss, of Cambridge, Mass. William Prentiss was a merchant and was associated with Joseph Greenleaf in building a row of brick houses on Greenleaf's Point, D. C., about the year 1793, in one of which houses William Henry Prentiss was born. William Henry Prentiss married Miss Sarah A. Cooper, daughter of Isaac Cooper, a merchant in Washington. Dr. D. W. Prentiss' grandmother, on the father's side, was Eunice Payne (Greenleaf) Prentiss, a niece of Robert Treat Payne, and a cousin of John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home;" so that William Henry Prentiss was grand-nephew to Robert Treat Payne and second cousin to John Howard Payne. The general education of Dr. Prentiss was obtained in the schools of Washington and Columbian University, from which institution he received, in 1861, the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy and the degree of Master of Arts three years later. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1864. He was married to Emilie A. Schmidt, daughter of Frederick Schmidt, of Renish Bavaria, October 12, 1864. Their children are Louise, married to Frederick W. True, of the United States National Museum; Eunice, who died at the age of seventeen, and three sons—Spencer Baird, Daniel Webster, Jr., and Elliott. In 1864 he became engaged in the general practice of medicine in Washington, and has since then continuously held a prominent position in the profession. Since 1879 he has been Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the medical department of the Columbian University. He was a member of the Board of Health, District of Columbia, in 1864; Lecturer on Dietetics and Administration of Medicines in the Nurses' Training School, and a Dean of the Medical Faculty

of the Training School from 1878 till 1883; a trustee in that school from 1880 till 1884, and president of the board in 1884; physician in charge of the eye and ear service of Columbian Dispensary from 1874 till 1878; visiting physician to Providence Hospital in 1882, and a commissioner of pharmacy of the District of Columbia since its organization, and president of the board since 1888. Dr. Prentiss is a member of the Medical Society, Medical Association, Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, the Philosophical, the Biological, Geographical and Anthropological societies of the District of Columbia; is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Association of American Physicians, and was a delegate to the International Medical Congress at Copenhagen, in 1884, and to Berlin in 1890. He has delivered numerous lectures under various auspices in his native city. "Hypnotism in Animals," given in a popular course at the National Museum, appeared in the *American Naturalist*, September, 1882. By invitation of Spencer F. Baird, he delivered a course of lectures on *Materia Medica* at the National Museum in 1883. Some of the leading papers which Dr. Prentiss has contributed to medical literature are the following: "Report on Disinfectants to the Board of Health of the District of Columbia," 1867, in the *Journal of American Medical Science*; "Gunshot Wound through the Pelvis," October, 1865; "Case of Morphine Poisoning," 1867; "Diphtheria and Tracheotomy," "Membranous Croup," and "Operations for Radical Cure of Hernia," "Case of Inflammation of Fibrous Capsule of Eyeball," 1868; "Case of Spurious Labor Pains at Fifth Month," "Convulsions after Profuse Hemorrhage from Abortion at the Sixth Week," "Obstruction of Bowels in an Infant, with Autopsy," 1870; "Hysterical Tetanus," 1879; "Case of Mastoid Abscess Opening into Lateral Sinus, and Death from Pyemia," 1882; "Is Croupous Pneumonia a Zymotic Disease?" "Chorea in Pregnancy, and Abscess of the Liver," 1874; "Croupous Pneumonia"—report of eleven cases occurring in private practice, from February to June, 1878, read before the Medical Society of the District of Columbia; "Case of Double Hydronephrosis, with Specimen, and Remarkable Case of Hysteria with Paralysis and Aphasia," 1883; "Death from Diphtheritic Paralysis," "Remarkable Change in the Color of the Hair from Light Blond to Almost Black, in a Patient while under Treatment by Hypodermic Injections of Pilocarpine," "Case of Prolonged Anuria," "Membranous Croup Treated with Pilocarpine," "Change in the Color of the Hair," 1881; "Overdose of Podophyllin," "Maternal Impressions—Effect on Fetus," 1882; "Answer to a Protest Against the Use of the Metric System in Prescribing," 1883; a "Report of the Pharmacopeia Convention of 1880," as a delegate from the National Medical College; a "Review of the Sixth Decennial Revision of the Pharmacopeia," "Avifauna Columbiana," being a list of the birds of the District of Columbia, revised and rewritten by Dr. Elliott Cones and Dr. D. W. Prentiss, 1883; "Gall Stones or Soap," 1889; a "Report of Five Hundred Consecutive Cases of Labor in Private Practice," 1888; "Case of Change of Color of Hair of Old Age to Black, Produced by Jaborandi," "Three Cases of

Poisoning by Japanese Lacquer, by Pellets Labeled 'Rhus,' and by Cashew Nuts," "Report of a Remarkable Case of Slow Pulse," 1889; "Purpura Hemorrhage Rheumatica," "Cases of Poisoning by Atropia, by Opium, and by Quinine," "On Revision of Pharmacopeia of 1890;" "Apoplexy Following La Grippe," in the *Philadelphia Medical News*, August 29, 1891; a "Paper on Pilocarpin, its Physiological Actions and Therapeutic Uses," read by invitation before the New York Academy of Medicine, in April, 1893.

PRICE, Oscar J., of Chicago, Ill., was born at Adrian, Mich., April 4, 1845. He received his academic education at Adrian College, and commenced the study of medicine in the office



Oscar J. Price

of Nelson H. Kimball, of Adrian, pursuing his medical studies later at Michigan University, Ann Arbor, whence he graduated in March, 1866. As a first year medical student, at the age of nineteen, he was sent by the United States Sanitary and Christian Commissions to Memphis, Tenn., in 1865, where he assisted as a volunteer medical cadet in hospital and field, during the closing scenes of the Civil War. He was one of the first to respond to the rescue of the few survivors of the ill-fated steamship "Sultanna," which was burned to the water's edge with over 2,000 Union soldiers on board, just released on parole, from Andersonville prison. Dr. Price first started out in the practice of his chosen profession at Toledo, O., barely twenty-one years of age. It was during a reign of Asiatic cholera, and every effort was being made to put the city in the best sanitary condition possible. The city was divided into three districts, over one of which Dr. Price was installed as health officer, and the united work in this direction was such that not a single authenticated case of cholera occurred in To-

ledo during that epidemic. Feeling the need of a more extended hospital education, early in the year of 1868, he went to New York City, taking private courses of instruction and receiving more extended clinical observation, the better fitting him for his intended life work in Chicago, which he commenced upon during the latter part of the same year. Alone and unaided, and an entire stranger in the great west, those first years were the usual ones of patient-waiting, coupled with persevering labor, which was finally rewarded by a lucrative practice. He was married April 2, 1874, to Anna, daughter of Ebenezer Wilder, of Massachusetts. Dr. Price has held the position of Surgeon to the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad for nearly twenty years, and has been for several years Surgeon to Cook County Hospital.

PRITCHARD, Maurice, of Sierra Valley, Sierra county, Cal., was born in Newark, Oxford county, Canada, on May 8, 1837. He received a limited common school education; attended the medical department of the University of Michigan; was graduated at the Detroit Medical College on June 27, 1870; practiced in Richville, N. Y., San Francisco, Cal., also in Forest Hill, Cal., and in 1877 was practicing in Virginia City, Nev., where he was appointed by the board of supervisors president of the Board of Health; did some active and efficient work in improving the sanitary condition of the city and in preventing the sale of impure milk. In 1878 he went to Memphis, Tenn., at the call for physicians, in the great epidemic of yellow fever of that year. He is a member of the Howard Medical Association, and received a gold medal for services during that epidemic. He is a member of the California State Medical Society; and is president of the Sierra Valley Stock and Agricultural Association. Dr. Pritchard has always taken much interest in local affairs, and is president of the Board of Health of his town and district, also editor and proprietor of the *Sierra Valley Leader*.

PURDON, John Edward Blakeney, of Tampa, Fla., was born in Dublin, Ireland, May 25, 1839. He is the son of the late Alderman Edward Purdon, formerly Lord Mayor of Dublin, and his wife, Sarah Murphy, of Silver Hills, County Kildare. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1857, and graduated in arts in 1862, as a Scholar of the House, having obtained the senior moderatorship and gold medal in Experimental and Natural Sciences at the Bachelor of Arts examination the previous year. In 1863 the separate degrees of Bachelor in Medicine and Master in Surgery were conferred upon him by the University of Dublin (Trinity College), and the M. D. in 1885. In 1865 he entered the British Army, by competitive examination, as assistant surgeon, and proceeded to India, where for several years he was engaged in the study of cholera, dysentery, malarious fevers and all the diseases incidental to life in the tropics. For his Indian service he received the special recognition of the British government, through the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, and was recommended for his zeal and ability. He was promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major in 1877. In 1871 he took up the subject of Psychical Research, bringing to bear upon its recondite problems the insight and training acquired in his mathematical and physical studies. He

has written numerous essays upon mesmerism, hypnotism, animal magnetism and the psychophysical principles involved in the manifestation of extraordinary vital forces. In 1881, while in charge of the Military Hospital, Guernsey, Channel Islands, he made the important discovery of the existence of nervous attraction between different individuals, which he demonstrated by the aid of the sphygmograph, and which promises to supply the neu-



John E. Purdon

rologist with the scientific key to thought-reading, sympathetic sensation and brain waves. He has recently made a valuable application of generalized mathematical reasoning to psychological science, involving a new method in philosophy, which will be published next year. Doctor Purdon has resided in America since his retirement from the army in 1883, and is a member of some of the leading medical societies of the South, in which he is regarded as a prominent and energetic worker. He was married, in 1866, to Hannah Selina, daughter of Anthony Kilroy, Esq., of Ormand, County Cavan, Ireland. The eldest of their four surviving children, Edward Anthony H., is a physician engaged in practice with his father.

QUINE, William E., of Chicago, Ill., was born on the Isle of Man, February 9, 1847. His parents, William and Margaret Kinley Quine, were members of families of much local prominence. They came to this country in 1853, and settled in Chicago, in which city the subject of this sketch has continued to live. Dr. Quine was educated in the public schools and the High School of Chicago. He subsequently served an apprenticeship of four years in pharmacy, and acquired unusual skill in that field of usefulness. He graduated from the Chicago Medical College in 1869, at the head of his class. After serving for a brief period as an *Interne* at the Mercy Hospital, he was admitted to the

house staff at the Cook County Hospital, on competitive examination, and sustained himself as House Physician of that institution with such effect that, almost immediately upon the completion of his service, in 1870, he was elected a member of the medical board of the Cook County Hospital, and Professor of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics in the Chicago Medical College. Dr. Quine continued in active service as Attending Physician to the Hospital for twelve years, and as a Professor in the Chicago Medical College for thirteen years, during a large part of which time he was also secretary of the Faculty and a member of the attending staff of the Mercy Hospital. He was elected president of the Chicago Medical Society in 1872, when he was but



H. E. Quine

twenty-five years of age, and was, by many years, the youngest president the society has ever had. In 1883 Dr. Quine was elected to the chair of Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, and in 1891 he was elected president of the Faculty of that institution. At the present writing he continues to hold both positions, and has recently completed service as president of the medical board of the Cook County Hospital. During the period of his connection with the Chicago Medical College Dr. Quine was one of the most popular and respected of the teachers of that institution. He immediately demonstrated uncommon aptitude for the exacting duties of the medical teacher, and very soon reached the distinction of being regarded as one of the best instructors in the profession of Chicago. He has never failed to sustain himself easily and creditably in any position he has attempted to fill, and to-day ranks as one

of the most earnest and successful teachers in the land. In earlier life Dr. Quine took active interest in the work of medical and scientific societies, and he still retains membership in the American Medical Association, Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago, Medical Society Practitioners' Club, Medico-Legal Society, Chicago Academy of Sciences, and other organizations of like kind. Dr. Quine has written but little for publication. His greatest reputation has been attained as a medical lecturer and practitioner. As a lecturer his natural earnestness of manner, his gift of oratory and his uncommon ability to simplify every subject he touched, have contributed to make him one of the most successful teachers of his day. As a medical practitioner Dr. Quine has achieved well-merited and honorable renown. For many years he has been one of the busiest practitioners in Chicago, and for a goodly number of years he has been, perhaps, the busiest strictly medical consultant in that city. At the present time Dr. Quine's business is almost exclusively that of a consultant, and his time is fully occupied. His skill in diagnosis and therapeutics, his warmth of disposition, his care for the reputation of fellow-practitioners, and especially for the younger members of the profession are bearing their legitimate fruitage. Dr. Quine was married in 1876 to Miss Lettie Mason, of Normal, Ill., a lady of great beauty, learning and social prominence, with whom he has lived a life of ideal peacefulness and happiness. They have had three children, and have buried them all.

QUINN, James Lacey, of Eaton, O., was born there September 21, 1841. He is of Irish descent, and is grand-nephew of Gen. John Lacey, commandant of the Pennsylvania Militia during the British occupancy of Philadelphia. He was educated at the Miami University, Oxford, O., and at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, receiving his medical degree from the latter institution in 1869. During the latter year he was Resident Physician to the Cincinnati Hospital, and practiced his profession at Cincinnati and at Muncie, Ind., for a short time, and then established himself in his native town, where he has been engaged in active medical and surgical pursuit since 1872. Among his professional publications may be mentioned "Stricture of the Urethra, Symes' Operation," and a "Case of Extra Uterine Pregnancy." Dr. Quinn has been for several years medical examiner and adviser for numerous leading life insurance companies.

RAMSEY, Douglas C., of Mt. Vernon, Ind., was born in Clay county, Ill., May 16, 1860. He is of Scotch descent. He received an education at one of the best academies in his native State, and under private tutors. He studied medicine with Dr. Geo. D. Ramsey, his father, and was graduated an M. D. at the St. Louis Medical College, of St. Louis, Mo., March 5, 1880, taking a graded three-years course, being at that time two months less than twenty years of age. He received the *ad eundem* degree from Marion-Sims College of Medicine, in March, 1893. He was elected secretary of the City Board of Health of Xenia, Ill., at the age of nineteen years, but resigned September 1, 1880, and removed to Mount Vernon, Ind., where he now resides. He was president of the City Board of Health of Mt. Vernon during the small-pox epidemic in the year 1882, and was re-elected for another term, but de-

clined to serve. He was elected County Health Officer of Posey county, January 1, 1884, which office he has held continually up to the present time. He was also elected City Health Officer of Mt. Vernon, January 1, 1892, by a solid Republican City Council, without his knowledge or consent (which was a high compliment, he being a Democrat). Dr. Ramsey was appointed a member of the Indiana State Board of Health by Governor Matthews, March 4, 1893. He was president of the United States Pension Board of Mt. Vernon during the Cleveland Administration, being then only twenty-six years of age, probably the youngest president of a pension board in the United States. He was surgeon of the Mt. Vernon Branch of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad, from the time of its construction in 1883 to January



Douglas C. Ramsey

1, 1892, when he resigned on account of its interfering with his private practice. He was president of the Posey County Medical Society, 1888 and 1889, and is also a member of the American Medical Association, Mississippi Valley and Indiana State Medical Societies. The following are a few of the important surgical operations he has performed: October 6, 1885, in a male, aged twenty-five years, he successfully ligated the left subclavian artery for an axillary aneurism, the sac of same containing sixteen ounces of blood by weight. May 28, 1888, he amputated the right leg at knee-joint for extensive necrosis of tibia and fibula, of forty-seven years' standing, in a male, aged sixty-one years, there being a perfect recovery. February 11, 1889, in a female, aged forty-six years, he amputated the entire left breast for carcinoma, patient at this writing being in perfect health, with no sign of any return of the disease. April 7, 1891, he operated on a male, aged twenty-six years, for a compound comminuted fracture of the left side of frontal bone (occasioned by the bursting of an emery wheel), removing twenty-five small

specula of bone that were imbedded in the brain and brain substance, equal in bulk to an ordinary adult thumb (there being some brain already adhering to particles of wheel), three-fourths of orbital arch and other bone two and one-fourth inches by one and three-fourth inches; with exception of loss of sight in one eye, the patient made a good recovery, and remains well and able to do manual labor. The following are his most important contributions to medical literature: February, 1884, in the *St. Louis Courier of Medicine*, Vol. XI, page 97, he was first to call attention to the use of salicylic acid in the treatment of cerebro-spinal meningitis, which article was extensively copied in native and foreign medical journals. He also wrote an article on "Medical Education" in the Eighth Annual Report of the Indiana State Board of Health, which attracted wide attention.

RAND, Benjamin Howard, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city October 1, 1827, and died there February 14, 1883. His professional studies were begun in 1843 under the eminent Dr. Robert M. Huston, the then dean of Jefferson Medical College; he subsequently attended the usual courses of lectures at Jefferson College, and in 1848 received his degree of M. D. from that institution. During the last two years of his student life he was clinical assistant to Profs. Mütter and Pancoast. In 1850 he was elected Professor of Chemistry in the Franklin Institute, holding that position until his resignation in 1864. Upon the foundation of the Philadelphia Medical College—an institution which ceased to exist in 1861—he was elected to the chair of Chemistry, and from 1852 to 1864 he was secretary to the Academy of Natural Sciences. This latter office, as well as his professorship in the Franklin Institute, he resigned in 1864, in order to accept the chair of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College, from which he resigned by reason of ill-health in May, 1877. He was elected a Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians in 1853, and a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1868; and was also a member of the American Medical Association. Besides frequent contributions to scientific periodicals he has written: "Chemistry for Students," (1855); "Elements of Medical Chemistry," (1863 and 1875); and also edited Metcalf's "Caloric," (1859). He was married in 1853 to Hannah M., daughter of Jacob L. Kershaw, Esq. His first wife died in 1854, and fifteen years later, December 23, 1869, he married Mary M. Washington, great granddaughter of Fairfax Washington.

RANDALL, Edward, of Galveston, Tex., was born in Walker county, that State, October 7, 1860. The subject of this sketch is of a long line of medical ancestry. He received his academic education in Virginia, and was graduated from Washington and Lee University, of that State, in 1879. He entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1880, and received the diploma of Doctor of Medicine in 1883. He was Resident Physician in the Philadelphia Hospital (Blockley) for one year, and from there he entered the European schools, studying under Virchow and E. Martin, in Berlin, Winckel, in Munich, and Carl Braun and Billroth, in Vienna. He began the practice of medicine in Galveston, in 1886. He was elected to fill the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Texas Medical

College and Hospital in 1888, and in 1891 was elected to the same chair in the medical department of the University of Texas.

RANKIN, David Nevin, of Alleghany, Pa., was born in Shippensburg, that State, October 27, 1834. He received his preliminary education at Newville Academy, and entered the Jefferson Medical College, graduating therefrom in 1854. He then established himself in his native town in association with his father, a noted physician of that place. On the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion Dr. Rankin was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, and served in hospital and field, being detailed to assist in organizing several of the more important United States Army Hospitals. He was also a member of the Volunteer Aid Corps of Surgeons of Pennsylvania. After the close of the war he established himself in the city of his present residence, making a specialty of diseases of the throat and nose, but also attending the duties of a large general practice. He is a Fellow of the American Laryngological Association; member of the Eighth International Medical Congress, Copenhagen, Denmark; secretary of Laryngological Section of the Ninth International Medical Congress at Washington, D. C.; member of the British Medical Association in 1884 at Belfast, Ireland; member of the Tenth International Medical Congress in 1890 at Berlin, Germany; ex-vice-president of the Pittsburgh Obstetrical Society; member of the American Medical Association; American Association of Physicians and Surgeons; Pennsylvania State Medical Society; Alleghany County Medical Society, and is Medical Examiner for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and of several other leading life assurance companies. He is also Physician to the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, and Associate Physician to the Throat and Chest Department of the Pittsburgh Dispensary. Dr. Rankin has contributed reports of important cases to the leading professional periodicals.

RANDOLPH, Jacob, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city November 25, 1796, and died there February 29, 1848. The following details of his life and professional achievements are derived from a memoir written by the late Dr. J. Aitken Meigs: He was the sixth son of Edward Fitz-Randolph, an ancestor of whom, bearing the same name, emigrated from England in 1630, and settled at first in New England, and afterwards, near the close of his life, in New Jersey. Edward Fitz-Randolph, upon the breaking out of the War of Independence, attached himself as an officer to that part of Wayne's brigade known as the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, and commanded by Col. Richard Butler. In this capacity he served during the greater part of the Revolutionary struggle, freely lending all his energies to the cause of liberty. He took part in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Germantown, and Monmouth; he commanded the outlying guard at the surprise and fearful massacre of Paoli, and he suffered, in common with many other patriots, the biting hunger and cold of Valley Forge. The Revolution over, he settled in Philadelphia, entered into mercantile business, and was long known as a respected and influential member of the religious Society of Friends. At an early period of his life he dropped the first part of the

family name. His son Jacob received an English and classical education at the Friends' school-house, in Fourth street. Having completed his literary studies in 1814, he entered the office of Dr. Joseph Woollens, of the Northern Liberties, as a student of medicine. His preceptor dying soon after, he placed himself under the guidance of Dr. Cleaver, at that time a busy and reputable practitioner of the same district. Having attended for the prescribed time the medical lectures of the University of Pennsylvania, the degree of M. D. was conferred upon him in 1817. He was then twenty-one years of age. Shortly after his graduation he sailed for China, in the capacity of ship-surgeon. He suffered so much from sea-sickness, however, that he was compelled to abandon the vessel at her first stopping-place in England. During his absence he visited Scotland and France, and in a few months returned home, and opening an office in his native city, commenced his career as a practitioner of medicine. About this time he became acquainted with Dr. Philip Syng Physick and his family, and was united in marriage to his eldest daughter in 1822. In 1830 he was appointed surgeon to the Almshouse Infirmary, and in the same year commenced to lecture upon Surgery in the School of Medicine, an institution established for the purpose of summer teaching. For several years he faithfully performed the duties of these two posts, and obtained, at this time, his first success in that branch of practice in which he was destined to occupy so prominent a position. In 1835, his reputation as one of the leading surgeons of the country being now fully established, he was elected, upon the resignation of Dr. Hewson, one of the surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital. This important and highly responsible post Dr. Randolph still held at the time of his death. In 1840 he again visited Europe, and spent two years there, a close observer of the surgical practice of the Parisian hospitals. During his absence he was elected Professor of Operative Surgery in Jefferson Medical College. But as the acceptance of this appointment would have compelled his speedy return, he declined it at once. Upon the occasion of his return he was complimented with a dinner, the spontaneous expression of the high respect in which he was held by his professional brethren. He now resumed his practice as a consulting surgeon, devoting himself especially to the treatment of stone in the bladder. In 1847, after occupying for some time the position of lecturer upon Clinical Surgery to the University of Pennsylvania, he was elevated to the professorship of that branch, a chair created especially for him. In the early part of his medical career Dr. Randolph, according to the testimony of his most intimate friends, evinced but little or no inclination towards that department of practice in which he was afterwards destined to excel. It was not, indeed, until after his marriage, and after he had been engaged for several years in general practice among the poor of his neighborhood, that his views began to shape themselves definitely towards operative surgery. His father-in-law, Dr. Physick, appears to have urged him to this course, in consequence of recognizing in him those qualities of coolness, firmness and good judgment, combined with a certain manual dexterity, which constitute the basis of all

surgical skill. The zeal with which he subsequently pursued the details of surgery, and the success which accompanied him in this responsible field of labor, could not be better shown than by referring to the fact that, in 1829, being then in his thirty-fourth year, he successfully amputated, with consummate skill, the lower jaw of a patient afflicted with osteosarcoma. The details of this case, illustrated with a drawing of the patient as he appeared before and after the operation, were communicated to the *American Journal of Medical Sciences* for November, 1829. Thirteen months later—in February, 1831—Dr. Randolph published, in the same journal, an excellent paper on the nature and treatment of morbus coxarius. In this, as in the preceding article, he gave indubitable evidence of possessing that sound, discriminating judgment so necessary to the surgeon. At this time he was rapidly acquiring an enviable reputation for surgical ability; and this reputation he pushed to a still greater extent by taking up, in 1831, and introducing into this country, the operation of lithotripsy, which, in the hands of Baron Heurteloup, was at that time engaging so much attention in Europe. Attracted by the reports of the triumphant success which had attended the baron's efforts in destroying calculi in the bladder by means of percussion, Dr. Randolph studied the subject with much care and experimented upon it fully and laboriously. "He has frequently told me," says Dr. Norris, one who knew him intimately, "that it was by industry and perseverance alone that he had acquired skill in this delicate operation, and that before attempting it in his first case, he had not only made himself master of all that had been written upon it, but had also embraced every opportunity in the dead house, of which his situation at the Almshouse Infirmary at that time afforded him many, of putting a stone into the bladder, and catching and destroying it. These previous trials gave him a facility in the introduction, withdrawal and manipulation of the lithotritic instruments, as well as a prudent confidence in his abilities, which led to his success. All who witnessed his operations upon the bladder will admit the extraordinary skill and dexterity which he possessed in handling these instruments in that viscus; a dexterity which his biographer believed was not surpassed even by the eminent discoverer of the method himself. In speaking of these operations, it is said that he attributed much of his success to the use of the most simple instruments only, to not desiring to operate quickly, or to do too much at one sitting, and to invariably withdrawing the instruments when pain was complained of, and putting off the operation for another day. These opinions he always expressed when conversing on his results; and in his operations, no matter who might be present, or how large a number might be gathered to witness the procedure, he never deviated from them. The fear of the loss of fame, or the desire of notoriety as an operator, had no influence with him; and more than once, when unexpected difficulties arose in seizing the stone or its fragments, he would close and withdraw the instrument and disappoint the spectators. From the period he first engaged in the operation of lithotripsy, he devoted himself in an especial manner to the treatment of calculus, and with the

exception of the Professor of Surgery at Lexington, Ky., he is believed to have treated more cases of that disease than any other surgeon in our country. At the time of his decease, no less than three cases of this rare complaint were under his care. One, a child in the hospital, he had just prepared for lithotomy; the other two had both been brought from distant parts of the country by his reputation as a lithotritist. In one of them he had just commenced the operation, and in the other, a gentleman, who was the last patient he ever visited, he made a final, very careful examination, and had the satisfaction of finding him cured of his distressing affection." In the *American Journal of Medical Sciences* for November, 1834, Dr. Randolph published an account of six cases of stone in the bladder in which he had performed the operation of lithotripsy with signal success. Two of these cases were operated upon in the autumn of 1832, two in the spring, one in the summer, and one in the fall of 1833. With characteristic and commendable caution, Dr. Randolph delayed making known the details of these cases. The motives which prompted him to this course are shown in the following paragraph, with which he opens the account above alluded to: "A degree of surprise," he writes, "will probably be excited in the minds of some who read this paper, at my having so long delayed giving an account of the following cases, but I have been actuated by two motives in withholding their publication: in the first place, I wished that a sufficient length of time should elapse to test fairly and fully the results of the operations, and in the second place, the several cases presented themselves so simultaneously that I was unwilling to give an account of one until the whole were completed. Had I, in truth, consulted merely my own feelings, it is probable that I should not, even at this period, have consented to the publication of this brief outline of the cases; to this step I confess I have been principally induced by the advice of my valued friend, the editor of this journal, who urged that the alleged success of the operations might be called in question, unless an authentic report of them were made to the profession." Two years later, November, 1836, he published in the same journal "an account of seven additional cases of stone in the bladder, in which the operation of lithotripsy was successfully performed." Finally, in November, 1837, he gave to the public the details of four other cases successfully treated, making seventeen in all in a period of five years. Dr. Randolph was endowed in a high degree with all the attributes of the great surgeon. He was thoroughly grounded in the fundamental principles of surgery, and no one excelled him in his acquaintance with those practical details which so materially influence the results of operative surgery. His eye and hand were exceedingly steady, his sense of touch highly educated, and his judgment above all exact and reliable. He was remarkable not only for his skill as an operator, but also for his accuracy in surgical diagnosis and prognosis. "Surgery with him," as Dr. Norris has well observed, "was, what in the hands of the truly great in our profession it ever has been, a conservative art. His pride was to repair injuries and cure diseases without a resort to the knife, and the operative part of it he regarded as that of least moment."

His high reputation as a successful operator was attributable in no slight degree to the care with which he selected and prepared his patients, to his minute and methodical arrangements before the operation, to the wise admixture of caution and decision, of prudence and boldness, which characterized its performance, to the readiness with which he met and obviated any unforeseen difficulties, and the unceasing attention which he bestowed upon the after treatment. Sympathizing deeply with his patients in their sufferings, he made them feel that he was their warm friend as well as their skillful surgeon. Untried novelties in surgery and hazardous operations he always avoided, unless sanctioned by the most weighty reasons. He generally employed the most simple dressings and apparatus, and scrupulously avoided all vain parade or useless display while operating. Possessing such skill as a surgeon, and enjoying so many opportunities to improve his art, it is to be regretted that Dr. Randolph has not contributed more extensively to the literature of his profession. Besides the publication already mentioned, he communicated to the *North American Medical and Surgical Journal*, for 1829, the history of a case of femoral aneurism, in which the femoral artery was tied for the second time, in the city of Philadelphia. In the *Medical Examiner* he published an account of the removal of the parotid gland. Scattered through the pages of this journal will be found many of his clinical lectures delivered at the hospital. His most extensive literary production is "A Memoir on the Life and Character of Dr. Philip Syng Physick," which was read before the Philadelphia Medical Society, in 1839, and published by order of that body. From the pages of this able and well-written memoir of the Father of American Surgery, many of the exemplary traits of character of Dr. Randolph himself are clearly reflected. Dr. Randolph was a member of the American Philosophical Society, of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and of the Philadelphia Medical Society. He was also one of the Consulting Surgeons to the Philadelphia Dispensary. He possessed a cheerful and amiable disposition; his manners were frank and prepossessing, and the firmness with which he adhered to his resolutions and opinions was only equalled by the slowness and caution with which they were formed. Throughout his whole career he exhibited a brilliant example of professional honor, conscientiousness, and straightforward dealing. Among those most noted in these particulars he towered up clearly conspicuous. Filled with a profound sense of the duties of a physician, to his patients on the one hand, and to his medical brethren on the other, and imbued with a thorough contempt for all the arts and practices which are so strongly discountenanced by a high sense of professional propriety, his daily walk was characterized by a remarkable degree of candor, courtesy, and kind consideration for the feelings and opinions of others. On some occasions he would express his views upon the subject of medical ethics with much emphasis; and as a proof that in his daily practice and professional intercourse he strictly adhered to his own high standard, we have not only the evidence of the medical men who had the best opportunities of observing his course, but the very significant fact of his great popularity in the profession

itself. No man probably had more warm friends and fewer enemies among physicians than he. To the younger members of the profession he was especially endeared, in consequence of his exceedingly kind, encouraging, and liberal treatment of them. For those of his patients who were in indigent circumstances, he performed many acts of charity and considerate kindness. Dr. Meigs writes that in early life Dr. Randolph was an exceedingly handsome man, and at all times he exhibited a remarkably commanding appearance. His face was oval, regular in its features, and expressive of the frankness, independence, and energy of his character. In stature he was somewhat above the middle height, and his whole person displayed the signs of an unusual amount of health and vigor. His sudden decline and death, preceded as they were by none of the usual signs of constitutional decay, painfully surprised both his family and his numerous friends. About two weeks before his demise, he was seized with what appeared to be an attack of intermittent fever. At first his case presented no alarming symptoms; in the course of a few days, however, a sudden and copious hemorrhage from the bowels supervened, with the effect of reducing his strength to such an extent, that it soon became evident that his end was approaching. With characteristic calmness he prepared for death, fully sustained and cheered in these, his last hours, by the hopes and promises of religion, in which, previous to his illness, his interest had been freshly awakened. Very soon the first hemorrhage was succeeded by several others, and though his robust frame enabled him to resist their weakening effects for some days longer than could have been expected, his strength at last failed him entirely, and he expired in the fifty-third year of his age, and in the height of his professional renown.

REAMY, Thaddeus Asbury, of Cincinnati, O., was born in Frederick county, Va., April 28, 1829. His father, Jacob A. Reamy, was a native of Virginia, of French extraction, and his mother, Mary W. (Bonfield) Reamy, of Scotch-English origin. His parents settled in Zanesville in 1832. He studied medicine in the Starling Medical College, and graduated M. D. in 1854. He subsequently received the degree of A. M. from the Ohio Wesleyan University. In 1861 he was elected member of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio from Zanesville. In 1862 he was appointed surgeon to the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After the Rebellion he returned to his native State and settled in Zanesville, where he remained till 1870, when he removed to Cincinnati. His specialty is obstetrics and gynecology. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the Ohio State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1870; of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine; of the Obstetrical Society of Cincinnati; of the Gynecological Society of America; corresponding member of the Zanesville Academy of Medicine; of the Van Wirt Medical Society, and of the Northwestern Medical Association. His contributions to professional literature are found in the medical and surgical journals of the day; among these may be mentioned articles entitled, "Metastasis of Mumps to the Testicle Treated by Cold," "Typhoid Fever," "Epidemic Diphe-

theria," 1859; the "Obstetrical Report," in the Transactions of the Ohio State Medical Society, 1866; "Bromide of Potassium in Cerebral Diseases," "Puerpural Eclampsia," Transactions Ohio Medical Society, 1868; "Cancer of the Uterus," 1876; "Lacerations of Perineum," American Gynecological Society, 1877; "Advances in Medicine," and "Medical Education." He has also devised a modification of the obstetrical forceps and invented a uterine cervical dilator, an intra-uterine medicator, a uterine cervical syringe, and other useful instruments employed in gynecic surgery. He was elected Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1858, a position he held two years; in 1867 he was elected Professor of Diseases of Women and Children in the Starling Medical College. This he resigned in 1871, to take the chair of Obstetrics, Clinical Midwifery and Diseases of Children, in the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati. He is now, 1893, Professor of Clinical Gynecology in that school. He is also gynecologist to the Good Samaritan Hospital in that city.

REESE, John James, of Philadelphia, was born in that city June 16, 1818, and died at Atlantic City, N. J., September 4, 1892. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated from the department of arts, and in 1839 received his degree of M. D. from the department of medicine. He established himself in Philadelphia, acquiring an extensive general practice and a prominent position in his profession. He was a Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; honorary member of the New York Medico-Legal Society; also Physician of St. Joseph's Hospital; of the Philadelphia Orphan Asylum, and of the Gynecological Hospital and Infirmary for Diseases of Children. His contributions to standard medical literature have been of an important character, including his "Analysis of Physiology," "American Medical Formulary," "Manual of Toxicology," and a number of papers in the leading professional journals. He also was editor of the seventh American edition of Taylor's "Medical Jurisprudence." In 1861 he entered the United States Army as surgeon of volunteers, being put in charge of the United States Army Hospital, Christian street, Philadelphia. He was Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology in the medical and legal departments of the University of Pennsylvania, and retired to an *Emeritus* Professorship of that chair in October, 1891. He was a toxicologist of national reputation, and had been identified with jurisprudential medicine and the University since 1865. He was in his seventy-fifth year at the time of his death, and had been a member of the American Medical Association during the last forty years of his life.

REEVE, John Charles, of Dayton, O., was born at Mells Park, England, June 5, 1826. His professional education was commenced at the Western Reserve College, from the medical department of which he graduated M. D. in 1851. After practicing for a time in Dodge county, Wis., he repaired to Europe for further study, passing for this purpose the winter of 1853-4 in London, and the following summer in Göttingen. He then returned to America and established himself in general practice at Dayton, where he has since remained. In

1860-61 he held the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati. Dr. Reeve is now Chief of Staff of St. Elizabeth Hospital, Dayton; Physician to the Montgomery County Children's Home; ex-president of the Montgomery County Medical Society, and of the Ohio State Medical Society, and is an active member of American Gynecological Society, and of the American Medical Association. He is Medical Examiner for the Etna, Equitable, Mutual Life and Mutual Benefit Insurance Companies. He has made important contributions to the *American Journal of Medical Science*. One of his most notable cases—the removal of a shawl-pin from the trachea, which was followed by a good recovery, is presented in the last edition of Gross' Surgery.

REICHERT, Edward Tyson, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born there February 5, 1855. His preliminary education was obtained in his native city. The degree of M. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1879, at which time he was awarded "First Honors" for examinations and "Distinguished Merit" for his thesis. Subsequent to this his medical and scientific education was enlarged by studies chiefly in the universities of Berlin, Leipzig and Geneva. In May, 1879, he was appointed Demonstrator of Experimental Therapeutics in the University of Pennsylvania, later Demonstrator of Physiology, and in 1885 he was made Professor of Physiology, a chair which he continues to fill. He is an active member of the most of the leading medical and scientific societies of this country, and a corresponding or honorary member of a number of similar bodies of Europe. His voluminous original contributions to medical literature attest his busy life as an investigator in various directions of research, the following being the most important: "The Physiological Actions of Apomorphia Hydrochloras," *Philadelphia Medical Times*, December 6 and 20, 1879, and January 3, 1880; "On the Physiological Actions of Potassium Nitrite, with a note on the Physiological Actions on Man," by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, July, 1880; "A Text-Book of Physiology," by Michael Foster, first American, from the third English edition, edited with notes and additions, Henry C. Lea, October, 1880; "Notes on the Actions upon the Circulation of Certain Essential Oils (with Dr. H. C. Wood)," *Journal of Physiology*, Nos. 5 and 6, 1880; "The Kittanning Iron Spring," *Philadelphia Medical Times*, November 6, 1880; "Notes on a Case of Hysterical Arthritic Hyperesthesia," *New York Medical Record*, February 12, 1881; "A Case of Premature Labor Induced by the Ingestion of Two Drachms of Croton Oil," *Philadelphia Medical Times*, March 12, 1881; "Ethylene Bichloride as an Anesthetic Agent, with a consideration of Ethylene Methylethylate, Ethylene Ethylate, Ethyl Nitrate and Ethylidene Bichloride," *Philadelphia Medical Times*, May 7 and 21, and June 4, 1881; "Hydrobromic Acid: Its Actions on the Nervous and Circulatory Systems," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, June 2, 1881; "Are All Anesthetics Dangerous which Contain Chlorine, Bromine or Iodine?" *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, July, 1881; "Amyl Nitrite, a Powerful Cardiac Stimulant," *New York Medical Journal*, July, 1881; "Notes on

the Actions of Curare on the Motor Nerve Endings," *New York Medical Record*, July 9, 1881; "Contributions to the Study of the Toxicology of Cardiac Depressants: Carbolic Acid—a Summary of Fifty-six Cases of Poisoning, with a Study of Its Physiological Actions," *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, October, 1881; "Convulsions Due to Depression of Spinal Reflex Inhibitory Centers, with Special Reference to the Convulsions of Apomorphine, Atropine, Strychnine and Certain Other Poisons," *Philadelphia Medical Times*, August 13, 1881; "Contributions to the Study of Cardiac Depressants: II. Aconite," *Philadelphia Medical Times*, November 19, 1881; "Hypospadias Simulating Hermaphroditism" (with Dr. T. N. Bradfield), *New York Medical Journal*, January, 1882; "A Text-book of Physiology," by Michael Foster, second American, from the third and revised English edition, edited with extensive notes and additions, Henry C. Lea's Son & Co., October, 1881; "Two New Kymographions and a Time Recorder," *Philadelphia Medical Times*, January 28, 1882; "A Contribution to our Knowledge of the Actions of Certain Drugs Upon Bodily Temperature" (with Dr. H. C. Wood), *Journal of Physiology*, Nos. 5 and 6, 1882; "Ethidene Poisoning," *Medical News*, February 25, 1882; "A Partial Study of the Poison of the Heloderma Suspectum—the Gila Monster" (with Dr. S. Weir Mitchell), *Medical News*, April 28, 1883; "Preliminary Report on the Venoms of Serpents" (with Dr. S. Weir Mitchell), *Medical News*, April 28, 1883; "Proximate Proteid Constituents of Egg-Albumen," *Medical News*, May 17, 1884; "New Method of Preparing Egg-Albumen," *Medical News*, June 14, 1884; "Observations on the Regeneration of the Vagus and Hypoglossal Nerves," *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, January, 1885; "A Text-book of Physiology," by Michael Foster, third American, from the fourth and revised English edition, edited with extensive notes and additions, Lea Bros. & Co., 1885; "Researches Upon the Venoms of Poisonous Serpents" (with Dr. S. Weir Mitchell), Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, No. 647, 4to, 1886; "A Contribution to our Knowledge of Fever and of the Agents which Produce and Arrest it" (with Drs. Wood and Hare), *Therapeutic Gazette*, December *et seq.*; "Calorimetric Notes," *University Medical Magazine*, December, 1888; "Experiments on the Direct Excitability of the Spinal Cord," *University Medical Magazine*, March, 1889; "The Velocity of Nerve-Impulses in Cut and Intact Nerves," *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, May, 1889; "The Actions of Cocaine on Animal Heat Functions," *University Medical Magazine*, May, 1889; "Heat Phenomena in Normal Animals, Part I, Calorimetry," *University Medical Magazine*, January, 1890; "Heat Phenomena on Normal Animals, Part II, Heat Production in Relation to Body-Weight," *University Medical Magazine*, February, 1890; "Heat Phenomena in Normal Animals, Part III, Normal Variations in Heat Production," *University Medical Magazine*, April, 1890; "The Actions of Alcohol on Animal Heat Functions," *Therapeutic Gazette*, February, 1890; "The Knee-Jerk After Section of the Spinal Cord," *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, February, 1890; "The Actions of Caffeine on the Circulation," *Therapeutic Gazette*, May, 1890; "The Actions of Caffeine on Tissue Metamorphosis

and Heat Phenomena," *New York Medical Journal*, April 26, 1890; "The Empyreumatic Oil of Coffee, or Caffeon," *Medical News*, May 3, 1890; "The Actions of Drugs which are Believed to Conserve the Tissues: Alcohol, Tea, Coffee, Coca, Maté, Kola, Guarana, Hemp, Tobacco and Opium," *University Medical Magazine*, October, 1890; "Notes on Certain Actions of Atropine," *University Medical Magazine*, February, 1891; "Heat Phenomena in Curarized," *Therapeutic Gazette*, March and April, 1891; "A Study of the Actions of Cocaine on the Circulation," *American Lancet*, May, 1891; "A Systematic Study of the Actions of Definitely Related Chemical Compounds Upon Animals," Part II (with Prof. Wolcott Gibbs), *American Chemical Journal*, XIII, No. 5, 1891; *Ibid*, Part III, *American Chemical Journal*, XIII, No. 6, 1891; "An Experimental Study of Certain Actions of Strychnine in Excitant and Paralytic Doses," *Therapeutic Gazette*, March, April, May and June, 1892; "Thermogenetic Centers, with Special Reference to Automatic Centers," *University Medical Magazine*, March, 1893; "Conductivity versus Irritability," "Aberrant Actions of Morphine," "The Actions of Pilocarpine on the Pulse-rate and Pressure," *University Medical Magazine*, April, 1893; "A Comparative Study of the Physiological Actions of Brucine and Strychnine," *Medical News*, April, 1893. Besides these contributions, he has been an extensive contributor to the editorial and book-review columns of a number of our leading medical, scientific and secular periodicals. Since his appointment to the chair of Physiology, Dr. Reichert has devoted his time entirely in original research.

REID, Robert King, of Stockton, Cal., was born at Erie, Pa., January 21, 1820. His father, Rev. Robert Reid, D. D., was an eminent divine of that city. Having received his preliminary education at the Erie Academy, he entered Jefferson Classical and Literary College, Canonsburg, Pa., and was graduated thence B. A. in 1842. Entering the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, he was a student during the full course, and in 1846 received the degree of M. D. from that institution. After practicing for a year in South Carolina, he removed to California in 1849, and in 1850 finally established himself at Stockton. In 1851 he was elected, by the legislature, resident physician to the State Hospital, and in 1853 was elected by the same body resident physician to the State Insane Asylum. In 1858 he made a professional visit to Europe, studying in the leading schools and hospitals of England, France Germany and Italy. Returning to America just previous to the beginning of the Civil War, he was at the outbreak of that conflict appointed a surgeon in the United States Army, and served as such during the ensuing five years, at Benicia Barracks, Cal., at Salt Lake City, and at Sacramento. In 1866 he resigned from the army, and at the same time retired from practice. He is a corresponding member of the San Francisco Academy of the Natural Sciences; member, and president in 1856, of the California Natural History Society; member, and vice-president, in 1856 and 1874, of the California Medical Society; and member and president, 1872, of the San Joaquin Society of California Pioneers. In 1873 he was elected to the chair of surgery in the College of Phy-

sicians and Surgeons of Wilmington, N. C., but on account of ill health declined the position. His published writings consist of reports on the State Hospital, 1851; on insanity and the State Insane Asylum, from 1853 to 1856, and on diseases and climate of Salt Lake City, 1870. He married, June 7, 1854, Matilda Bassett, daughter of Benjamin Hayward, Esq., of Bermuda, W. I.

REULING, George, of Baltimore, Md., was born in Darmstadt, Germany, November 11, 1839. From 1860 till 1865 he studied medicine at the University of Giessen, being during four years of that period an assistant to Professor Phoebeus. In 1865 and 1866 he was student successively at Munich, Vienna, and Berlin, receiving his degree of M. D. in May, of the latter year, from the University of Giessen. During the Austria-Prussian War—June to September, 1866—he served as military surgeon in the Prussian army. Soon afterward he became Assistant Surgeon at the Eye Hospital, Wiesbaden, and was subsequently a student at Paris, under Wicker, Liebrich, and Meyer. In 1868 he came to America, establishing himself in Baltimore, and making a specialty of ophthalmology and otology. His success in these branches led to his appointment, in 1869, to be Surgeon-in-Charge of the Maryland Eye and Ear Infirmary. He is a member of the Heidelberg Ophthalmological Society, and of the Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, as well as of numerous other medical organizations, both in this country and abroad. From 1871 till 1873 he was Professor of Eye and Ear Surgery in the Washington University. He is now (1893) Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Baltimore Medical College. Among his publications have been articles entitled: "Detachment of the Choroid after Extraction of Cataract;" "On the Transplanting of the Conjunctiva of a Rabbit into the Human Eye;" "On Blood Tumors"—the latter paper possessing a secondary value in that it has appended to it a list of all works upon the subject, and a description of his important invention of a new microtome for vegetable microscopy.

REYBURN, Robert, of Washington City, D. C., was born August 1, 1833, in Glasgow, Scotland, and is of Scotch descent. His early education was received at the public schools of Philadelphia, Pa. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Lewis D. Harlan, and was graduated M. D. at the Philadelphia College of Medicine in 1856. He received the degree of A. M. from Harvard University in 1871. He practiced Medicine in Philadelphia from 1856 to 1862, then entered the United States Army, as acting assistant surgeon, on May 7, 1862; was commissioned as assistant surgeon United States Volunteers on June 4, 1862; was recommended for immediate promotion and commissioned surgeon United States Volunteers on June 13, 1862. He was mustered out as brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Volunteers in 1866, and was commissioned as assistant surgeon United States Army, with rank of captain, in 1867, but resigned the same year and commenced the practice of medicine in Washington, D. C., where he has been located ever since that date. Dr. Reyburn was chief medical officer of the Freedmen's Bureau during the last two years of its existence, in 1871-1872; was surgeon in charge of the Freedmen's Hospital from 1867 to 1875; Professor

of Clinical Surgery, medical department, Georgetown University, 1866-1867; Professor of Surgery, medical department, Howard University, 1868; Professor of Anatomy, medical department, Georgetown University in 1878. In 1880 he was appointed Professor of Physiology and Clinical Surgery, in the medical department of Howard University, which he still retains. He is a member of the American Medical Association; member of the Medical Society, District of Columbia, and the Medical Association, D. C.; member and vice-president, 1891-2, of the National Microscopical Society; member of Microscopical Society, D. C.; member of Anthropological Society, member of Biological Society, member of the American Society of Anatomists, and of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons; consulting surgeon to Providence Hospital, D. C., and Freedmen's Hospital; visiting physician to St. John's Church Orphanage; member and president of Board of Health, D. C., in 1870-1; member of Board of School Trustees of Washington, D. C., in 1877, 1878 and 1879; and was one of the Board of Councilmen of Georgetown in 1865. He was married in 1854 to Catharine White, and to them were born eight children. In 1881 he was chosen as one of the six surgeons who had charge of the case of President James A. Garfield, from the time he was wounded until his death. Dr. Reyburn has written a large number of articles for the various medical journals, and has now in press the "Clinical History of the Case of President James A. Garfield."

RHODES, John Edwin, of Chicago, Ill., was born in the town of Bath, Summit county, Ohio, February 12, 1851. His father's family trace their descent from the early German settlers



John E. Rhodes.

in Western Pennsylvania. His mother's family are of Irish descent. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools of Webster City, Iowa; South Bend, Indiana, and Bel-

videre, Illinois. Not being satisfied with so little training for his future work in life, he determined to enter college, and after a summer of preparatory study in Belvidere, and a winter spent in teaching school, he entered the preparatory department of the University of Chicago. He spent six years in this institution, taking a full course and graduating in 1876, receiving the degree of A. B. Three years later the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by his *Alma Mater*. After his graduation in 1876 he settled in Sacramento, California, and gained much valuable business experience in his seven years of business life while there. In July, 1877, he was married to Miss Anna Louise White, of Chicago. In 1882 he decided to follow out the inclination of years and study medicine, and in the spring of 1883 he entered Rush Medical College. He attended both spring and winter courses, and graduated in 1886, receiving the honor of Valedictorian of a class of 160. After several months spent in travel through Europe he returned to Chicago and devoted himself to general practice, but his long association with Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals, the celebrated laryngologist, attracted him to special practice, and for several years he has devoted himself to the treatment of diseases of the chest and throat. Dr. Rhodes is a member of the faculty of Northwestern University Woman's Medical School, being Professor of Physical Diagnosis and Clinical Medicine. He is also Lecturer on Laryngology and Diseases of the Chest in Rush Medical College. He is a member of the American Medical Association; Illinois State Medical Society; Chicago Medical Society, and the Practitioners' Club, and is also the secretary and treasurer of the Rush Medical College Alumni Association. His family consists of his accomplished wife and two children.

RIESMEYER, Louis Theodore, of St. Louis, Mo., was born in Bielefeld, Germany, September 26, 1857. He received his first education at the Gymnasium at Bielefeld. His parents dying in short succession, he was left an orphan at the age of eleven. At the age of fifteen he emigrated to the United States, and became an apprentice in a retail drug store. In 1876 he graduated with highest honors at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and in 1883, he graduated at the Missouri Medical College, as the first of his class. Immediately after graduation he matriculated at the University of Berlin, Germany, where he studied surgery under V. Bergmann, and pathology under Virchow. He returned to St. Louis in 1884, and began to practice medicine and surgery. In 1885 he was appointed first assistant to the chair of Surgery at the St. Louis Post-Graduate School of Medicine, and in 1887 Lecturer on Surgical Pathology at the same institution. In February, 1891, he resigned both positions. In August, 1891, he was elected to the chair of Physiology at the Beaumont Hospital Medical College, and in 1892 he resigned this chair in order to accept the chair of Histology, Pathological Anatomy and Bacteriology at the same College. In 1893 he became chief editor of the *St. Louis Medical Review*. Among his contributions to medical literature are the following papers, read at various medical societies: "Report of Surgical Cases Treated at the St. Louis Post-Graduate School of Medicine," 1886; "Surgical Tuberculosis," 1887; "Multiple Tubercular Osteomyelitis,

and Primary Tuberculosis of the Female Breast," read before the St. Louis Medical Society, 1888; "Observations on the Treatment, of Wounds with Pyoktanin," *Courier of Medicine*, 1890; "Laparotomy for Parametric Abcess," read before the St. Louis Medical So-



L. T. Riesmeyer

ciety, 1890; "Pathology and Surgical Treatment of the So-called Strumous Inguinal Lymphadenitis," *Medical Fortnightly*, 1892.

RICHARDSON, James A., of Salem, Oregon, was born in Adams county, Illinois, November 15, 1840, and is of English and Irish parentage. His medical education was obtained at the Toland Medical School, San Francisco, California, and at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, graduating at the former institution in 1866, and at the latter in 1870. He first established himself at Amity, Oregon, but afterward removed to the city of his present residence, where he has been for several years engaged in an active and successful general practice of his profession. He has filled the chair of *Materia Medica* in the medical department of Willamette University; has been physician to the Oregon State Penitentiary, and to the Institution for the Deaf and Blind. He is a member of the Oregon State Medical Society, and has been a member of the Oregon State Senate.

RICKETTS, B. Merrill, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Lawrence county, in the same State, May 20, 1857. His father was an eminent physician of that section. His classical education was acquired at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. He was graduated in medicine at Miami Medical College in 1881, and began the practice of his profession in Ironton, in his native state, on April 9, 1881. He was appointed City Physician and Health Officer on April 24th of the same year, to take charge of an epidemic of small-pox. During the following eight months

he had seen one hundred and fifty cases of this disease, and had made four thousand vaccinations. He removed to Columbus, Ohio, in



B. M. Ricketts.

July, 1883, where he was in general practice one year, at the end of which time he left for New York City. He matriculated in the medical department of Columbia College, and soon after received the appointment to fill a two weeks' vacancy in the surgical department of the Presbyterian Hospital, having charge of the out-door clinics and ambulance. During this time he was appointed House Surgeon to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital for one year. During the following March he assisted Dr. George Thomas Jackson in the chair of dermatology at the New York Polyclinic. He became a Fellow of the New York State Medical Association at the time of its organization, November 20, 1884, before which he has since read several papers. He moved to Cincinnati November 16, 1885, where he has since confined himself to the practice of general surgery and dermatology. He has made many contributions to medical literature, some of which have been upon personal investigation in bone and intestinal surgery. Dr. Ricketts is one of nineteen of the name who have adopted medicine as a profession, his brothers, Edwin and Joseph, being associated with him at the present time. He has always taken a lively interest in the allied sciences to which he has devoted much time. He has several hospital appointments.

RIDLON, John, of Chicago, Ill., was born in Clarendon, Vermont, November 24, 1852, and is of Scotch descent. His preliminary education was received at Landsley's Commercial College, Goddard's Seminary and the University of Chicago, from which he received the degree of A. M. in 1875. His medical preceptors were Drs. Chas. B. Kelsey and E. C. Seguin, of New York. He was graduated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, in 1878, and received the honor of Class Marshal. His medical education was supplemented with two years' expe-

rience as Medical and Surgical *Interne* at St. Luke's Hospital, N. Y. He continued in the practice of his profession in New York City from 1880 to 1892; since then in Chicago, devoting his attention mainly to orthopedic surgery. In 1882 he instituted crucial open incisions for the correction of severe forms of talipes varus—a surgical procedure known as Ridlon's Operation. In 1881 he devised a splint for correction of deformity in knee-joint disease, and in 1885 a splint for the treatment of hip-joint disease. He was Assistant Orthopedic Surgeon, St. Luke's Hospital, New York, from April, 1881, to January, 1888, and Assistant Surgeon New York Orthopedic Dispensary from June, 1881, to October, 1887. He was Clinical Assistant and Instructor of Orthopedic Surgery, Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, from September, 1881, to March, 1886; Attending Surgeon in dispensary of same college during the same time; Attending Surgeon to the first Orthopedic Department of Bellevue Hospital Dispensary from January, 1887, to January, 1889; Attending Orthopedic Surgeon St. Luke's Hospital, New York, from January, 1888, to January, 1889; Assistant Surgeon Vanderbilt Clinic, New York, from January, 1889, to June, 1892; and Consulting Orthopedic Surgeon to the Church Hospital and Dispensary, New York, from its foundation to June, 1892. He has lectured on Orthopedic Surgery in the Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, since July, 1892, and has been Professor of Orthopedic Surgery in the Post-Graduate Medical School of that city since November, 1892. He has been secretary of the American Orthopedic Association since September, 1890, and was orthopedic editor of the *Epitome of Medicine*, New York, from 1887 to 1892; orthopedic editor of the *Medical Annual*, Bristol, England, since 1890; associate editor of the *Annals d'Orthopédie*, Paris, since 1890; American



John Ridlon.

editor of the *Zeitschrift Für Orthopädische Chirurgie*, Stuttgart, Germany. Dr. Ridlon

has made numerous contributions to orthopedic literature, and is engaged at present in writing a work on orthopedic surgery, and the orthopedic portion of the supplementary volume of the "Reference Hand-book of the Medical Sciences." He is now (1893) Professor of Orthopedic Surgery in the North-Western University Medical School.

RISLEY, Samuel D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Cincinnati, O., January 16, 1845. He received his education in the public schools of that city, and at the State University of Iowa. His medical studies were pursued at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated M. D. in 1870. He settled immediately afterward in Philadelphia. In 1872 he became associated with the Eye Dispensary of the University of Pennsylvania; in 1874 he was appointed surgeon on the Dispensary Staff of the Episcopal Hospital. In 1875 he abandoned the general practice of medicine and surgery and devoted himself to eye and ear diseases exclusively. In the same year he was appointed chief of dispensary for eye and ear diseases on the opening of the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, and was appointed lecturer on ophthalmoscopy in the medical department of the university in 1877. He is a member of the Pathological Society, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Northern Medical Association of Philadelphia, and the American Medical Association, and as chairman of the Section on Ophthalmology, delivered an "Introductory Address" at the forty-fourth annual meeting held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in June, 1893, which was widely published and read with great interest. His contributions to the profession consist of numerous important papers and reviews of books relating to his special line of study and practice.

RISTINE, Charles Elliott, of Knoxville, Tenn., was born in Abingdon, Virginia, December 6, 1845. He is of German-Irish descent. His preliminary education was obtained at the University of Tennessee, and he studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, whence he graduated M. D. in 1870. He began the practice of his profession in Anderson county, but one year later, 1871, he removed to Nashville, Tenn., and in 1877 was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Nashville Medical College (nominally the medical department of the University of Tennessee). After serving two years as demonstrator of anatomy he was selected to fill the chair of Physiology. In 1882 Dr. Ristine resigned his position in the Nashville Medical College and removed to Knoxville, Tenn. In 1889 he was one of the organizers of the Tennessee Medical College, of Knoxville, and was elected registrar and treasurer of the Board of Directors and Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, positions which he now occupies. In 1890 Dr. Ristine was appointed Surgeon to the Mission Home, and in 1891 Consulting Surgeon and Gynecologist to the East Tennessee Sanitarium. He is a member of Knox County Medical Society, the Tennessee State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Pan-American Medical Congress. Dr. Ristine has contributed to the various medical journals numerous articles chiefly pertaining to his specialty, gynecology.

RITTER, Martin M., of Chicago, Ill., is a German, a native of Hamburg, who has sought

and achieved success in his adopted home and profession. His family has been prominent for many years in the commercial and banking business in his native city. Dr. Ritter preferred study to business precepts and began reading medicine after graduating with credit from the best institution of learning in Hamburg. Coming to America he continued his studies under the best teachers, and in due form was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago. The study of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat had interested him, particularly in his student days, and he decided to devote his entire attention to their treatment. He visited London, Berlin and Vienna, and secured in the leading hospitals and from the leading professors the instructions he desired. For several years he has practiced his specialty with the success that follows thorough education and intelligent, painstaking practice. In 1892 he went to Chicago and made it his home, as he found it a congenial field in which to exercise his talents, and has by this time built up a very extensive practice among the best classes. In September, of the same year, he established the Columbia Charity Dispensary, of which he is the superintendent, and also chief of the departments of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He is also chief of the nose and throat department in the Chicago Charity Hospital, instructor of rhinology and laryngology, Chicago Post-Graduate College and Hospital, and will fill the chair of Professor of Rhinology and Laryngology in the prospective Chicago Clinical College.

ROBINSON, Beverly, of New York City, was born in Philadelphia March 22, 1844. He received his preparatory education at Ferris school and in the collegiate department of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated from the department of arts of the last named institution in 1863. He subsequently pursued his medical studies at the University of Paris, where he was graduated in 1872. Returning to America he established himself in general practice in the city of New York. Dr. Robinson is a member of the New York Pathological Society; New York Laryngological Society, and Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and of numerous other medical organizations. He has been Physician to the New York Charity Hospital; Surgeon to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, and Lecturer on Diseases of the Throat at Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He has written extensively for medical periodicals, and is a recognized authority upon diseases of the nose and throat.

ROBINSON, Fred Byron, of Chicago, Ill., was born in Wisconsin. He is a son of William and Mary Robinson, farmers, who still live on the old farm of his birth. His early education was acquired in a little log school-house. He afterward worked his way through Mineral Point Seminary and Wisconsin University, graduating as B. S. in 1878. He was assistant to the Professor of Chemistry during his senior year. He was principal of high school for two years, during which time he studied medicine under Dr. U. P. Stain. He was graduated from Rush Medical College in 1882, and located and practiced at Grand Rapids, Wis., until 1889. He was a partner of Dr. G. F. Witter until 1884. In 1889 he accepted the offer of the chair of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery in Toledo Medical College, of Toledo,

O., and removed to that city, remaining there two years. In 1891 the Doctor removed to Chicago, where he was elected to the chair of Gynecology in the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School. Dr. Robinson went to Europe in 1884-5; studied gynecology and surgery in Heidelberg, Berlin and London. In 1887 he made another trip, studying gynecology a year in Vienna. In 1891 he went to Birmingham, England, and remained a pupil of Mr. Lawson Tait for six months. Dr. Robinson began in 1887 a series of original experiments and researches on intestinal surgery, the comparative anatomy of the female genital organs and the sympathetic nerves of the abdomen and pelvis. He has prosecuted these experiments and researches up to the present. His experiments on the intestines of dogs number some 230. He devised for intestinal anastomosis the cartilage plate, the raw-hide plate



F. Byron Robinson.

and the segmented rubber plate. His latest device in this direction is his raw-hide anastomosis button, which can be employed without sutures. He presented to the profession the "stove-pipe" operation to displace circular enterorrhaphy. He devised invagination for circular enterorrhaphy without invagination sutures. He gave to the profession two methods to prevent intestinal invagination subsequent to operation. One was the rubber tube and the other, more valuable, was the suturing of the distal gut end to the proximal gut mesentary. His researches in the comparative anatomy of the female genital organs brought out what he terms the "automatic menstrual ganglia," situated along the tubes and uterus. These ganglia rule the rhythm of menstruation. He claims that there are automatic nervous ganglia situated in each viscus, and that each

viscus has its rhythm; *e. g.*, the liver rhythm is ruled by the "hepatic automatic ganglia," the spleen by the "automatic splenic ganglia," etc. He demonstrated that the corpus luteum of man and mammals is not a sign of pregnancy. It appears that Dr. Robinson was the first in this country to demonstrate spermatocystitis, which he attributed to gonorrhea, and that inflammation of the vesiculæ seminales was analogous to similar diseases in the fallopian tubes. For the past five years his contributions to medical literature may be found in the main medical journals. His most important publications are two volumes of "Intestinal Surgery," "Automatic Menstrual Ganglia," "Urochal Cysts," "The Abdominal Brain—Its Rhythm and Reflexes." Dr. Robinson is Attending Gynecologist to the Woman's Hospital, Gynecologist to the Chicago Charity Hospital and to the Post-Graduate Medical Hospital. He is a member of medical societies in Wisconsin, Ohio and Illinois. He takes pride in demonstrating and teaching facts and observations gained from nature. His practice is limited to gynecology and abdominal surgery. He spends his time, aside from his professional duties, in experiments and research.

ROBINSON, JOHN R., of Colorado Springs, Colo., was born August 11, 1855, at Mountain Dale, N. Y. His parents were of Scotch-Irish descent. They moved into Sullivan county, N. Y., in 1850, cleared a farm from the primitive forests, and raised a family of six children, of whom the Doctor was the youngest. At the close of the War of the Rebellion the two oldest boys were among those whose lives had been sacrificed for the Union, and the father had succumbed to disease. The subject of this sketch was then in his tenth year. He could not be spared from work upon the farm in summer, but attended the district school in winter. The meager facilities for an education thus afforded were supplemented by self-improvement and an academic course in the Union School of Lockport, N. Y. He continued at intervals to teach school and work on the farm until the fall of 1879, when he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. J. Ward, of Ellenville, N. Y. In the spring of 1880 he matriculated with Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. He attended four regular and preliminary courses of lectures and graduated in March, 1882. He immediately began practice in Woodbourne, N. Y., and met with marked success. An inherited tendency to asthma made a change of climate expedient, and after special preparation he located in Colorado Springs in the fall of 1888, restricting his practice to the eye and ear. In 1890 he was appointed Eye and Ear Surgeon of the Colorado Midland Railroad. He has held the offices of secretary, vice-president and president of the El Paso County Medical Society. Besides papers read at the State Medical Society, he has contributed to medical journals on subjects relating to the eye and ear. Aside from professional work Dr. Robinson devotes himself to the study of literature and to the lecture platform.

ROBINSON, John Albert, of Chicago, Ill., was born July 26, 1855, at Richland, Ind. His father was born in Kentucky, and is of Scotch descent, while his mother was born in South Carolina, and is of Irish descent. He received a classical education in Monmouth (Ill.) College, graduating in 1877, with the de-

gree of Bachelor of Arts, receiving degree of Master of Arts three years later. For one year he read medicine in the office of Drs. Wallace and Troutman, Monmouth; then took two winter and one spring courses in Rush Medical College (Chicago), graduating in 1880 with honor, being secretary of his class. After graduating he entered into partnership with Professor Joseph P. Ross, Professor of Clinical Medicine and Diseases of the Chest, Rush Medical College, and remained associated with him until 1889. From 1880 to 1888 he was Attending Physician for Diseases of Throat and Chest at the Central Free Dispensary, and also during this period was Lecturer on Materia Medica in Rush Medical College, and originated the cabinet of drugs used in teaching this branch. He was Attending Physician to



John A. Robison

Cook County Hospital, from 1885 to 1889, and from 1888 to 1890 was Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Woman's Medical College; also, during these years was Instructor in Physical Diagnosis in Rush Medical College. During the winter of 1888 he gave the course of lectures in Clinical Medicine and Diseases of Chest, *vice* Professor Ross, who was irrecoverably ill. In 1883 he assisted Professor Ross in founding the Presbyterian Hospital, and has been Attending Physician for Throat Diseases, and secretary of the medical board ever since its organization. In 1890 he was, also, elected attending physician for medical diseases, in place of Dr. Ross, deceased. In 1891 Dr. Robison was elected Professor of General Medicine in the Post-Graduate Medical School of Chicago, which position he still occupies. In 1891 he traveled extensively through Germany, France, Italy, Eng-

land and Scotland, visiting the most renowned hospitals in these countries. He has, also, traveled through Colorado, California, and other western States, and observed noted health resorts. He is a member of the American Climatological Association, and a member of the Committee on Medico-Climatology of the World's Congress Auxiliary to the Columbian Exposition. His practice is that of general medicine, but more definitely in the line of diseases of the chest. He is a member of the Chicago Medical and Pathological Societies, American Medical Association, Illinois State Medical Society, American Academy of Medicine; is chairman of the Committee on Publication of Chicago Medical Society, which publishes the *Chicago Medical Recorder*, the official organ of the society. Recently Dr. Robison was appointed Adjunct Professor to the chair of Practice of Medicine, Rush Medical College. His contributions to medical literature have been principally clinical lectures that have been delivered at the hospitals or colleges with which he has been connected. He is now engaged in preparing a book for publication. Dr. Robison has an abiding interest in bacteriology, especially in so far as it relates to pulmonary affections. He has established a private home for medical cases, believing that home comforts, hygienic and dietetic treatment are more valuable than drug treatment.

ROCKWELL, A. D., of New York City, was born in New Canaan, Conn., May 18, 1840, where his father, David S. Rockwell, was for many years the principal and proprietor of a large academy. He received his literary education at Kenyon College, Ohio, and his medical at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he graduated in the spring of 1864. He immediately entered the army as Assistant Surgeon of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, and served with his regiment in the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac through the campaigns of 1864-5, until the surrender at Appomattox. A few months after entering the service he received his commission as Surgeon, and subsequently was appointed Surgeon of Brigade. After the war he engaged for several years in general practice, but in 1868 he associated himself with the late Dr. George M. Beard for the study of nervous diseases, and especially for the systematic development of electricity in its relation to the disease in general. This agent had been wholly neglected by the profession at large, and was almost entirely in the hands of charlatans, and in the labor of wresting it from such hands and placing it upon a scientific basis they were the pioneers in this country. In an article published in the *New York Medical Record* (1866) Dr. Rockwell was the first to describe the method of general electrization, by which the remarkable constitutional effects of electricity are obtained. To attempt to enumerate his many contributions to neurological and electrotherapeutical literature would require more space than is available here. His articles have been mainly of a practical nature and original in conception. His small work of lectures on the "Relation of Electricity to Medicine and Surgery" has had a wide circulation, as has also his brochure on "Electro-Surgery," published in 1878. He has twice re-edited Dr. Beard's original work on "Nervous Exhaustion," and completed and published Beard's

unfinished MSS. on "Sexual Neurasthenia." Dr. Rockwell has contributed not a little to general literature, and some of his war articles have received high commendation. In reference to one of them, Mr. Stoddard, the eminent poet and critic, writes: "Dr. A. D. Rockwell narrates a ride with Sheridan in a long and animated paper, which is written in frank, offhand picturesque English that brings before us the stormy scenes which he witnessed, and of which he was a part in a remarkably vivid way. It would have made the literary fortune of any novelist who could have written it, or anything approaching to it, in a story of the war." The work, however, upon which his reputation as a medical writer and investigator must mainly rest is the exhaustive treatise on "The Medical and Surgical Uses of Electricity," which, in 1872, he issued in connection with Dr. Beard. This work is now in its eighth edition, and has for years held its position as the standard work in this country upon the subject of which it treats, besides having been translated into both French and German.

ROGERS, Joseph Goodwin, of Logansport, Ind., was born at Madison, in that State, November 23, 1841. Confined to his bed from his twelfth to his eighteenth year, by Potts' disease of the spine, he pursued during this period a collegiate course of study. Upon his recovery he read law for one year, and then began the study of medicine. He then entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and was graduated M. D. at that institution in 1864, and in the same year commenced the practice of his profession in his native town, and was until the close of the War, an Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, on duty at the Madison General Hospital. During the following two years he traveled in Europe, attending the hospitals of Paris, especially the Ophthalmic Cliniques of Demarees, Liebreich and Wecker. He also attended the clinics of Trousseau and Nelaton. On returning to America he resumed practice at Madison, paying especial attention to ophthalmology. In 1875-76 he was Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Indiana College of Physicians and Surgeons. Shortly after this he was appointed superintendent of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, and served in that capacity several years. He now (1893) holds the same position in the Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Logansport. Dr. Rogers is a member of numerous medical and scientific organizations, including the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He has contributed important articles on professional subjects to medical journals, and is regarded as one of the leading authorities of his State on diseases of the nervous system.

ROLER, Edward O. F., of Chicago, Ill., was born, March 6, 1833, near Winchester, Va. He is a son of P. W. and Catharine Carson Roler, of Virginia, the latter a member of one of the oldest families in the commonwealth. In 1850 he entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, Ind., to which State his father had emigrated several years before, and completed his collegiate course, becoming, in 1856, a student of Dr. W. H. Byford, of Chicago, and graduating from the Rush Medical College in 1859, taking a prize for proficiency in his studies. In 1861 he entered the army as assistant surgeon of the

Forty-second Illinois Volunteers, but before reaching the field was promoted by Governor Yates to the rank of surgeon, and transferred to the Fifty-fifth Regiment, remaining with it for a year, at the end of which he was assigned to duty as acting medical inspector, and subsequently as medical director of the Fifteenth Army Corps, serving on the staff of Gen. W. T. Sherman while corps-commander, and afterwards on that of Gen. John A. Logan, and participating in all the battles of these commanders. He married, in 1867, Doretta J. Doering, only daughter of the Rev. C. H. Doering, D. D., of Berlin, Prussia, and superintendent of the Methodist missions in Germany. He began the practice of his profession in Chicago, where he resumed it after the Civil War, having previously spent a year in the hospitals of Berlin and Vienna. Soon after his return to Chicago in 1867, he was appointed lecturer on Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children in the Chicago Medical College, and in 1868 professor, conjointly with Professor Byford, though he still lectured on obstetrics for several years, which is his specialty as a practitioner. He is now emeritus professor of that chair in that school. He devised an improved obstetric forceps which bears his name, and which is highly prized by those who have had occasion to employ them in their practice. He is a member of the several medical societies of Chicago, and of the American Medical Association. He has contributed at various times to medical journals. He was for two years surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital in Chicago, and has since been one of the Board of Examiners for Pensions.

ROOKER, James I., of Castleton, Ind., was born July 22, 1833, in Hamilton county, that State. He is of English descent. His grandfathers both located near Indianapolis in 1821, and his is, therefore, one of the oldest families in Central Indiana. Dr. Rooker's early education was obtained by attending winter schools in a log cabin, and helping clear his father's farm in the summer. In 1847 he entered the Noblesville school, which he attended until 1853, when he entered Asbury University (now DePauw), taking a scientific course; in addition to this, taking Latin, German and French. He commenced reading medicine with Drs. Shaw and Garver, of Noblesville, in 1854, remaining there until the fall of 1855, when he matriculated in the Medical College of Ohio, at the same time becoming a private student of Profs. N. L. Marshel and Samuel G. Armor. He graduated in the class of 1857. After a competitive examination he was elected one of three resident physicians to the Commercial Hospital, a position he filled for one year, commencing March 10, 1857. In the summer of 1859 he located at Castleton, a small village ten miles north of Indianapolis, and within three miles of where he was born, and entered into the practice of his profession. When Fort Sumter was fired on, he tendered his services to Governor Morton for a position on the medical staff of the army. Owing to his knowledge of hospital management, he was selected by Governor Morton as one among others and sent to the field and to different hospitals to look after the interest of Indiana's soldiers. He was at Fort Donaldson, and remained there and at the Mound City Hospitals until the wounded of that bloody battle were cared for. He was again sent by Morton to

look after the wounded at Shiloh, assisting in removing the sick and wounded to Evansville, Cincinnati and Indianapolis. About this time the nation was expecting a great battle to be fought at Corinth, Miss. Indiana's great war Governor made application to the Secretary of War for the privilege of sending an additional surgeon to each of the Indiana regiments in front of Corinth. When his request was granted, Dr. Rooker was selected as one of the surgeons and assigned to the Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, remaining with the regiment until the evacuation of Corinth by the rebels. Shortly after returning home he was recommissioned assistant surgeon to the Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and reported to the regiment at Helena, Ark. Shortly after he was assigned to this command, the principal surgeon resigned, leaving Dr. Rooker in charge of the medical department



James I. Rooker

of the Eleventh Regiment and also of the Second Ohio Battery. He remained until the spring of 1863, when, owing to overwork and sickness, he resigned and returned home, resuming the practice of his profession at Castleton. While he did not enter the army again, he devoted much of his time to the care of the sick and wounded soldiers that came home, and very seldom charging them or their families any fee. In 1875 he was recommended by Drs. Parvin, Todd and others to deliver lectures on Physical Diagnosis in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indianapolis, which he continued doing until that school consolidated with the Indiana Medical College. In 1879 he was one of the founders of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indiana, and elected to the chair of Physical Diagnosis and Diseases of Children, remaining with the institution four years. He was compelled to resign, owing to disease of the throat. Dr. Rooker is the

author of numerous medical papers, which have appeared from time to time in the past thirty-three years, in the leading medical journals of Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, Va., New Orleans, Chicago, and Indianapolis. Some of these papers have been complimented by such able men as John S. Billings, Surgeon U. S. Army, and Professor Austin Flint, in his work on clinical medicine. He is also author of many papers that have been presented to the Indiana State Medical Society. He was one of the founders of the Hamilton County Medical Society, and is now a member of the Marion County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society, permanent member of the American Medical Society, and was one of the delegates to the Ninth International Medical Congress. He has been married twice. The first time to Miss Jennie Lyle, of Cincinnati, by whom he had five children—two sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Dr. C. Nelaton Rooker, late of Indianapolis, and coroner of the county, but now resident of Pocatello, Idaho, and Wm. Velpeau Rooker, a well-known attorney of Indianapolis. His present wife was Miss Martha Maxwell, by whom he has no children. Dr. Rooker has always been in love with his profession. This can be detected even in the naming of his sons. He is a self-made man, and was so poor that he was compelled to pawn his half-dozen text-books, trunk, and overcoat for money to pay his graduation fee. Owing to close attention to his profession, to-day he is one of the largest land owners and wealthiest physicians in central Indiana. In 1893 Dr. Rooker was appointed United States Examining Surgeon for the Bureau of Pensions, and is now president of the board established at Indianapolis.

ROOSA, Daniel Bennett St. John, of New York City, was born at Bethel, Sullivan county, N. Y., April 4, 1838. He is descended from Dutch, French and English settlers in New York State, during the early part of the colonial period, and great grandson of Isaac A. Roosa, an officer (captain) in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution. He was educated at academies in Monticello, N. Y., and Honesdale, Pa., and under a private tutor in Boston, Mass. He entered Yale College in 1856, was dismissed on account of ill-health, but afterwards received the honorary degree of M. A. from this college. He pursued a special course in chemistry under Prof. John W. Draper in the university of the city, and was graduated in medicine from this institution in 1860. Subsequent to his graduation he was admitted by examination to the New York Hospital as junior walker, in the surgical division, and served in that capacity for eight months, and then as senior walker for five months, and as house-surgeon for eight months. For three months in 1861 he served in the field as Assistant Surgeon of the Fifth Regiment National Guard of New York. In 1862 he married Mary Hoyt, daughter of Mr. Stephen M. Blake, of New York. On leaving the hospital in the same year he spent a year in study, especially of ophthalmology and otology in Berlin and Vienna, under Von Gräfe, Kramer, Arlt and Jaeger. In the summer of 1863 he returned home and served in the field as Surgeon of the Twelfth Regiment National Guards, New York, under the special call for thirty day troops, established himself in practice in the autumn of 1863, at first

in general practice, but in a year or two he devoted himself specially and exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear. He was Professor of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology in the University of the City of New York from 1866 till 1882, and has held the same chair in the University of Vermont from 1875 till 1880. He was a founder of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, and is now (1893) Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, of whose Faculty he is president. "Dr. Roosa is a successful practitioner, eminent as a surgeon, and an acknowledged authority in the branch of his profession to which he has devoted himself, having performed the most difficult and delicate operations that occur in the prosecution of his specialty." He is a member and for two years was president of the American Otolaryngological Society; president of the International Otolaryngological Society; member of the American Ophthalmological Society; member of the New York County Medical Society; and corresponding member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh. He was president of the New York State Medical Society in 1879. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Vermont in 1880. With Drs. Hackley and Bull he has translated "Stellwag on the Eye;" has singly translated "Von Trötsch on the Ear." He is the author of the Vest Pocket Medical Lexicon, 1865; and of a successful treatise on "The Ear," 1866, republished in London, translated into German, and which has passed through several editions; and in conjunction with Dr. E. T. Ely he wrote "Ophthalmic and Otic Memoranda," "A Doctor's Suggestions," 1880, and "On the Necessity of Wearing Glasses," 1887.

ROSENWASSER, Marcus, of Cleveland, Ohio, was born in the village of Bukovan, in Bohemia, Austria, October 27, 1846, of Jewish parents. The family emigrated in 1854, and settled in Cleveland, where the subject of this sketch received his early literary education, graduating from the public high school with high honors. His medical education was begun at the University of Prague, the capital of Bohemia, in 1864, and completed in the University of Würzburg, Bavaria, where he graduated August 1, 1867, under twenty-one years of age. He then spent five months at Prague and Vienna, in post-graduate studies, returning to Cleveland in 1868, where he opened an office on the first day of February and where he has resided and practiced since. For twenty years he labored as general practitioner, enjoying an extensive patronage, especially in the field of obstetrics and gynecology. During this time he had been for a number of years on the staff of the Charity Hospital, and Lecturer on Operative Obstetrics in Wooster University, both of which positions he (after having filled them for five years) resigned. In 1888 he was elected to the chair of Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women in the medical department of the University of Wooster, in which he has since continued, with change of title to Professor of the Diseases of Women and Abdominal Surgery. To further qualify himself for this new position he spent three months in the East, the greater part of the time in Boston, under the instruction of Dr. E. W. Cushing, at that time Surgeon to the Free Surgical Hospital for Women; some time also with Dr. Joseph Price, of Philadelphia, visiting with prominent op-

erators in New York before his return. In 1891 he was elected Dean of the Faculty, to which honor he has since been twice re-elected. He is president of the staff, and Consulting Gynecologist to the Hospital for Women and Children, the City Hospital, and University Hospital. He is ordinary Fellow of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (1892), member of the American Medical Association, of the Ohio State Medical Society, Northern and Northeastern Ohio District Societies, the Cuyahoga County, the Cleveland Medical Societies and the Society for Advancement of the Medical Sciences. Among his contributions to medical literature are: "The Treatment of Pelvic Inflammations;" "The Comparative Merits of Abdominal Section and Vaginal Incision on the Treatment of Extra-peritoneal Hematocele;" "A Contribution to the Technique of Intra-ligamentary Operations;" "Pelvic Cellulitis in its Relation to Surgery;" a series of journal articles, entitled "Clinical Fragments," "What are the Indications for Abdominal Section in Intra-pelvic Hemorrhage?" "The Indication for Operative Interference in Extra-uterine Pregnancy," besides reports of cases, or groups of cases of special interest. After his return from the East he gradually dropped his general work, and on February 1, 1893, just twenty-five years from the date of entering on his practice, he announced his determination to limit his work to his chosen specialty.

ROSS, George, of Richmond, Va., was born in Culpepper county, of that State, October 22, 1838, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. He received his early education under a private tutor, and a full course, with graduation, at the Virginia Military Institute. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Wm. Alex. Thom, Eastville, Va., was graduated M. D. at the University of Virginia in 1861, and has practiced his profession at Richmond from January, 1866, to the present time. He was First Lieutenant Commanding the Southern Guards at Harper's Ferry, Va., April, 1861; Major Commanding Battalion of Cadets, University of Virginia, from July 1 to November 1, 1861; Assistant Surgeon Confederate States Army on hospital duty at Richmond, Va., from December 1, 1861, to July, 1863; Associate Medical Director on staff of Lieut.-Gen. A. P. Hill (Third Army Corps, Army Northern Virginia) from September, 1863, to March, 1864; Assistant Surgeon Corps of Cadets, Virginia Military Institute, March, 1864, to April, 1865, and in charge of the battalion at the battle of New Market, Valley of Virginia, May, 1864. Dr. Ross was Adjunct Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, Medical College of Virginia, from 1867 to 1875. He rendered valuable service in the treatment of the cholera epidemic of 1866 at Richmond, Va., and was a member of the Board of Health, State of Virginia, from 1869 to 1874; also a member of the Board of Visitors of the Virginia Medical Institute from 1886 to 1890. He has been Chief Surgeon of the Richmond and Danville Railroad from 1886 to the present time; also District Surgeon of the C. & O. R. R., and served as vice-president of the National Association of Railway Surgeons from 1891 to 1892. He is Medical Examiner of the Penn Mutual, Brooklyn, New York and Fidelity Life Insurance Companies; also Surgeon of the U. S. M. Accident Association, New

York; Railway Officials and Employes, of Indianapolis. He has contributed numerous articles to various medical journals on cases from practice. Among his most important papers may be mentioned those under the titles of "Tetanus," "Dystochia," "Cystitis" and "Hemorrhoids."

ROSS, John Dean, of Williamsburg, Pa., was born in that State September 2, 1806. He received an academic education, and studied medicine in the office of Dr. James M. Stewart and in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated M. D. in that institution in 1832. After practicing his profession six years in Huntingdon county, Pa., he removed to Williamsburg, Pa., where he has remained during the last fifty-five years. Dr. Ross is one of the oldest members of his profession in the Keystone State. He has been a member of the American Medical Association since 1854, and in 1865 was president of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society.

ROSS, Joseph P., of Chicago, Ill., was born, on a farm near what was then the village of Springfield, Ohio, January 7, 1828, and died at his home in 1890. A life sketch, by H. L. Conard, in the *Magazine of Western History*, says: The family to which he belonged was one noted among the early western pioneers for the bravery and heroism of some of its members in the Indian warfare incident to the westward march of civilization, as well as for the thrilling and, in one instance, romantic character of their adventures. The American progenitor of this branch of the Ross family was a Scotchman, who married in England and came to the United States where he located on the Potomac river, in northern Virginia, some time prior to the Revolutionary war. He himself fell a victim to the Indians before he had been many years in America, and five sons whom he had left behind were more or less conspicuous in the subsequent Indian wars. One of these sons, who was carried away from Virginia as a prisoner by the Indians, had an experience hardly less interesting and romantic than that of Captain John Smith in the historic episode which made famous the Indian Princess Pocahontas. Condemned to death, his life was saved through the intercession of the daughter of a noted Indian chief, who afterward became his wife. Another son, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, fell into the hands of the savages and was ransomed by a French trader after a fire had been kindled for the purpose of cremating him alive after the Indian fashion. His son, William Ross, removed to Kentucky in 1788, and in 1797 to Ohio. He located first near Cincinnati, but a year later, four years before Ohio became a State, he removed to Clark county where he lived until he reached the advanced age of ninety-five years, his wife living to be ninety-four years old. Elijah Ross, one of the sons of this noted Ohio pioneer, was born in Kentucky in 1788, and in 1816 married Mary Laws Houston, of Delaware, O., who came of a family equally noted in the early history of that State. Dr. Joseph P. Ross was one of the six sons of Elijah Ross. When he was six years of age his father moved from Clark to an adjoining county, and located on a farm near Piqua, now one of the more thrifty of the smaller manufacturing cities of Ohio. On this farm Dr. Ross spent his early boyhood, and at the "district" school—as they

are called in Ohio—of that neighborhood, he received his early educational training. When he was nineteen years of age he had acquired a common school education, a sturdy physique and all the knowledge of farming as an occupation that he cared to have. He had in fact made up his mind that farming was unsuited to his tastes and decided to engage in some other business. Leaving the farm and starting out on his own account, he became interested in a woolen mill at Piqua, and his first business venture proved an exceedingly fortunate one for those days. In two years he had laid aside something like two thousand dollars as the profits resulting from his investment in the Piqua Woolen Mills, and he decided to use as much of this as might be necessary to educate and qualify himself for entering the medical profession. Severing his business connections he entered the Piqua Academy, where he pursued a scientific course of study. Soon after he completed his academic course he began reading medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. G. V. Dorsey, afterwards State Treasurer of Ohio, and for many years one of the eminent physicians of the Buckeye State. While reading with Dr. Dorsey he attended two courses of lectures at Starling Medical College of Columbus, and a third course at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati. He graduated from the latter institution in 1852, and first located at the town of St. Mary's, in his native State. After remaining there one year he decided to go to Chicago, where he became established in 1853. Soon after going to that city he formed a professional partnership with Dr. Lucien P. Cheney, which continued several years. In Chicago Dr. Ross found a field admirably suited to his capacities, and one in which his professional attainments were fully appreciated. His private practice built up rapidly, and his sympathetic and kindly nature was appealed to on behalf of various charities, with which he became prominently identified, while he was still young in the practice of medicine. He became Physician to the Orphan Asylum, a position which he held for many years, and also First Physician to the State Reform School, now located at Pontiac, Ill., but at that time located in Chicago. Very early in his history as a Chicago physician he became interested in hospital work. In 1858, in conjunction with other gentlemen, he leased what was known as the Old City Hospital of Chicago, which he conducted until 1866, when the Cook County Hospital, which had been used during the war as a government military hospital, was again taken charge of by the county authorities. At that time Dr. Ross became a member of the county board of commissioners for the sole purpose of building up this institution, and his services in that connection were hardly less important than those which he afterward rendered in connection with the inception and promotion of the Presbyterian Hospital enterprise. As a chairman of the Hospital Committee of the Board of Commissioners he devoted a vast amount of time and attention to the work of formulating rules for the government of the institution, arranging for its proper conduct and management, and providing for the proper care and accommodation of patients. He also succeeded in having additions made to the grounds connected with the hospital, and as long as he remained in active practice was one of its at-

tending physicians. In 1868 he became connected with Rush Medical College, accepting one of the two professorships added to the college curriculum, that of "Clinical Medicine and Diseases of the Chest." The position he retained as long as he remained in the practice of his profession, after which he became an *emeritus* professor. In the College Faculty, as in every other organization with which he was connected, he was an active and moving spirit, making his influence felt and leaving the impress of his personality upon the history and character of the institution. He was connected with the college during the most critical period of its history, and was one of those upon whom rested the heavy burden of its rehabilitation when the fire of 1871 left the handsome building a smouldering mass of ruins, and practically swept away all its resources, but a few days after the commencement of its annual course of lectures for that year. The extraordinary activity and energy of the members of the College Faculty at that time, the promptness with which they secured temporary quarters, and resumed the regular course of instruction, are interesting matters of record, not only in the medical, but in the general history of Chicago. To no one of those who showed themselves to be so deeply interested in the welfare of the college is that institution more deeply indebted for its subsequent and present prosperity than Dr. Ross. He contributed time, energy, business capacity and financial assistance toward bringing about the splendid results, which have been realized since the new college took the place of the old one. In the shadow of Rush Medical College, or rather overshadowing that renowned institution for the education of physicians, stands a massive and architecturally handsome building, which is devoted to the sweetest and grandest of all Christian charities: that of caring for those unfortunate sufferers from disease or accident who are without homes, or who lack the means of commanding the services of eminent physicians and surgeons. This magnificent hospital, for such it is, which has but recently been completed at a cost of more than \$250,000, stands as a monument to the generosity and liberality of two or three philanthropic citizens of Chicago, and the charitable impulses and well directed efforts of the subject of the sketch. It was this eminent physician who, had a few years since, noted the fact that the hospital accommodations of the city had failed to keep pace with its rapid growth, and conceived the idea of building up a great hospital which should be controlled and dominated, contrary to the general rule, by Protestant influences, and the doors of which should stand open at all times for the reception of indigent sufferers, who were deserving sympathy and assistance. It was Dr. Ross who perfected the plans for establishing this hospital, and then laid his plans before the members of the church with which he had been for many years identified, asking them to aid him in founding the Presbyterian Hospital. The first contribution towards its endowment came from Mr. Tuthill King, his father-in-law, and one of the pioneer merchant princes of the city. The other munificent donations which followed Mr. King's gift of \$10,000 were largely secured through the efforts of Dr. Ross, and by common consent he was looked

upon as the founder of this splendid charity. In recognition of this fact and for the purpose of perpetuating his name in connection with the great enterprise, to the building up of which he devoted his most active energies and the best years of his life, the main wing of the hospital building has been named the "Ross Wing." Absorbed in a great measure in his profession, Dr. Ross had at the same time interested himself largely in educational institutions, other than those designed, to prepare young men for the practice of medicine. He was trustee of Lake Forest University, a member of the board of directors of the McCormick Theological Seminary, an active participant in the work of the American Medical Missionary Society, and an elder in the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church since its organization. In recognition of his services as an educator, the faculty of the Kenyon College of Gambier, O., some years since, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and in his professional field he was honored by membership in the leading medical societies and associations of the country. While Dr. Ross' work as a public benefactor stands a monument to his success, the acts of his private life endeared him to his patients and friends. He was a born physician. Thoughtful and dignified in demeanor, and always kind in manner, his presence in the sick-room inspired the invalid with confidence, his genial smile cast sunshine into the chamber of gloom, and his sympathy made life-long friends of all those with whom he came in contact in a professional capacity. He was no respecter of persons; in fact he would answer the calls of the poor more promptly than those of the rich, for he said they had fewer friends about them in time of need. A man's true greatness is most conspicuously manifested in the courtesy shown by him towards his professional colleagues. Dr. Ross had none of the superciliousness of manner which frequently characterizes the old practitioner, in his intercourse with the younger members of the profession, but was always recognized as the friend of young physicians; and how many now successful practitioners owe him a debt of gratitude for assistance which he rendered them in the early years of their professional career. One of the cherished projects of his later life, which he was compelled to abandon by the illness which left him a confirmed invalid, was the building up of a great sanitarium on the famous battle-field of Look-out Mountain, which, aside from its historic associations, he looked upon as one of the most healthful and picturesque locations for an institution of this character to be found in the United States. His plans for carrying out this project were well under way when he began to feel himself breaking down under the numerous burdens which had been thrust upon him. Extensive travel, both in this country and abroad, failed to restore him to health, and thus was cut short the professional career of one who, for more than thirty years had been a most prominent figure among the medical practitioners of Chicago. As a physician, an educator, and a citizen, he was alike conspicuous for his ability, his integrity, and his high character, and few of the professional men of his city have left behind them a more enviable record or a greater amount of good accomplished as a result of their life's work.

ROSSE, Irving Collins, of Washington, D. C., was born, October 20, 1842, at East New Market, Dorchester county, Md. He is of Anglo-Scotch descent, his paternal ancestor being a Church-of-England clergyman, the Rev. John Rosse, rector of All Hallows. After preliminary academic training, he spent three years at St. John's College, Annapolis; was cadet at West Point, 1863-64; subsequently took up the study of medicine under Dr. Alexander H. Bayly, of Cambridge, and was graduated at the University of Maryland in 1866. His medical education was supplemented by private instruction in Philadelphia from Dr. J. Ewing Mears. He is a matriculate of the University of the City of New York, an alumnus and A. M. of Georgetown University and of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, and is F. R. G. S. (England); further supplemental instruction he obtained in Edinburgh, London, Berlin and Paris. Dr. Rosse was clinical assistant to Baltimore Infirmary; medical officer in United States Army from 1866 till 1874, during which time he served at various posts with cavalry, infantry and artillery, and as quarantine officer at Savannah, Ga., being present at the cholera epidemic at Tybee Island; was also quarantine officer at Brazos Santiago, Texas, and post surgeon at Point Isabel; afterwards served at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., and on the staff of Gen. Henry Hunt, U. S. A., during the Ku-Klux troubles in North Carolina; detailed for duty in the Surgeon-General's office (1870-74), in connection with the preparation of the "Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion;" prepared Circular No. 3, being a report of the surgical cases treated in the army of the United States from 1865 to 1871; and while on duty in the Army Medical Museum, did the principal work on the "Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General, U. S. A." now publishing, and for which another person claims the credit; was offered the position of surgeon to Northwest Boundary Survey, but declined; quitting the service, was two years subsequently made medical examiner to Pension Office, after competitive examination; appointed surgeon to National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers at Milwaukee, December, 1878, but declined; employed as surgeon to Revenue Marine Bureau, 1877 to 1883; was in Africa during the Zulu War; has circumnavigated the coast of the United States and the great lakes; made a number of voyages on training ship, "Chase;" also, two polar expeditions on the "Corwin," in search of the exploring yacht "Jeannette," and was the first to climb a hitherto inaccessible spot, Herald Island, and to set foot on Wrangle Land, which achievement won recognition from the Royal Geographical Society. He was executive officer of Red Cross Hospital, Washington, D. C., 1887; juror to Paris Exposition, 1889; and for some time has been president of United States Examining Board. He is a member of the Medical Association, and of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia; of the American Medical Association; the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons; the American Anthrometic Society; the American Neurological Association, and of the Congrès International d'Anthropologie Criminelle. Besides having been special correspondent to *The New York Herald*, the *Chicago Times* and *San Francisco Examiner*,

he has contributed largely to medical journals, especially the *Medical Record*, New York; *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, *Journal of Mental and Nervous Diseases*, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, and other leading periodicals; and, also, to Appleton's Cyclopeda, and to The Reference Hand-Book of the Medical Sciences. A number of his contributions have been translated and published abroad. Among the more important are: "Medical and Anthropological Notes—Cruise of the Corwin to Alaska and the Northwest Arctic Ocean," Washington, 1881; "The First Landing on Wrangle Island, with some Remarks on the Northern Inhabitants," American Geological Society, New York, 1883; "Cerebral Hemorrhage," "The Grape as a Food and Medicine," 1885; "Illustrations of Error in the Diagnosis of some Nervous Diseases," 1887; "The Electro-Static Remedy," "Reversive Anomalies in the Studies of the Neuroses," 1888; "Fallacies Regarding Athletes and Athletics," 1889; "Bathing and Boating Accidents," "Borderland Insanity," "Neuropathic States Involving Doubt," 1890; "The Neuroses from a Demographic Point of View," "Washington Malaria and Politics as Genetic Factors," 1891; "Triple Personality," "Sexual Hypochondriasis and Perversion of Genesic Instinct," 1892. He is also a contributor to *Witthaus' Medical Jurisprudence*. Dr. Rosse has a fine record as an all-round athlete. He is a well-known club man, and in a collateral way is interested in geography and out-door athletic sports. At present he is Professor of Nervous Diseases in the Georgetown University, and practices his specialty in Washington.

ROWE, L. M., of Indianapolis, Ind., was born in Columbus, Ohio, August 20, 1859, and is of English ancestry. His parents removed to Indianapolis soon after the close of the Rebellion, and he received his education in the public schools of that city, which was supplemented by instruction in private institutions. In 1879 young Rowe began the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of the late Dr. T. B. Harvey, and then entered the Indiana Medical College, from which institution he received his medical degree in 1882. Soon afterward he accepted the position of assistant to Dr. Harvey in his office and college work, which position he retained until the time of Dr. Harvey's death. Dr. Rowe is at the present time devoting his attention chiefly to diseases of women, having had superior advantages in this line of practice on account of his early association with his late distinguished preceptor. His work in this department has been highly satisfactory, having had almost unrivaled success in some of his operations. As a result of a considerable experience and study of fibroid growths, he believes that under the present methods of antisepsis, that all growths of this character, where cutting is dangerous, may be safely and efficiently treated by merely injuring them and causing suppuration, after which by means of thorough drainage and antisepsis the growths will disappear. Dr. Rowe was led to this conclusion by having charge of a patient suffering from an intramural fibroid. The woman was examined by Dr. Harvey and the tumor wounded, but not removed. The case being left in his care, recovered, and he concluded that a similar procedure would be ap-

plicable to the treatment of goitre. In 1890 he accordingly operated on a lady for goitre by introducing a drainage tube and establishing suppuration, which was followed in a few weeks by the total disappearance of the tumor, the patient now enjoying better health than for years. In this operation he was assisted by Dr. J. M. Dunlap. In January, 1891, he again operated on a patient affected with a fibro-cystic goitre, in which the growth was of enormous size, extending far up under the ears, and causing such disturbance that the patient was an invalid, verging upon insanity and threatening suicide. This tumor was as large as a man's head, and was estimated to weigh ten pounds. In this case Dr. Rowe could get no other doctor to assist him, so alone he introduced a large drainage tube through the body of the growth, establishing free suppuration, and in the course of a few months the treatment was followed by a complete disappearance of the tumor, and the patient is to-day a strong and vigorous man. He has also operated upon a number of other patients by this method with equally good results, and expects to report all his cases to his local medical society in the near future. Dr. Rowe is a member of various medical societies, and has spent some time in the hospitals of the Eastern cities. He has proved himself a competent and successful practitioner of medicine and surgery.

RUPP, Adolph, of New York City, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., February 4, 1856, and is of German descent. His education was received at the public schools of New York, supplemented by private tuition, after which he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. J. Harvi Dew, of that metropolis, and entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, from which institution he was graduated in 1877. He served on the Charity Hospital Resident Staff from 1877 till 1879. During the latter year he supplemented his education by courses of study at Vienna, Austria, with Profs. Schroetter, Gruber, Ultzmann, Neumann, and others. During December, 1879, and up to April 1, 1880, he studied laryngology with Prof. Ertel at Munich, and while there attended Prof. Von Ziemssen's didactic lectures, and occasionally those of Nussbaum. From April to September, 1880, he studied rhinology and laryngology at Heidelberg, and during the following six months he continued his studies of the same branches at Leipsig, finally ending his foreign studies at Berlin during the spring and summer of 1881, and in the autumn of the same year he established himself in New York City, where he has since remained engaged in the treatment of diseases of the ear, nose, throat, heart and lungs. Dr. Rupp has served as Medical Examiner for the Ancient Order of United Workmen; was Attending Physician to the Northern Dispensary during 1881 and 1882, and was Aural Surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary from 1882 till 1890. Dr. Rupp is an active member of the New York County Medical Society, and is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. He translated from the German "Anomalies of the Epidermis" for William Wood & Co.'s edition of Ziemssen's Medical Encyclopedia, and also translated an article on "Herpes Progenitalis" for the Journal of Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases. Of his original

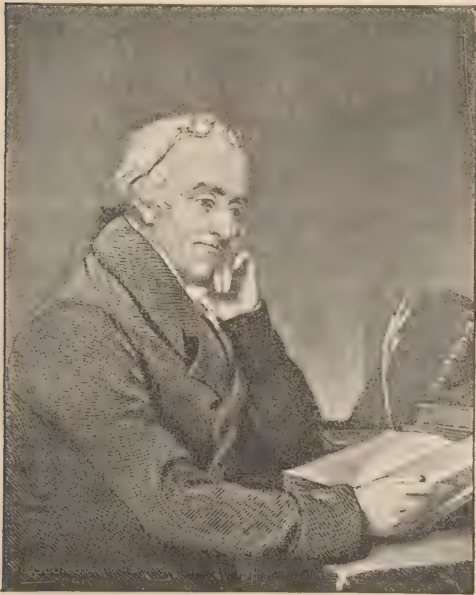
contributions to medical journals may be mentioned: "Remarks on Diphtheritic Croup," "Is the Operation of Tracheotomy in Diphtheritic Croup Dangerous?" 1885; "On Calcium Sulphide in Aural Inflammation," "On Syphilis of the External Ear," and "On Fracture of the Sternal End of the Clavicle Due to Muscular Action, Report of a Case Caused by Coughing," 1891, and other articles of professional interest.

RUPPNER, Antoine, of New York City, was born in Switzerland in 1825, and died August 2, 1892, at Pittsburgh, Pa. Prof. Agassiz, of Cambridge, was interested in young Ruppner, and through his instrumentality he took the Harvard medical degree in 1858. He began practice in Boston, adopting laryngology as his specialty, being among the pioneer specialists of Boston. About 1866 he removed to New York, locating for office practice at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Latterly he removed to the Hoffman House. His offices were replete with objects of art, finely bound books and choice curios. He was a bachelor and without heir or near kin, although leaving an estate valued at over half a million. His contributions to the journals were among the first of their kind in this country, and in 1868 he published a small handbook on laryngology and rhinoscopy or diseases of the throat and nasal passages. This latter was probably the first brochure, indigenous in this country, at a time when even the term rhinoscopy had a strange and uncertain sound to American ears.

RUSCHENBERGER, William S. W., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Cumberland county, N. J., September 4, 1807. He received his academic education at Philadelphia and New York, and studied medicine, under the direction of Dr. J. P. Hopkinson and Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in March, 1830. His professional career was confined to the naval service of the United States, which he entered August 10, 1826, as surgeon's mate, and from which he retired September 4, 1869, as Medical Director, with the relative rank of commodore; having meanwhile served from March, 1835, to November, 1837, as Fleet Surgeon to the East India squadron, in which capacity he circumnavigated the globe; as Superintendent of the United States Naval Hospital, at Brooklyn, from 1843 to 1847, during which he organized the Naval Laboratory, for supplying the service with unadulterated drugs; as a member of the board to devise plans and regulations for the United States Naval Academy, in 1849, and subsequently as Surgeon of the fleet, Pacific squadron. He is a member of the American Medical Association; the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, of which he was elected secretary in July, 1854, and vice-president, May 5, 1875; the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, of which he was elected vice-president in January, 1869, and president in the following December. He is also a member of the American Philosophical Society and Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The fruits of his observations and researches, afloat and ashore, appeared in a succession of works, entitled: "Three Years in the Pacific," 1834; "A Voyage Round the World," 1838; "Elements of Natural History," "Lexicon of Terms Used in Natural History," 1850; "A Notice of the Origin, Progress, and Present

Condition of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia," 1852; and "Notes and Commentaries During a Voyage to Brazil and China, in 1848." He has also published several pamphlets on the rank of medical officers in the navy, edited with notes; Marshall's work on "Enlisting, Discharging, and Pensioning Soldiers;" and contributed various papers and reviews to the *Medical Examiner*, the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, the *Journal of Pharmacy*, and other medical and scientific periodicals. Several of his books have been published in London. Dr. Ruschenberger is one of the oldest and most widely known members of the medical profession in this country. He was married in October, 1839.

RUSH, Benjamin, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born on a hereditary farm belonging to his father, on Poquestion Creek, thirteen miles northeast of that city near the turnpike lead-



Benjamin Rush

ing to Trenton, December 24, 1745, and died at his home, in Philadelphia, April 19, 1813. For the details relating to the life and achievements of the subject of this sketch, the editor is mainly indebted to the memoirs written by Dr. Samuel Jackson, Dr. Jacob Randolph and the History of the University of Pennsylvania, by the late Professor Joseph Carson. Referring to the ancestry of this remarkable physician, Dr. Jackson writes as follows: His great-great-grandfather was John Rush, a captain in Cromwell's army, and highly esteemed by that keen observer of men. He came to America in 1683, and settled in Byberry township, Pa., near Philadelphia, where he lived on his farm and died in 1699, at the age of eighty. William, the great-grandfather, died in Byberry, in 1688. James, the grandfather, was so careful in his business that he left not

a single debt behind him. John, the Doctor's father, was a man of gentle and meek spirit, so perfectly just that to be as honest as John Rush was a proverb. He died in Philadelphia in 1751 and was buried in Christ Church graveyard. His wife's name was Susanna Morris; of respectable family she must have been, as the Rev. Dr. Samuel Finley, afterwards president of Princeton College, married her sister. She lived to 1795, her seventy-eighth year, and died in the Doctor's house. "Let me be buried by my husband," she said, "he was an angel to me." She was buried there, with the encomium, "best of mothers" on her tomb, and this subscribed B. Rush. Is there any mortal so obdurate as not to be thankful that this best of mothers lived to rejoice in the honors of her son? But whatever is attainable in relation to Rush's ancestry and their long residence in Byberry, can be learned from the following letter, with more satisfaction than from any other source. It was written about eight months before the Doctor's death, to his intimate friend, John Adams, ex-President of the United States. It is copied from Watson's *Annals of Philadelphia*: "I was called lately to visit a patient in that neighborhood, and having with me my youngest son, I thought I would avail myself of the occasion to visit the farm on which I was born, and where my ancestors for several generations had lived and died. In approaching it, I was agitated in a manner I did not expect. The access was altered, but everything around was nearly the same as in the days of my boyhood, at which time I left it. The family received me kindly, and discovered a disposition to satisfy my curiosity, and gratify my feelings. I asked permission to conduct my son up stairs, to see the room in which I drew my first breath, and made by first unwelcome noise in the world, and where first began the affectionate cares of my beloved and excellent mother. I next asked for a large cedar tree which once stood before the door, planted by my father's hand. It had been converted into the pillars of the piazza. Filled with emotion, I embraced the one nearest me. I next inquired for the orchard planted by the same hand, and was conducted to an eminence behind the house, where I saw a number of apple trees which still bore fruit, to each of which I felt something like the affection of a brother. The building, which is of stone, bears marks of age and decay. One of the stones I discovered the letters J. R. Before the house flows a small but deep creek, abounding in pan-fish. The farm consists of ninety acres, in a highly cultivated state. The owner did not want to sell, but I begged if he ever should incline to dispose of it, to make me, or one of my surviving sons, the first offer. While I sat in its common room I looked at its walls, and thought how often they had been made vocal by my ancestors—to conversations about wolves, bears, and snakes in the first settlement; afterwards about cows and calves, colts and lambs, and at all times with prayers and praises, and chapters read audibly from the Bible, for all who had inhabited it of my family were pious people, chiefly of the sect of Quakers and Baptists. On my way home I stopped to view a family graveyard, in which were buried three, and a part of four successive generations, all of whom were the descendants of Capt. John Rush, who, with six sons and three daughters, fol-

lowed William Penn to Pennsylvania, in 1683. He had been a captain of a troop of horse under Oliver Cromwell. I retain as his relics his sword, watch and Bible-leaf, on which are inscribed, in his own hand, his marriage, and children's births and names. My grandfather, James Rush, has his gravestone and inscription in the aforesaid graveyard. While considering this repository of the dead, then holding my kindred dust, my thoughts ran wild, and my ancestors seemed to stand before me in their homespun dresses and to say, 'What means this gentleman by thus intruding upon our repose?' and I seemed to say, 'Dear and venerable friends, be not disturbed. I am one who inherits your blood and name, and have come here to do homage to your Christian and moral virtues; and truly I have acquired nothing from the world, though raised in fame, which I so highly prize as the religious principles I inherited from you, and I possess nothing that I value so much as the innocence and purity of your character.'" Rush lost his father in his sixth year, when his mother, now left with a small property, went into business in Philadelphia. She has been uniformly represented as a good and prudent woman who, by industry and economy, supported her family respectably, and was ambitiously determined to bestow on her sons a liberal education. Even their bitter enemy, the celebrated Cobbett, says, "she was a very kind and pious Presbyterian." Jacob, the younger son, became an eminent lawyer, and finished his life in an honorable old age, being for many years president judge of a Philadelphia court. There was one sister who lived unmarried and died in 1793, at the Doctor's house. The Rev. Dr. Finley, mentioned above as his uncle by marriage, lived at Nottingham, Maryland, on the Patuxent, near that sorrowful spot where the British landed in 1814, on their way to Washington. Here he governed an academy with great reputation, acting at the same time as pastor of a church. To this place, propitious to study morality and religion, Benjamin was sent in his ninth year and received into the Doctor's family. Under the care of this good man, standing in the triple relation to him of teacher, pastor and near connection, he is supposed to have experienced something like paternal care; here, too, as the people around were religious and exemplary, he no doubt established those various good habits that were never broken. In his fourteenth year he was sent to Princeton College, then under the presidency of the Rev. Samuel Davies, a divine highly distinguished both for piety and eloquence. He graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1760, while yet in his fifteenth year. Dates show that he must have been a diligent, if not a precocious student, and that he had entered college by the Junior class. As he was remarkably happy in elocution and debate, his friends encouraged him to study law, as the province best suited to the display of his peculiar talents and the gratification of their laudable ambition; but Dr. Finley, knowing the genius of his pupil, diverted his attention to medicine. He therefore quickly began his studies under Dr. John Redman, the most eminent physician of Philadelphia; and so assiduous was he that, during his six years of pupillage here, he was absent from the duties of the office only two days. As a striking proof of his laborious devotion, he

now translated the Aphorisms of Hippocrates from Greek, and kept a common-place-book, in which he wrote concerning whatever he saw, read, or thought—a practice which he maintained to the end of his life, and recommended strongly to his pupils, as may be seen in his introductory lecture for 1809. To this journal he referred in the yellow fever of 1793, and found there the only record then known to be extant of the same fever, which he had witnessed in 1762—a memorable instance of the utility of a young man's care. In 1766, in his twenty-first year, he went to the great medical school of Edinburgh, then in the height of its glory under the fascinations of Cullen; and there is abundant proof that he became a favorite of this great teacher. In 1768 he graduated M. D., having defended a thesis, *De concoctione ciborum in ventriculo*. During his residence in Edinburgh, Dr. Witherspoon, of Scotland, was elected president of Princeton College, but he declined the honor and the office remained vacant more than a year. The trustees then, calling to mind the merits of their alumnus, Rush, deputed him as their commissioner to negotiate with Dr. Witherspoon, and to invite him a second time. This delicate trust having been successfully executed, an intimate friendship began between the young man and the eminent scholar, that lasted as long as they lived. The imported president became an American patriot and sat with Rush in the Congress of 1776, where they set another seal to their friendship, by signing together the Declaration of Independence. In his lectures and writings, Rush often quoted the authority of his venerable friend; and says, in his introductory lecture for 1809, that he was one of the three "most copious, methodical, and correct extempore speakers" in the house. The following winter, Rush attended the hospitals, lectures, and other sources of instruction in London. Dr. Franklin was then residing in that city, and he proved kind to his countryman, frequently introducing him to good society at his house and table. When Rush was preparing the next spring to return home, Franklin urged him to spend some time in France; when, finding, through the most affectionate inquiry, that funds were wanting, he fairly obtruded upon him a large sum. This shows conclusively that the prudent, economical, calculating Franklin plainly saw evidence of great worth in the young man. It is an old saying that facts speak louder than words, and here is one that speaks with the lungs of Stentor and the authority of Franklin. He then spent some months in the hospitals of Paris; and in August, 1769, after nearly nine years' study of medicine, he settled in Philadelphia, as a practitioner of what he had so faithfully learned. He was immediately elected Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College of Philadelphia, his colleagues being John Morgan, William Shippen, Adam Kuhn and Thomas Bond. He had brought from London a chemical apparatus, presented to the college by Thomas Penn, one of the proprietors of Pennsylvania, who had been promoting medical instruction in Philadelphia for some time. This institution was now in its fourth year, and had conferred the degree of Bachelor of Medicine on nine students at the previous session. He was still in his twenty-fourth year, and yet he had spent nine years in the study of medi-

cine—such are the great advantages of an early beginning in the acquisition of this “long art.” His biographers tell us that he was very successful in acquiring and retaining professional business; this is highly probable, for he possessed every requisite to the forming of friendships, and to the successful treatment of disease. In 1771 he appeared as an author, and spread his reputation among the Philadelphians, particularly through the benevolent Society of Friends, by essays on slavery, and by sermons to young men on temperance and health. He published, also, something on mineral waters, a subject in alliance with his professorship. These all appeared in the magazines of the times; and as native literature was scarce, they were no doubt generally read and talked of to the young physician’s advantage. In his introductory lecture for 1807, on “The Means of Acquiring Practice,” he mentions the utility of writing on a subject of public concern. In 1774, then only in the fifth year of his practice, he delivered the annual oration to the Philosophical Society, “An Inquiry into the Natural History of Medicine among the Indians of North America, with a Comparative View of their Diseases and Remedies with those of Civilized Nations.” With respect to health, strength, endurance, longevity, morals, and every virtue, he draws a comparison highly favorable to civilization in its uncorrupted state. But here he shows that his countrymen were even then running headlong in the evil ways of European nations; that they were relaxing their stamina by luxury and idleness. Here he makes his first attack on the use of spirits, and probably the first that was publicly made in Philadelphia. He concludes by setting forth most eloquently the possible future glories of Pennsylvania, under the fostering care of science and government. It is a work of great merit; and whether in style, manner, or force, it is not surpassed by any of his later writings. It ought to be read and studied by all the luxurious and idle, that they may see and feel how poor is their hope of preserving health or of attaining longevity. The portentous troubles with the mother country were now too clearly foreseen as at no great distance, and Rush, from the first sign thereof, became a decided patriot. He had been a member of a debating society in London, at which Dr. Franklin was sometimes present, and as he had there distinguished himself by his manly defense of his country, so he now wrote much in the newspapers in favor of colonial rights. A distinguished and reliable young man he must have been, or he could not have been found in that memorable house of Congress which, at the manifest risk of their lives, had the courage to liberate their country, by signing the Declaration of Independence. Honorable as a seat in this Congress was, it was given to Rush with more than usual honor, in the following manner: He was a member of the Provisional Conference of Pennsylvania, and chairman of the committee to which was referred the great question, whether it had become expedient for Congress to declare independence. The report they made was adopted, and sent to Congress the same day. It is a most animating document, most probably written by Rush, as he was chairman of the committee, and ever ready with his pen. The whole committee consisted of himself and Colonel James Smith. The

report includes all that has been so much praised in the Declaration of Independence, of which it might appear to be the protocol. When Congress had decided on their great measure, five members from Pennsylvania, who were in favor of postponing it, withdrew from the house, when the State Convention appointed Rush and four others to fill their places. Thus, our patriot went into Congress knowing what he had to do. He did not sign the tremendous parchment because he was a member, he became a member that he might sign it—a fact that greatly enhances the merit. This year, 1776, he was married to Julia, daughter of Richard Stockton of Princeton, who was also a delegate to Congress, and signed the Declaration; an alliance truly honorable and highly advantageous even to this rising man. Towards the end of his year, he was appointed Surgeon-General of the army for the Middle Department, which office he exchanged the following July for that of Physician-General. In the bustling discharge of his duties, he made many useful medical observations, which were afterwards interwoven with his writings; and in his “Medical Inquiries,” there is a paper entitled “Result of Observations made in the Military Hospitals of the United States.” Among the evils of war, one of the most affecting is that friends must sometimes face each other on the field. While walking over the ground after the battle of Princeton, Rush recognized in a dead officer the countenance of one who had been very dear to him. Captain Leslie, son of the Earl of Leven, attended lectures with him at Edinburgh, and often invited him to his father’s seat in the country, where, in the confidence of friendship, they often desecrated on the coming troubles. He pressed Leslie to consider him as a friend, should he be sent to America, and any misfortune befall him. On these terms they parted, to meet no more till that fatal day. Had Leslie been yet alive, they might have renewed the meeting of Glaucus and Diomed before the walls of Troy, and like these, they might have tenderly adverted to the paternal hospitality. Instead of this, there was found in Leslie’s pocket a letter of friendship he had written to Rush the previous day. Rush had the body of his friend carried away in their march to Pluckemin and buried in the churchyard with military honors. A relative of Leslie visited the grave after some years, with the intention of placing a monument, but he found that Rush had done the work, and he retired, as he says, with tears of gratitude. This monument, yet unimpaired by time, bears the following inscription, which does honor both to Leslie and to the grateful spirit of Rush: “In memory of the Hon. Captain William Leslie, of the Seventeenth British Regiment, son of the Earl of Leven, in Scotland. He fell January 3, 1777, aged twenty-six years, at the battle of Princeton. His friend, Benjamin Rush, M. D., of Philadelphia, hath caused this stone to be erected, as a mark of esteem for his worth, and of respect for his noble family.” Notwithstanding his many distracting duties—the battles of Trenton and Princeton, the inoculation of the army that winter, and then the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, with the awful sickness at Valley Forge, he found time for writing four very long letters to the people of Pennsylvania, commenting severely on their

Constitution of 1776, and urging an immediate revival. There was a party in the State who thought it too democratic; these called themselves Republicans, and Rush appears to have been one of their leaders. The letters descend principally on the dangers of giving the legislative powers to a single house, bringing forth authorities both ancient and modern. He shows that he was not a man of the Hippocratic genus merely, but also a prophetic politician, who foresaw all the monstrous evils resulting from the savage unity of the French legislature in a single house. The subject was not medical, philosophical, or literary, nor did it relate to the cause of Independence, which had been exercising his mind; it was entirely new to him, requiring, therefore, much appropriate reading and severe study, so that his present political seems to have equalled his future medical ardor. All tradition indeed relates that his exertions in letters and newspapers were very great, during the whole struggle for liberty and the organization of the general and State governments. The four letters just mentioned are the work of a master; they are a torrent of invective, not unworthy of Junius or Burke. In February, 1778, he resigned his office in the army, for which he had two reasons, either of them sufficient; first, his sense of duty to the soldiers had led him to complain of wrongs in a certain department; second, there arose some coldness between him and the Commander-in-chief. It was said then, what is still objected to him by his enemies, and by those loose talkers who are without affection either good or evil, and therefore neither know nor care, that he called against Washington. This charge was not proven to the world, and were it proven, it would come to nothing. As Hildreth, the historian, says, "Washington of that day was not Washington as we now know him, tried and proven." His command of three years had shown little else than a series of disasters, while Gates enjoyed the fortunate reputation of having captured a great army. Hence the Legislature of Pennsylvania addressed a remonstrance to Congress, in which, says Judge Marshall, "they manifested in very intelligible terms their dissatisfaction with Washington." A party, moreover, had gradually formed itself in Congress, of which the leaders were those renowned patriots, Samuel Adams and Richard Henry Lee. These imputed to Washington a want of energy and a system of favoritism. Now, surely it was not to Rush's dishonor to be found in company with these great men, or such as they would admit to their councils; it could not disgrace him to think as did the Legislature of Pennsylvania. They all lived to see Washington proved, and no doubt the minds of all were changed. Rush is no more to be blamed for undervaluing Washington in 1778, than for rejecting in a most dangerous case, a medicine he had not sufficiently tried. One ray of reason, however, dissipates the intended stigma. He had been a decided and active Whig from the very beginning, and the conspiring with a few of the best of men against the many and the powerful, strongly proves the vigor and warmth of his patriotism. "It only affords a melancholy proof," says an eminent writer, "that the purest of men may be led into error." But anonymous letters were written, and Washington imputed one of these to Rush.

The imputed letter is indeed without a name, but its whole tenor shows that the writer intended to be recognized by Patrick Henry, to whom it was addressed. He did not subscribe his name lest it might, in those slippery times, fall into other hands. It breathes throughout the most ardent patriotism, and truly it is what no honest man ought to be ashamed of. Suppose a parallel case: Hamilton is ill under Rush's care; Washington writes the patient an anonymous letter, but in such language that the author must be recognized, advising him to dismiss Rush and send for John Morgan, an older practitioner; but Hamilton is cured by Rush, who afterwards becomes a great physician; now has Washington done what ought to excite the ire of Rush's friends through all time, and that of their children then unborn? It was very wrong in Judge Marshall to publish this letter after twenty-six years, and send it abroad with an under current of scandal, to inform the world of its imputed author, calling it "a machination probably with good intent." This could not have been done in a Christian mind, for it was not necessary to Washington's fame. (See the letter, dated Yorktown, January 12, 1778, Marshall's *Life of Washington*). Had Marshall and others been disposed to relate the whole truth, they might have informed us that Washington stood so low at that time in the esteem of Congress,—of which Rush was not then a member,—that a majority were preparing to pass a resolution to arrest him at Valley Forge; a bad intention, prevented only by procuring during the night the hurried arrival from New York of an absent member. See "Dunlap's History of New York." It is, moreover, related on the reliable authority of the late Judge Jay, that the great and good man, his father, told him "there was a most bitter party in the old Congress against Washington from first to last." See "Irving's Life of Washington." Though poor at this time, Rush would not receive any compensation for services in the army, an example not commendable in either him or Washington, as thereby they made themselves objects of envy to many good men, whose wives and children could not forego their pay. He soon returned to Philadelphia and resumed his practice. The college had been interrupted by the presence of the British army, but it was reopened in the autumn of 1778 with a class of sixty, an auspicious number surely in the deplorable state of the country. We must now think of him for some years principally as a professor in the college and a practitioner of medicine, but that his tongue and pen were busy in the cause of his country, humanity, and science, there are many proofs. Soon after this, Dickinson College was projected, of which he was said to be the father, but for what reason is not ascertained. He was, however, one of the first board of trustees; and it was by his delicate management that Dr. Nesbitt was induced to leave Scotland and preside in this unpromising institution. So important were this gentleman's services, that Rush, if not the father, might not inaptly be called the grandfather of this college. In 1785 he published "Considerations on the Test Laws of Pennsylvania," which had disfranchised every man who could not swear or affirm "that he had not, since the Declaration of Independence, aided, assisted, or in any way countenanced the King of Great Britain, his generals, armies,

or adherents." He pleads the cause of the non-jurors through twenty-three closely printed pages, with a torrent of argumentation that would honor a professed and profound politician. About this time he projected the Philadelphia Dispensary, and went about the collection of funds with his usual vigor and success. The next year it went into operation, and proved to be a prolific example to other cities. Thus he had the comfort of seeing his good works multiply themselves. In 1786 he read to the Philosophical Society his very important essay "On the Influence of Physical Causes on the Moral Faculty," which we shall particularly notice in a subsequent page. This same year he published also an "address to the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the establishment of public schools, and on the mode of education proper in a republic." He shows herein that he had thought deeply on the subject, with his usual energy and zeal, republican fire and Christian principles. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell in his address as president of the College of Physicians at the Centennial anniversary of the institution, delivered January 3, 1887, makes an interesting review of the public services rendered by the early physicians of Philadelphia, which included the career of Dr. Rush. In this address he said: "We are met this evening to commemorate the hundredth birthday of the oldest medical society in America. The history of any profession in connection with the progress and growth of a new country is of the utmost interest, and of no profession is this more true than of ours. In this city, I may say in this State, from the first settlement until to-day the physician has held an almost unquestioned and somewhat curious pre-eminence. He is, and always has been, relatively a more broadly important personage here than elsewhere. I desire to show what breadth of liberty they had to do things which nowadays would scarcely be regarded as within the legitimate career of the largest-minded physician." In 1787 the College of Physicians was established, and he wrote for them a discourse on the objects of the institution, published afterwards in their Transactions for 1793. It is a performance of striking merit, showing great comprehension and foresight for that early period. Hardly anything could be added to it even at the present time. He points out all the duties of the college and the hopes that might be justly entertained of its future utility and beneficence; he shows the opportunities it would afford of mutual improvement, then everything which they ought to attempt for the advancement of science and for the public good. It is a manifestation of such a mind as no other man in the house possessed. His usual glow of patriotism concludes the work with the belief that "the influence of republican forms of government on science, and the vigor which the American mind had acquired by the events of the Revolution," would contribute greatly to the advancement of medicine. This same year we find him, for a busy practitioner and professor of medicine, entirely out of his place; to use medical language, he had suffered a dislocation. The kindred shades of Hippocrates and Sydenham might have pardoned his political avocation when his country needed his help, but now the claims of medicine on his time were paramount. Yet he became a member of the Convention of Pennsylvania for the

adoption of the Federal Constitution. In a letter to a friend, he says: "The new Federal Government will be adopted by our State. It is a master-piece of human wisdom, and happily accommodated to the present state of society. I now look forward to a golden age. The new Constitution realizes every hope of the patriot and rewards every toil of the hero. I love my country ardently, and have not been idle in promoting her interests during the session of the convention. Everything published in all our papers, except the *Foreign Spectator*, was the effusion of my Federal principles. The Legislature of Pennsylvania had lately made some criminal laws abhorrent, both to philosophy and humanity, and Rush could not go through Philadelphia without seeing his fellow-men chained to wheelbarrows or writhing at the whipping post. When the benevolent Chremes was asked how he could find leisure amidst his own affairs to attend to other people's business, he answered, "I am a man." Such was Rush; and therefore he read this year to a society, which was accustomed to meet at the house of Dr. Franklin, "An inquiry into the effects of public punishments on criminals and upon society." By this and subsequent exertions to the same end, he is known to have contributed greatly, if not more than all others, to the amelioration of the penal code. As above stated in 1787, he was chosen a member of the Convention of Pennsylvania for the forming of a State Constitution; but he probably undertook this extraneous business that he might have an opportunity of doing his utmost with respect to public punishments and public schools, concerning which he had been writing. He might, moreover, have hoped to impress his fellow-laborers with the principles he had defended in his four letters of 1777, on the vices of the existing constitution. Having rendered these services to his country and to his native State, having helped them to the utmost of his power in all their dangers and difficulties, in the establishment of their government and their security from anarchy, he said that he had now done with politics forever, feeling it his duty to devote himself to his profession and to the providing for his family. He had become a politician from principle. In his lecture on "The Duties of a Physician," 1789 (see "Medical Inquiries and Observations,") he recommends to his class "a regard for all the interests of their country," as their education and their influence qualify them for public usefulness. He says, "For the honor of our profession, it should be recorded, that some of the most useful men, both in the cabinet and the field, during the late War, were physicians." Though now devoted to medicine, the republican fire was still glowing in his breast; and as a means of kindling and fanning it through all future time in the hearts of his countrymen, he published "Thoughts on Female Education." He observes that a philosopher once said, "Let me make the ballads of a country, and I care not who makes the laws; he might, with more propriety, have said, let the ladies be educated properly, and they will not only make and administer the laws, but form manners and character." He says that the first signs of declension among a people are seen among the women; "their idleness, ignorance, and profligacy will be the harbingers of our ruin." He then draws a

picture of the evils resulting from the perverse education of females, not unworthy of Tacitus. In 1789, in his forty-fourth year, he was elected to the chair of Theory and Practice, in place of Dr. John Morgan, deceased. His introductory lecture was partly occupied by a memorial of his predecessor, who had been the founder of public medical instruction in America, and in this College. This memoir, since published in the *Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal*, is believed to be nearly all that is attainable concerning the life of a highly educated and strong man in the profession, whose memory and services ought to have been cherished with pride and gratitude. In his early practice, Rush was a full disciple of Cullen; for in his oration before the Philosophical Society, 1774, he says, that the system of this great teacher "will probably last till some new diseases shall unfold other laws of the animal economy." In 1791, the Medical College of Philadelphia was merged in the University of Pennsylvania, and to Rush was assigned the chair of the "Institutes and Clinical Medicine;" the chair of "Practice" being confided to Dr. Kuhn. The year 1793, the forty-eighth of his age, exercised and manifested the great powers of Rush. The yellow fever spread devastation and terror over the city, utterly confounding the American physicians, to whom it was a perfect novelty. Their practice, as was to be expected, failed miserably; nor were the French physicians, who had seen the disease in the West Indies, a whit more successful. Every method failed, till the wretched doctors were almost struck dumb, as Lucretius says were those in the plague of Athens: *musabat tacito medicina timore*. Rush gives an awful history of the distraction of his mind at this time; but while turning over books, between hope and despair, he remembered a manuscript concerning a yellow fever in Virginia in 1741, which had been given him by Dr. Franklin. From this he learned that the debility was only apparent; that it was oppression of the vitals only; that if this was removed, the system would rise into open, free reaction in almost every recent case. He then began to purge freely, and finding this to relieve the oppressed system, and to raise the fever into inflammatory action, he tried bleeding; but, as Dr. James Johnson tried it, "with a trembling hand and a palpitating heart." The new practice was unexpectedly successful, and Rush quickly imparted it to the College of Physicians, to the apothecaries, and to the public. But now it happened, as was to be expected from the infirmities of man, that a furious storm was raised against this innovation. Rush, however, had some friends among the younger physicians, and some highly intelligent pupils,—these triumphed over the enemy by the new method, so that hardly any patient was lost to whom they were called during the first twelve hours. Even the apothecaries, some clergymen, and other intelligent persons whom he names, treated the disease with success. Many physicians, however, pursued other measures, and would not be taught by their own failures. Those, too, who were disposed to try the new method without the courage to pursue it to the requisite extent, were unsuccessful and contributed greatly to its discredit, so that complete success was confined to a few. The disputes among the physicians, in which

the people took an active part, soon became as epidemic as the fever itself. Whether the fever was imported or generated at home, was another source of acrimonious controversy. Rush proclaimed from the first and on all occasions, that it was of domestic origin, and thus he brought upon himself the hatred even of many who had been his sincere friends; for nothing could be more ungrateful to the property-holders and merchants than the opinion that their city, in the prosperity of which all their hopes of fortune were centered, had generated this fatal disease and therefore would probably do it again. Besides his labors and sorrows abroad, Rush had to struggle with sickness and sorrow at home. His maiden sister, who had refused to leave him, who had supported him in all his trials, who had been his casuist in his choice of duties, died in his house. He says: "I got into my carriage an hour after she expired, and spent the afternoon in visiting patients. According as a sense of duty, or as grief has predominated in my mind, I have approved or disapproved of this act ever since." In addition to this, his pupils who, to serve him most readily, had lived in his house during the epidemic, sickened, and one of them died, having become delirious, and therefore refusing all treatment. Another died in the country, whither he had gone with the intention of soon returning. His aged mother was too infirm to be removed; his wife with seven children was in the country. Hardly a day passed that one or more of his dearest friends, often the fathers of large families, were not seized, some of these his medical brethren. He visited from one hundred to one hundred and twenty patients a day, besides the crowds that he prescribed for in his house and in the street. He was sometimes so depressed with labor and care as to faint, and he was often obliged to lie down in the houses of sickness. In this debilitated state he was feverish, on the 15th of September, but having been bled and purged, he resumed his labors the next day, and continued them, though in a state of great weakness, with slow fever, irregular chills, and a troublesome cough. The second week of October was the most fatal of that year, and Rush was attacked; but by a timely and vigorous use of the new remedies, in the hands of his pupil, Mr. Fisher, then residing in his house, he was soon recovered. His convalescence was very slow, and he does not say that he saw any more of the fever that year. He published a full history of this epidemic the following year, which obtained unbounded praise throughout the medical world. Dr. Trotter, a man long versed in fevers, pronounced it "the best history that was ever written of any epidemic. Who would not travel through this vale of tears, amidst blasts of contagion, to share the well-earned fame of Dr. Rush." Dr. Zimmerman said that "he merited a statue, not only from Philadelphia, but from all humanity;" and Dr. Lettsom states, "that all Europe was astonished at his novelty and bold decision, his unprecedented sagacity and judgment." He concludes the history of this fatal year in returning thanks to his pupils for their support and sympathy. They were, Dr. Woodhouse, afterwards Professor of Chemistry; Edward Fisher, who became eminent in South Carolina; and John Redman Coxe, the late ex-Professor of the University

of Pennsylvania. "But wherewith, he says, shall I come before the great Father and Redeemer of men, and what shall I render unto him for the issue of my life from the grave? *Here all language fails. Come, then, expressive silence, muse his praise!*" There were numerous cases of fever in 1794, but it did not become epidemic again till 1797 and 1798. In these years, the new method, with occasional modifications, was as successful as in 1793. Rush says, however, that in 1798, the prostration was sometimes too great to admit of bleeding. Here we must do honor to his candor. The same principles, however, governed him, and led him to the same general success. Local bleeding, purging with calomel, sweats, blisters, counter-irritation, these conduced to the relief of the laboring viscera, which would have been still more oppressed by the old treatment. In most cases, however, copious bleeding was requisite, as we learn not only from Rush, but from his friends and from some of his opponents. His enemies now found a ready tool in William Cobbett, who soon became the most accomplished editorial villain this country had ever known. He published a paper called *Peter Porcupine's Gazette*, which was continually blackened with slandering Rush and his practice. Those who had been offended by the doctrine of domestic generation, assisted Cobbett with their countenance and their money; and having, as Johnson said of Junius, "the sympathetic favor of plebeian malignity," they made a very serious impression on the public mind. As the wayward Jews, to use Gibbon's comparison, were perpetually forgetting the miracles wrought in their favor, so the Philadelphians forgot their benefactor. Some who had found their own and their families' safety in the depleting treatment, now resorted to other physicians, and perished by their malignant ingratitude. Rush thought that it was owing to the malevolence of party that nearly as many died in 1798, as in 1793, though not half as many were affected. Had Rush been one of those calculating misers, who secure popularity by simply holding their tongues, his bleeding and purging would have been soon received and established, for even some medical enemies had adopted his treatment; but domestic generation and its impetuous advocate, could not be thought of without abhorrence; hence, bleeding and calomel were tortured by Cobbett and his friends, into something worse than poisoned arrows or *Porcupine's* quills. It was felt that Rush's medical character was injured, and he was encouraged to bring a suit against Cobbett. The jury mulcted him in \$5,000, which, Dr. John W. Francis says, Rush distributed among the poor. Cobbett's suborners finding him of no further use, now left him to his fate. He was sold out by the sheriff, and devastated, as he declares himself, to the amount of \$8,000. He then went to New York, where, as St. Paul says of the evil man, he waxed worse and worse, and established a newspaper which he called *The Rush-light*. In the prospectus of this, he says, "Rush's lawyer and the judge made it a crime in me not to have examined the system. Please Heaven, they shall not have to charge me with the like omission this time, for if I leave unexposed any one of its absurdities, if I leave unrelated one anecdote in the history of blood, it shall be for want of knowledge, or of memory, and not for want of

inclination." Soon after this, Rush began to suspect that he had indulged in a serious error in believing the yellow fever contagious. He was very slow and cautious in making this important change. At first he thought it fully contagious, then only in its concentration; lastly, he satisfied himself that it was not such under any circumstances whatever; and this opinion, notwithstanding some slanders to the contrary, he is known to have persevered in to his end. How early he had fully satisfied himself of this important truth is not known, but in October, 1802, he wrote a letter to Dr. Edward Miller, of New York, afterwards published in the *Medical Repository*, in which he argues most ably against contagion, and hopes this public recantation of his error may make some atonement for the evil he did by supporting it. He made this retraction at a time when the belief in contagion was general and strong, for he says, "the majority of our citizens who believe in it is greater, and they are more decided, than in former years." His change, then, was made in spite of its unpopularity, a fact in harmony with his usual independence. That he ever assented to the doctrine of contagion, has been made a very great detriment to his fame and to science, for his opinion was eagerly caught at by the favorers of this mortiferous belief, and it has been ignorantly or wickedly attributed to him, and propagated by European books ever since his public retraction. Even an American editor of Good's large book let it pass through his hands without a note in correction of this inexcusable error. The fever ceased with the frost, but the medical war—*bellum plusquam civile*—retaining its heat without intermission, refused to freeze. It took on an exacerbation at every fresh invasion of the fever; nor did the pertinacious spirit thereof die out till all these feverish spirits had gone "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." Meanwhile, the new method had finally triumphed, as proven by incontestable authorities whom we shall speak of in a subsequent page. Rush lectured and wrote, and turned his opponents into ridicule in the exercise of his professorial office; he published histories of the fever of every year to 1805, wherein he set forth his opinions and the success of his practice, denouncing, at the same time, that of his enemies. But these were now silent; they had become paralytic; their nervous centers were softened; they were now withering away, and not unwilling to be forgotten in relation to their inglorious war. Rush had now raised himself to a very high stand in the temple of fame. His name was quoted with admiration wherever medical science was known. He had been made a member of most of the scientific, literary and beneficent societies of his country, and similar honors had been conferred on him from abroad. He had obtained a most signal triumph over his enemies; he had established, *as he hoped*, a permanent method of treating the yellow fever, as also the salutary doctrine of domestic origin and non-contagion; he enjoyed the hope of confirming this doctrine in the minds of his future classes. One thing only seemed to be wanting to his happiness, and that was what comes home to the heart of every sensitive physician, his brethren's friendship. This had been sacrificed to the quiet of his conscience. Like his great prototype, Sydenham, he had resolutely

pursued the path of duty, and trusted to a good Providence that it would lead him to a good end. Nor had he any fear of the final judgment of men, knowing that his methods were founded in reason, and that they had proved successful. Posterity, he says, "is to the physician what the day of judgment is to the Christian;" and though the rewards of this affords no present help but faith and hope, these were enough for him, these supported Sydenham and Rush. It has been sneeringly asked, writes Jackson, why this man had enemies. The question may be justly answered with an equal sneer, that no good man, who faithfully acts a public part, is without them. It does not appear, however, that Rush was thus distinguished before the epidemic of 1793; for in his history of this, he speaks of having always lived in harmony with his brethren. It is a melancholy fact that any man of distinction, who nobly avows unpopular opinions conflicting with the accumulation of either public or private wealth, will bring upon himself a host of enemies. Such was the fate of Rush in a pre-eminent degree. He was the first to proclaim the yellow fever indigenous, and he did this almost from the very beginning of the first epidemic. Now, the merchants of every city are the most powerful body, and they infuse their spirit into all the various mechanics and laborers who must be always in their employ. That the new doctrine would draw upon its author the malice of these people, was no doubt what he foresaw, and therefore his resolute spirit is entitled to the highest praise. He sought his own approbation rather than fame or wealth; he preferred

"The peaceful night, the self-approving day,
Unsullied fame, and conscience ever gay,"

"to all the yellow sands of the Tagus, and to all the gold that is rolled into the ocean." The malignants of a community who happen to be offended by a physician, begin their attacks by undermining his professional skill. This is the doctor's vulnerable part, for he can not defend himself without violating propriety. Upon Rush, then, who had invented a method of treatment which appeared extravagant, adapted, as he thought, to an extravagant disease, they made their attacks with no little advantage. Their audacity was favored by the venal Cobbett of the *Porcupine Gazette*, and carried on with such success as to injure, for a short time, the Doctor's private affairs. But his pre-eminent abilities and prudence carried him with dignity through all his persecutions, and soon won over to his friendship many of his enemies. A few of his medical brethren, and some of his colleagues in the university, never forgave him; thus proving the maxim, which Tacitus appears to have adopted from Seneca, that men always hate those they have injured. In their hatred, however, there was supposed to be a spice of envy, for he had left them far behind in the respect of mankind. His fame had gone triumphant through all the nations of Europe, while they, for the most part, could see the circumscription of theirs from the tops of their houses. Horace says that poets are an irritable people; the same may be said of the physicians of that time; they might well have prayed in the words of the Litany, to be delivered "from envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness." That Rush escaped without irritation, is not to be supposed; but certain it

is that he carried himself with becoming dignity and grace, thus proving the supremacy of virtue. He probably followed the advice of St. Paul—was very angry but sinned not. We have said that in 1791 he was made Professor of the Institutes and Clinical Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. In this office he continued; and he filled also the chair of Practice resigned by Dr. Kuhn in 1797, though not formally elected by the trustees till 1805. In this triple professorship he continued the rest of his life, lecturing an hour every day, and towards the end of his course, an hour in the morning and one in the evening. His lectures, with his busy practice, his attendance at the hospital, his numerous consultations and correspondence, his hospitalities and unseasonable visitors, his studies, and his frequent publications,—these constituted the business of this much-occupied man during his old age; yet he went through the whole with proverbial punctuality, and even without any apparent haste, for he said that a physician should never be seen in a hurry. In a letter to Dr. Ramsay in 1803, he says: "I continue, through Divine goodness, to enjoy, in the fifty-ninth year of my age, uncommon good health;" and in one to Dr. Finley in 1809, he observes: "In my sixty-fifth year I continue to enjoy uncommon health, and the same facility in studying and doing business that I possessed twenty-five years ago." And about six weeks before his death, he says, in writing to the same: "I continue to enjoy uncommon health for a man in his sixty-eighth year. Now and then I am reminded of my age by light attacks of the *tussis senilis*, but they do not impair my strength, nor lessen my facility in doing business." He was, indeed, though delicate and frail in appearance, a vigorous, animated old man, whose mind neither knew nor desired repose. He was never absent from his daily routine; of this he never tired; for if fatigued with bodily labor, conversation or books were a certain refreshment. He never sought relief in the country from the heat and impurities of the city; he had a country-house for his family, and called it "Sydenham," but for himself he was always at home, and a ready help to his patients; even his father's house, with all the sweet attractions of the "*natale solum*," he did not visit from his sixth to his sixty-eighth year, and not then till brought into its neighborhood by visiting a patient. Justly has he concluded his Introductory Lecture for 1808, when he says, in allusion to his death, "when that time shall come, I shall relinquish many attractions to life, and among them, a pleasure which to me has no equal in human pursuits, I mean that which I derive from studying, teaching, and practicing medicine." His chief happiness consisted in doing good, and the plenitude of it in discharging his medical duties. It has been said by one of the biographers of Dr. Rush that all things conspired to render him illustrious, and that had he been placed in the cheerless vale of obscurity, or destined to struggle under a want of patronage, his genius might have withered and his ambition forsaken him, beneath the influence of disappointment and neglect. It is vain, however, to conjecture what might have been—it is the duty of the chronicler of one's life history to set forth what actually was. Nor should we forget how meritorious it is to become noted for greatness as well as benevolence, since so

few, though favored by every impulse, attain this two-fold eminence. The late Dr. Samuel Jackson, who enjoyed the intimate acquaintance of Dr. Rush during the last five years of his life, has given the following graphic description of his personal characteristics: "He was above the medium height, very erect, rather slender, with small bones, and rather thin; his hands and wrists, feet and ankles being small and finely formed. His face was thin; nose, aquiline; eyes beautifully set, large, blue, mild and benevolent; forehead broad and high; head long in the transverse diameter, and nearly bald from the crown forward; his hair clubbed behind and powdered. His face was of a fair and healthy complexion; not handsome, or what is called fine-looking, for his cheeks were fallen in, many of his front teeth lost, and age, with care, had left its wrinkles. His countenance in conversation was highly animated; when reading to himself or going abroad, it evinced intense thought, entire abstraction and firmness of purpose. His unfrequent smile was peculiarly gracious, but he hardly ever laughed. When walking in the street, which was seldom, he was very erect, step firm, elastic, and rather military never using a staff, his arms folded on his breast; he uncovered to every one, poor or rich, who uncovered to him, and his passing words were, 'I hope you are very well, sir,' uttered with his habitually strong, but mild voice. His dress was very plain, generally of drab-colored cloth; he rode in a plain vehicle with two wheels and one horse, the same little negro by his side who had lived with him more than thirty years—master and man now grown old together. In this open carriage we saw him facing the storms the last winter of his life. His bearing was very simple and artless, without a semblance of affectation, remarkable for kindness, cordiality and even condescension." In contested questions of his day he is said to have regarded his conscience more than public favor, and thereby made numerous enemies whose hatred has been transmitted long after his death. But even one of his earliest enemies, Dr. Caldwell, writing of his urbanity in the year 1797, says "the resources of his amenity and courtesy were all but boundless, for he was among the most polished men of that polished age." In conversation he was acknowledged by all to be pre-eminent, yet he did not appear to be at all self-complacent of his colloquial powers. He never interrupted another, as the fashion now runs, nor did he arrogate to himself an undue portion of the talk, an offense too often given in these later times. Piety and benevolence were to human perception his predominant feelings. In fine, he was the accomplished Christian gentleman whose "imposing first appearance" subdued every mind and every heart. How far he was subject to irritation is known only to his Maker, for he had acquired a perfect dominion over it in public. Of the six professors of our time, says Dr. Jackson, he was the only one who was never seen angry; over his face there never came the shadow of a cloud. Take the whole man, body, countenance and demeanor, there was, as Hamlet says of his father, "a combination and a form indeed to give the world assurance of a man." The portrait which accompanies this sketch is derived from one painted by the eminent Sully in 1812, and is supposed to be a perfect

likeness of Dr. Rush as he appeared engaged in the preparation of one of his last lectures. He had never been what is called robust. In early life, he had slight hemorrhages from the lungs, whence it was only through unceasing care, and the occasional use of bark as a tonic, that he escaped, as he thought, an early consumption; for he says that he had a hereditary predisposition to this disease. During several of his last years, he had a slight cough, the *tussis senilis*, and this increased during the last winter. Fearing some latent inflammation, he took less animal food and omitted wine, though his labors in lecturing, attending the hospital, and examining the graduating students several hours a day, were very severe for an old man. The *typhus pneumonoides*, moreover, appeared in March, and gave him, most inopportunistically, an oppressive increase of business. Thus, by incessant exertions of body and mind, now debilitated by cough and low diet, he became an easy prey to the prevailing fever; a disease from which the most robust of old people are in great danger. His friend, Dr. James Mease, visited him the night of the 14th of April, 1813, and found him with a pen in his hand. "What, Doctor, always at your studies?" He replied, "I am revising a lecture, for I feel every day more and more like a dying man. I am not indisposed, but I deem life, at my age, particularly precarious, and I am anxious to leave my manuscripts as perfect as possible." At nine o'clock he was taken with a chill, and went to a warm bed, where he spent a feverish night, with pains in his limbs and side. At daylight, perspiration broke out and the pain in his limbs subsided, but that of his side became more severe. A bleeder then took ten ounces of blood, with decided relief, and his colleague, Dr. Dorsey, was called. He approved of what had been done, but considering the importance of the patient, he desired a consultation, whereupon Dr. Griffiths, who had long been his intimate and steady friend, was selected. He remained the rest of the day, as also the next day and night, with a slight fever and some pain in his side, but only on taking a deep breath. Dr. Dorsey attended him, but what was done is not said. Dr. Griffiths had not been able to visit him. Saturday morning he awakened with an acute pain in his side, and Dr. Physick was called in consultation. Three ounces of blood were taken from his side by cupping, which relieved him so much that he fell into a comfortable sleep. On Sunday morning he awakened so well that his physicians pronounced him apparently free from disease. Dr. Physick said he was doing well, and that nothing appeared necessary but food. He probably entertained different thoughts himself, for it was this day that he gave much advice to his son, Dr. James Rush, and particularly with respect to his attending certain families without charge. His intimate friend, the venerable Bishop White, visited him this day, and prayed with him at his request, Rush himself quoting from St. James—"the fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." The physicians both saw him at five o'clock, and found him feverish; "at nine o'clock they became at last alarmed," and enjoined active stimulation. This was maintained through the night and the next day, as long as there was any hope. His wife saying to him that he was in a fine perspiration, he promptly answered,

"it is an unfavorable symptom," and soon added—"my excellent wife, I must leave you, but God will take care of you." Then clasping his hands, he prayed audibly from the Episcopal litany—"By the mystery of thy holy incarnation; by thy holy nativity and circumcision; by thy baptism, fasting and temptation; by thine agony and bloody sweat; by thy cross and passion; by thy precious death and burial; by thy glorious resurrection and ascension; and by the coming of the Holy Ghost, blessed Jesus, wash away all my impurities, and receive me into thine everlasting kingdom." What little he spoke afterwards could not be understood; he became gradually comatose, and easily quitted his earthly tenement at five o'clock in the afternoon. The above account of his sickness and death is extracted from his widow's letter to Dr. Mease, and from the letter of this reliable man to Dr. Lettson, both published in "Thatcher's Medical Biography." Something was obtained from his son, Dr. William Rush, and from "Rees's Cyclopaedia." Dr. Mease had been his pupil, had grown old in his friendship, and had nursed him through the whole of his last day, April 19, 1813. The sensation throughout the whole country was intense. Every one had heard of Dr. Rush, and all that were interested in medicine or philosophy, in common humanity or in the honor of their country, felt they had lost a friend and benefactor. "From one end of the United States to the other," says Dr. Charles Caldwell, "the event was productive of emotions of sorrow; for, since the death of Washington, no man, perhaps, in America, was better known, more sincerely beloved, or held in higher admiration and esteem. For nearly three thousand years past, but few physicians equal in greatness have appeared in the world, nor is it probable that the number will be materially increased for ages to come." Jefferson, writing to John Adams, said: "Another of our friends of '76 is gone, another of the co-signers of our country's Independence; and a better man than Rush could not have left us, more benevolent, more learned, of finer genius, or more honest." The members of the African Episcopal Church, of which he had been the active first promoter and steady friend, also other negro churches in the city, asked permission to precede his body to the grave; and it was followed by a greater concourse than had ever been seen at a funeral in Philadelphia. He was buried in Christ's Church graveyard, by the side of his parents, and next to her whom he has called upon her tomb the best of mothers. In the same grave, now overhung by two weeping willows, his widow, at the age of ninety, was buried, after having survived him thirty-five years. The appropriate quotation engraved on his tomb is not read by the pious mind as a mere eulogium, but is felt as the present echo of the Savior's salutation in heaven—"Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." His piety began early, and there was every reason to believe it was deep and habitual; this was the steady opinion of all his pious acquaintances, which was very extensive. In his earliest writings, he was careful to evince his belief in Christianity; and in all his works, in his lectures, and in his intercourse with the world, piety and benevolence are manifest. Whatever he says in this way appears to be the overflowing of a fervent mind,

without the least semblance of cant or hypocrisy. He seldom passed a Sunday without going to church. If he could not reach his own, he went to any other which was most convenient in his drives through the city. It was plain to those who knew him, that this was an act of duty, but his enemies twisted it into a craving of popularity; this it could not be, for he continued it in his old age, when he had become indifferent to public favor. He probably learned this charitable practice from his preceptor, Dr. Redman, whose biographer says, "he was a stranger to bigotry, often worshipping with sects that differed in principles and forms from his own." Rush preferred the Episcopal Church, hence Bishop White was the only clergyman who saw him in his last sickness; but he went most frequently to the Presbyterian, because his wife was of that communion. He was, however, a true cosmopolite in this respect, and ready to countenance sincere religion in every church, considering public worship and the observance of the Sabbath as truly made for man. In his "Address to Ministers," he says: "If there were no hereafter, individuals and society would be great gainers by attending public worship every Sunday. Rest from labor in the house of God, winds up the machine of both soul and body better than anything else, and thereby invigorates it for the labors of the week." He frequently read the Bible to his collected family, and wrote a powerful essay in defense of using that sacred book in schools. He was a first mover in the cause of the Philadelphia Bible Society; he drafted its constitution, and he was a vice-president from its origin till his death. He was perpetually making discoveries of wisdom in the Bible, and truths which had escaped others; he was, moreover, preparing to write a work on the diseases and cures therein described. So thorough was his faith in the sacred book that, finding both free agency and predestination taught therein, he piously believed them both, teaching us every year that they were not inconsistent with each other. He said, "our illustrious countryman, Jonathan Edwards, has shown that, however strange it may seem, they are both true." In his lecture on the "Pleasures of the Mind," he descants on the delights and comforts of this double and incomprehensible endowment, which gives to man a feeling of free agency, though he knows that all his volitions are governed by his benevolent Creator. He says, "we act most freely when we act most necessarily, and most necessarily when we act most freely." His benevolence embraced all races and conditions of man. As early as 1771 he wrote two essays against slavery, and he was, with Dr. Franklin, one of the founders of the "Society for the Protection of Free Negroes." Of this he was annually elected president after Franklin's death. He was the first to move in the establishment of the African Episcopal Church, in 1792, which has immensely benefited the blacks, and has done more good than any half dozen Caucasian churches in the city. It has not only done good directly, but it has been the promotion of negro churches of other denominations, all highly respectable and beneficial. It was his benevolence that led him to write a long paper of advice to immigrants; to write on public schools, spirituous liquors, tobacco, and many other subjects. Of his essays on ardent spirits and tobacco, he

published very large editions, and sent them, at his own expense, to the clergy and others for distribution. It is plain, from the mere titles of his essays, that he wrote to benefit his fellow-men, not for posthumous fame; nor did he consult his present reputation, for he generally defended the unpopular side. Many striking instances of his benevolence are mentioned by his eulogists, but they all center in the simple fact that he was ever ready to assist the poor and distressed with money as well as medical advice. It has been said that he never charged the clergy; this, one of his biographers writes, is a great mistake which ought to be corrected, for it is fraught with evil. In his introductory lecture for 1808, he excepts "the pious clergyman who subsists only on a scanty salary," but he does not excuse the rich, and we do certainly know that he charged these; we know, too, from the best authority, that one of them used to complain of the amount of his bills. In charging them, he followed Percival's Medical Ethics, and those of the American Medical Association have since settled the question that no profession is exempt, except on account of poverty. His patriotism shone forth at the very beginning of our troubles with England, and it was ever after a very conspicuous trait in his character. He wrote much on the subject, and he must have been a warm patriot, or he would not have gone into Congress, as we have related above, for the express purpose of signing the perilous Declaration. There is, moreover, a certain Americanism that pervades all his works. He was, it must be confessed, a little too enthusiastic; he expected more from mankind than they were ready to do. The goodness and greatness of his own heart represented all men as willing and as able as himself, each in his proper sphere, and therefore he hoped that great things would be done in the new republic. As an instance of his enthusiastic foresight, he predicted, in a patriotic discourse, that merchant ships would be built at Pittsburgh and freighted to Europe. This drew upon him the sneers of his enemies, nor were his friends pleased with what they called a mere flight of fancy. A little time showed them his foresight and their own dullness; he proved to be a Cassandra. It was not, however, the commerce and riches of his country that occupied his mind, but the wonderful expansion of intellect which he hoped had been caused by the collisions of the Revolution, and the establishment of a republican government. Sorrowful it is to relate that, towards the end of life, he found cause, in the violence of party and the venality of public men, to despair of that national happiness which had been the subject of his delighting reveries. His industry had become a habit almost as much as the beating of his heart. In his introductory lecture for 1809, on the means of acquiring knowledge, he copies certainly from his own life. He insists upon the students keeping a memorandum-book to be used "at all times and in all places; even when the pencil can not be employed, a knot on the pocket-handkerchief will preserve an idea." He insists, too, that the student shall read pen in hand; this was his own practice, and hence the proofs of extensive reading his works afford. Every moment of his time seems to have been occupied to profit. He had well studied the first aphorism of Hippocrates,

"life is short, art long;" and he had been taught by Rittenhouse that time was of more importance than even health. Above all, perhaps, the Divine admonition sounded in his ears: "work while it is light, for the night cometh." His fatal sickness found him with a pen in his hand, revising a lecture for the use of posterity. His punctuality and his industry went together as continual and faithful handmaids to each other. Notwithstanding his press of business, he never failed being in his chair at the minute; and it is said that, during his thirty years' attendance at the hospital, he was never known to be ten minutes after his time. In his valedictory to the class of 1810, he tells, with strong approbation, of a noble statesman who said that he would not disappoint the meanest of his tenants, if he had agreed to meet him only for the purpose of playing push-pin. He shows too, in this lecture, how punctuality facilitates not only our own business, but that of others also; and how greatly the want of this virtue frets and injures the sick, how it robs brother physicians of their time, and thus disorganizes the consecution of their several appointments. Mr. Thomas Sully, the eminent artist, who took several portraits of Rush, has said that he never failed to be present at the appointed minute. Upon Mr. Sully's remarking this, Dr. Rush replied, "punctuality in other business enables me to be punctual here." The characteristics of this great man in society are of course to be noted. Dr. Dorsey says, in the "Eclectic Repertory," "of all men I ever knew, Rush was the first in conversation." To this it will suffice to add the testimony of Dr. Caldwell from "Delaplaine's Repository": "In colloquial powers he had few equals; and no one, perhaps, could be held his superior. His conversation was an attic repast which, far from cloying, invigorated the appetites of those who partook of it." It is believed that the above traits have been conceded by all who knew him. He delighted in conversation, considering it as one of the readiest means of acquiring correct knowledge; and he reminds us that Fox said, "he had learned more from conversing with Burke than from all the books he had read." He says, "except in cases of extraordinary pride, I believe taciturnity, in nine cases out of ten, in civilized company, is the effect of stupidity." He makes an exception, however, to this rule in favor of those who write much for the press. He was noted for his total freedom from ostentation, and all pretense. His demeanor was perfectly natural, simple, and easy. Through the whole course of his lectures, we knew him only as the gentleman, philosopher, and physician. He never adverted to his services in the army or the Senate, or to his friendships among the great. He spoke of certain physiological observations made by officers, the dreadful nights before the battles of Trenton and Princeton, but he did not say he was there. All such things, of which most public men avail themselves in their ostentation, he forgot or passed by with contempt. In the title pages of his books, he omits all his memberships; what others find so necessary and useful, he must have looked upon as indecorous to him. He despised all singularities, asserting that men truly great are distinguished by going before others, and not on one side of them. This he says in relation to subscribing a name illeg-

ibly, or in disguise; a fashionable and troublesome folly, that he treated with contempt, as "generally characteristic of a frivolous mind." He wrote a very legible and fair hand, and he urged the practice of this on his classes every year; saying, that "to read or rather decipher the letters of young physicians, who apply to their superiors in age and experience for advice, often requires more study than to answer them." It has been matter of wonder to many that he found the leisure necessary to the general reading, so apparent in his conversations and works. One cause of his manifold information lies in a rule that he adopted early—to exclude all useless, false, and pernicious learning. "The understanding," he says, "should refuse admission to everything that is not in unison with truth and utility; in this way Dr. Johnson acquired his stupendous mass of knowledge." At the head of his expurgatory index, he placed the pagan theogonies, the study of which he considered not only as a waste of time, but as highly immoral in its tendency. Happy, indeed, would it have been for modern literature, had some authoritative scholars set forth this doctrine, before the vernacular language came into use in modern poetry. The pagan machinery must be tolerated in translation, but it makes no impression on our modern nerves; the reader passes it over with frigid indifference, with the *incredulus odi* of Horace, and hurries on to find something true in nature, to which his own nature responds. Blair thinks that Homer's description of Jupiter's nod is truly sublime. Such it no doubt was to the ancient vulgar, but such it can not be to a modern educated reader. But Dr. Rush strongly advised the reading of those poets, who copy from nature and truth. In these he found many illustrations of the secret workings of the mind, and his perpetual intercourse with the world, showed him their truth and their utility in medicine. He says, "they view the mind in all its operations, whether natural or morbid, with a microscopic eye, hence, many things arrest their attention which escape the notice of physicians." He objected strongly to the reading of novels, saying "they should be considered as offal matter, and carefully rejected by the student of medicine." A great outcry has been raised on account of his essay on learning the dead languages, as though he wished them extinct. This was far from his thoughts, and in contradiction to his wish expressed in the essay; but it seldom happens that oppositionists set forth the whole truth. He wished these languages preserved, like the knowledge of law or medicine; that is, by a distinct profession, to be paid for their services. He makes another proposition also—that when it is found, about his fourteenth year, that a boy is destined to a profession, he may learn all the needful Latin and Greek in two years. And in his introductory lecture, on "The Medical Student's Preparatory Education," he mentions Latin and Greek, among other things which, if neglected, ought to be attended to in the summer recess. "In the present mature state of your faculties," he says, "you will find no difficulty in acquiring them; and in so doing, you will add no less to your private honor and interest than to the credit of this university." Still, he thinks that both medicine and law may be acquired without these languages, and this he deduces very fairly from various

premises, and from the fact that some of the greatest and most popular lawyers in America had never learned any but their native tongue. Rush knew that modern languages could be written correctly without any knowledge of the ancient; he knew that one language can give very few rules to another; that the inimitable ancients did not perfect their style and their modes of thought by a seven years' study of dead languages, though they wrote with a vigor and polish that no moderns have attained to, even by studying *them*. He had, moreover, daily proofs that this study was not necessary to the development of mind. It was not this that placed Rittenhouse and Bowditch among the stars; it was not this, as Turgot says, that "wrested the scepter from kings and the lightning from the skies." And, had he lived to the present time, he might have seen that the study of words has not enabled us to hold converse with people in distant lands; has not covered our waters with steamboats, and our country with factories; has not lighted our houses from the bowels of the earth, and our cities with stars that vie with those of the skies. But amidst all these glories, he would have seen one sorry thing—a country filled with smatterers in Latin, who pass with the people, for learned men; for it is truly wonderful how a "little Latin and less Greek," will recommend a man to the public: as Boswell relates that a minister was not esteemed by an old lady of his church, because he was not like his predecessor, a "Latiner;" he did not quote Latin in his sermons. Rush wished to multiply effective and prolific learning, something really useful, as he says, "in making the earth a more safe and comfortable abode to man." This was the professed wish of the great Bacon, the object set forth in all his writings as the ultimate end of true philosophy. Now Rush might have asked in triumph, what have the Bemboes, the Porsons, the Bentleys done towards this attainment? His opponents have unwisely retorted upon him that his own sons were taught the languages. It was not for him to render his sons singular, and to bring them, perhaps, into contempt with the sciolists in Latin. He was a frequent declaimer against ladies' thin shoes; he knew it would contribute to the health of his wife and daughters to wear Steuben boots as high as their knees, and he could have given them from his "Inquiries and Observations," a greasy prescription for making them water-proof; but he did not insist, he wisely left them, as he did his sons' education, to the fashion of the times. His reasoning, however, on this important subject, is both profound and acute, nor can it be justly appreciated without long and severe study, not by the superficial, but by those deeply learned in the languages, with minds naturally adapted thereto. Rush underwent this study himself, for which he is justly entitled to our sincere gratitude and gravest attention; even the dreams, even the errors of such men ought to be regarded with kindness. As a teacher, we can not admit that he was not the delight and admiration of all unprejudiced minds. His lectures were always carefully written, and he read them seated in an elevated pulpit. They were revised every year, sometimes curtailed, oftener amplified; and so alive was he to every recent improvement, so cordially did he hail everything new that he often raised his glasses

to his forehead and strengthened or elucidated his pages with something he had recently read, even in that morning's newspaper. Each of his colleagues read the same introductory every year, but Rush, whose mind was a prolific hot-bed of thoughts, treated his classes every November with one entirely new. His subject was always something intelligible to the youngest student of the meanest capacity: would to heaven, continues Jackson, that our professors of the present day had the wisdom to imitate him in this humility. They often dash into abstruse subjects, of which the young students are entirely ignorant, involving technical language which they never heard before; when the hapless men leave the house without having acquired a single idea, except that of a great man spouting as Hamlet says "words, words, words." As well might we begin Euclid in the middle and proceed either backwards or forwards, as the beginning student hear an introductory lecture on "life forces," or the enigmata of chemistry. In the volume of sixteen introductory lectures published by Rush in 1811, there are sixteen bright examples of these compositions. Every idea and every word is intelligible to the youngest student; there is much novelty, and many striking passages which caused the young men to prick up their ears and to look with hopeful expectation to the pleasures of the coming course. His eloquence was very peculiar, and good judges have thought they never knew it surpassed. He had been when young an ardent admirer of Whitfield, and it is said by some who had heard them both, that he had caught the tones and cadence of that fascinating orator, whose eloquence compelled the parsimonious Franklin to open his purse, though predetermined not to give a penny. His voice was full and sonorous, strong and clear, so that he was easily heard in a large room of four hundred and thirty students, even in his sixty-eighth year. Dr. Caldwell, not a friendly witness, says in his autobiography that Rush was the best reader he ever heard. So great was the influence of his fine tones that if he saw any one, near the end of his lecture, now moving slyly towards the door, in order to be the first to scramble for a seat in the anatomical room, he would begin to read in his best manner, thus chaining every man to his seat; and those whose previous attendance apprised them that a glowing passage was soon to be read, were seen with the delights of expectation in their countenances. Sometimes his enthusiasm would seem to violate the sobriety of science, as when declaiming against nosology, he cried out, in imitation of Cato, "*delenda, delenda, delenda est nosologia.*" And when treating of debility as the predisposing cause of disease, he said, "I will associate this doctrine with an act which I hope will not be forgotten. Behold me, then, rising from my chair, imploring you by your regard for the lives of your patients, for your reputation, the peace of your conscience, and all that is dear to you, whether in earth or in heaven, to regard debility as the predisposing cause of nearly all the diseases of the human body." He then prayed them to transmit this doctrine to their pupils, hoping that it would be the means of saving the health and lives of millions yet unborn. Few there are, indeed, who could have done this without incurring ridicule, but done by this accomplished actor and venerable man, it proved to

be what he wished—a solemn, impressive and memorable scene. He possessed, in the highest degree, the faculty of inspiring others with his own enthusiastic love of the art. In this, says Dr. Caldwell, "he surpassed any other teacher I have ever known," and he further says, "whatever amount of medical knowledge I possess, I frankly acknowledge myself much more indebted to him than to all other men, whether living or dead." That is, indebted to Rush, not so much for knowledge communicated, as for that inspiration of medical enthusiasm which made the study his future delight. Caldwell further says, "from his influence and example has arisen much of that enlightened energy and spirit of enterprise with which, for the last twenty years, medical science has been cultivated in the United States. What Boerhaave was to the school of Leyden and Cullen to that of Edinburgh, was he to the school of Philadelphia; an awakening spirit that threw the minds of the pupils into a state of action and research, which must accompany many of them to the end of their lives, shedding light on their paths and diffusing around them the works of beneficence." Rush clearly saw and highly estimated the value of the art he taught; he fervently loved it; he believed he was in the way of improving it greatly; he had reason to hope that his principles would be widely diffused by his pupils. Such thoughts, reacting on a mind of unbounded benevolence, could not fail to burst forth, as they often did, in language and sentiment that reached the heart. Another characteristic of our teacher was his high-toned nationality, which led him to think that the human mind had received an impulse from the collisions of the Revolution and the establishment of a republican government. This plausible opinion has received no little confirmation from the wonderful development of mind by the tumultuous conflicts of the French Revolution; for, however much the actors therein are to be execrated, it must be confessed by all that the advancement of mind then made in France has no parallel in history. Then, as the government of his country had been regenerated and the collective mind ennobled, so he hoped that education and laws, domestic institutions and manners, even medical science, would be changed for the better. Hence his writings on education and criminal laws; hence, also, a stream of patriotism was ever flowing through his lectures in the highest degree delighting to his youthful audience. He has been ignorantly accused of trying to diminish the amount of medical education. Of this his candid and intelligent hearers do certainly know that he was not guilty. No man ever held forth stronger inducements to long-continued study; always showing the advantages of a third course of lectures, and often saying for himself that he hoped to be a student as long as he lived. It is true he thought the time formerly given to pupilage, for instance his own nine years, might be greatly shortened by excluding nosology and much other useless learning. He thought, too, that by the acquiring of principles, and the using of reason more and memory less, much time might be saved, and the road to the doctorate made more easy and pleasant. The nosologists and those taught to prescribe for the name of a disease, he said had excellent memory but poor judgment, all

which he used to illustrate with argument, anecdote, and ridicule, to the infinite amusement and satisfaction of his class. He always, however, treated Dr. Cullen with profound respect, and often expressed the sorrow he felt in opposing his doctrines. "Were it possible," he said, "for him to meet me in my study or my solitary walks, he would say, go on, my son, till not one idea be left of all my system of medicine; provided, only, that mankind be benefited by the work, and the science promoted we have loved and cherished." Rush had intensely studied his principles, and no great man can be easily persuaded that he has studied in vain. He felt assured that his doctrine had given him a mastery in the care of health, and the cure of disease, which he did not possess before; and if this was already attained, what might not be expected from time, and the collaboration of other minds? Reasoning and principles in our science were his favorite theme; without these he thought it a degrading art; hence, in concluding his Introductory for 1809, he says, "medicine directed by principles, imparts the highest elevation to the intellectual and moral character of man. In spite, therefore, of the obloquy with which they have been treated, let us resolve to cultivate them as long as we live. This, gentlemen, is my determination as long as I am able to totter to this chair; and if a tombstone be afforded after my death, to rescue my humble name for a few years from oblivion, I ask no further addition to it, than that I was an advocate for principles in medicine." It has been objected to Rush, that he was a man of reasoning rather than facts, and that he did not keep pace with the discoveries in morbid anatomy. It is true he did not make this a primary subject of personal inspection; how could he amidst his many imperative engagements? He always, however, encouraged others to do it, while he, professor-like, derived to himself a profit from their labors. In exchange for this he gave them notoriety. He always referred to morbid anatomy in his lectures, quoting Bonetus, Morgagni, Lieutaud, Baillie, and every authority. As early as 1789, he urged the subject in his valedictory charge: "give me leave to recommend to you, to open all the dead bodies you can, without doing violence to the feelings of your patients." He gave the morbid anatomy of yellow fever from Physick and Cathrell; that of hydrocephalus, tetanus, hydrophobia, and insanity from his own observations. His doctrine and treatment of dropsy is derived from morbid anatomy; and though he was the first to show that this long-known malady is a mere symptom of disease, his discovery has been lately claimed by an American, for the nosographers of France. His successful treatment of what was called hydrocephalus in children, was the result of his study of morbid anatomy; and those who were favored to hear his lectures, knew well that he used the same anxious scrutiny into the cause of every disease, and of every symptom. We should like to know, writes Jackson, what great practitioner and professor, with equal engagements, has ever become eminent in morbid anatomy. That some men less profitably employed in other things have done more in this department, we readily admit; but whether they have cured more patients than they have anatomized, might prove a grave and troublesome question. Rush had

the wisdom to study what belonged to his own chair, and to profit by the labor of others, in the department precluded to him by want of time. Lighting his candle by theirs, he sent their light into distant lands, whither many of them could not send it themselves. His alleged deficiency of facts is disproved by his writings, and had the excellent author of this unfortunate error been favored with a hearing of his lectures, he would have been more than convinced; he would have been subdued. His writing are loaded with facts, and so were his lectures—many original, and many quoted from the most reliable authors of all time. So desirous was he to appear as a man of facts that what he had called in his first editions *a theory of fever*, he finally named *outlines of the phenomena of fever*, because he thought it consisted of a series of facts, "obvious not only to reason, but in most instances to the senses." As to his writings, the necessary limits of the present biography forbid an extensive examination, and therefore we shall confine ourselves to those which set forth his most prominent doctrines. This is truly an ungrateful task, as we shall not only have to omit the exhibition of much that is brilliant and beautiful, novel and useful, but also to express some disapprobation, when truly it would be more cordial to commend. His "Inquiry Into the Cause of Animal Life" is a startling title which ought to attract the attention, and yet it appears to be misunderstood by some and neglected by many. Nothing can be more simple, nothing more useful in the metaphysics of medicine. Rush, adopting the language of Brown, begins in reality at the very beginning, taking excitability and the action of stimuli thereon as a fact in nature; thus he finds a sure basis on which to rest, which the mere medical dialectician can never find. So Newton began his philosophy. Attraction and repulsion he was contented to take as mere facts, and without troubling himself *at first* about the cause of these, he traced them through all their operations in nature, and thus established the system of the Universe. He found no exception to them, and hence, according to his third rule of philosophizing, he looked upon these principles as universal in bodies. Hence—

"That very law that moulds a tear,
And bids it trickle from its source;
That law preserves the earth a sphere,
And guides the planets in their course."

Thus Brown and Rush, seeing the effects of stimuli on living bodies, found the same effect from their action on bodies apparently dead; and as these bodies were divinely organized, they called this organism excitability; the effects of stimuli on this was life or excitement. The body, then, in a state of suspended animation, is in the very condition of Adam before his lungs were stimulated by air—it is dead. Air, then, being the first stimulus, the Creator breathed into his nostrils, "and thus excited in him animal, intellectual and spiritual life." The body is further stimulated by light, heat, food, drink, exercise, the pleasures of the senses, and the operations of the mind. All this is matter of observation, open to the senses, like Newton's attraction and repulsion. Whether this excitability is matter only, or matter endowed with a spirit, Rush did not inquire; he did not distract his mind with things wisely placed beyond human intelligence.

"It is not necessary," he says, "to be acquainted with the precise nature of that form of matter, which is capable of producing life from impressions made upon it. Sufficient it is for our purpose to know the fact." The age of hypotheses, with their dialectics, had passed away, and Rush was too wise to neglect the method of Bacon, or to think of outdoing Newton, by inquiring after the remote cause of the excitability of organized matter. So carefully did he avoid all slippery ground that he would not use Hartley's questionable word *vibration*; he substituted the word *motion*, implying thereby that either the nerves must be moved, or something pertaining to them, perhaps some elastic fluid therein contained—but what in reality might be the mode of communication, he cared not. Thus he escaped the folly of hypothesis—as the ether of Newton, the pre-established harmony of Leibnitz, the insensible vehicle of Wollaston and others, the infinitesimal elementary body of Hartley, with all the Platonic sophistry which these inflict on the reader. He considered this simple view of life not only as a philosophical, but even as a scriptural doctrine, and he supposed that it manifested to the human understanding the difference between man and his Maker; for the Bible teaches that God has life within himself, and that he has imparted it to one being only—"For as the Father hath life within himself, so hath he given to the Son to have life within himself." The various states of excitability and excitement, their accidental relations to each other and to stimuli, are all accurately considered and luminously set forth in three lectures, which every one who would preserve health and retard the advances of old age, would do well to study both night and day. These show how a just and natural use of stimuli contributed to health and longevity; on the other hand, how a prodigal, irregular and disproportionate use of them, wears away the organism, bringing on debility, disease, and premature death. Impressed then, as he certainly was, with the vast benefit which this doctrine would confer on mankind, in relation not only to their present but to their eternal welfare, his expanding soul is enraptured with the view, and he exclaims—I seem to hear his seraphic tones—"By means of this doctrine, revelation and reason embrace each other, and Moses and the Prophets shake hands with Dr. Brown, and all those physicians who maintain the sublime truth which he has promulgated. Think of it, gentlemen, in your closets and in your beds, and talk of it in your walks and by your firesides. It is the active and wide-spreading seminal principle of all truth in medicine." We must here guard the reader against considering Rush a materialist. It is true, he denied that an immaterial principle was necessary to a future state; for he said matter was as immortal as spirit, and that nothing could destroy it but the fiat of the Almighty. He thought a sound Christian might adopt either doctrine; but he said, "my education and my prejudices are in favor of immateriality." Hence he says that God breathed into Adam, and excited in him animal, intellectual, and spiritual life. This, too, is the doctrine of Brown. It would, perhaps, have been wiser and more philosophical also, to have treated on the effects of stimuli on excitability, and of the various relations of each to the

other, without using the phrase, *cause of animal life*; but the subject was new, and ultimate wisdom was not to be expected. At the time he succeeded Dr. Morgan in the chair of Practice, was the beginning, perhaps, of those prolific meditations on the Brunonian system which led to his inquiry into the cause of life, and finally to another doctrine, not however a necessary consequence of it, *the unity of disease*. This wonderful vision may be thus explained: Excitement or life is a unit, and this can be accurately divided into healthy and morbid only; hence there can be but one disease, that is, morbid excitement. This position involves a huge universality which very few minds who have seen diseases can at all comprehend. It has been said that every very great man has at least one kink in his head. That the great Rush, after having reduced all the diseases of the earth into a unit, should have described every distinct disease most accurately and minutely in his lectures on Practice, is one of the most inscrutable mysteries in the absurdities of learning. That he had some faint conceptions or some mysterious reasonings which he could not convey to others, that he had hopes which cheered him in his benighted way, that like Brown, he saw "a gleam of light like the break of day now dawning upon him, must be conceded to this good man. It seems, however, that he could not have persisted much longer in this abstraction, for he was the very antipodes of those stolid mortals who are ashamed to change their opinions. He made a public sacrifice of his belief in the contagion of yellow fever; and as he still adhered to nomenclature, distinguishing and defining diseases with the utmost care, there is reason to think that a few years more would have taught him that his unity was an impracticable abstraction and that his "gleam of light" was a mere will o' the wisp,

"Which oft they say some evil spirit attends,
Hovering and blazing with delusive light."

Such an acknowledgment would have made his lectures more popular and useful. The doctrine of unity, whatever he thought for himself, was not a necessary part of his integral system. It must be noted here that every system-maker has equally failed. Boerhaave and Stahl, Cullen and Darwin, men of the greatest abilities and learning, have failed as did Rush in this conflict with nature. The Zoonomic philosopher expressed his hope that he had laid the foundation of a permanent system, "a beautiful edifice, which might not moulder, like the structures already erected, into the sand of which they were composed; but which might stand unimpaired, like the Newtonian philosophy, a rock amid the waste of ages." This rock was soon broken down and given to the winds. These system-makers, however, profited greatly by their labors. They were led to scrutinize nature, whereby they not only acquired a more thorough knowledge of her mysterious ways, but they also gained superior astuteness in the contemplation of disease. In the same way did those profit who became their devoted disciples and partisans. Nor have their theories been found detrimental to their practice, for experience triumphs over opinion at the bedside; a fact that is evident even in the writings of Sydenham. His "Inquiry Into the Influence of Physical Causes on the Moral Faculty," is a most important

paper, and one that ought to be studied by all who are capable of comprehending its truth and utility. The term "moral faculty" he adopts from Dr. Beattie. It has been called the "moral sense" by Rousseau; it is St. John's light, "that lighteth every man;" the "*lex vera atque princeps*" of Cicero; the "light within" of the Friends' Society. He shows how this important faculty is influenced through the mind and through the body by innumerable causes which are within the power of every one who has a strong will he can call his own. These causes are climate, food, drink, hunger, thirst, sleep, idleness, cleanliness and many others. The doctrine he says "is calculated to beget charity towards the failings of our fellow-men; and thus our duty to practice this virtue is enforced by motives drawn from science as well as from the precepts of Christianity." He then names philosophers and poets whose faculties can not be contemplated without wonder, and adds, "that if the history of mankind does not furnish similar instances of the versatility and perfection of our species in virtue, it is because the moral faculty has been the subject of less culture and fewer experiments than the body and the intellectual powers. From what has been said the reason of this is obvious. Hitherto the cultivation of the moral faculty has been the business of parents, schoolmasters, and divines. But if the principles we have laid down be just, the improvement and extension of this principle should be equally the business of the legislator, the philosopher, and the physician; and a physical regimen should as necessarily accompany a moral precept as directions with respect to air, exercise, and diet, accompany prescriptions for the consumption or the gout." He then shows how the moral faculty is independent of all others, and that it may be cultivated and brought into use though the understanding may be feeble or neglected. He says, "It must afford great pleasure to the lovers of virtue, to behold the depth and extent of this moral principle in the human mind. Happily for the human race, the intimations to duty and the road to happiness are not left to the slow operations or doubtful inductions of reasons, nor to the precarious decisions of taste. Hence we often find the moral faculty in a state of vigor in persons in whom reason and taste exist in a weak or in an uncultivated state." He concludes by insisting upon the utility of education in strengthening the moral faculty. "Virtue," he says, "is the soul of a republic. To promote this, laws for the suppression of vice and immorality will be as ineffectual as the increase of jails. There is but one method of preventing crimes and of rendering a republican form of government durable, and that is by disseminating the seeds of virtue and knowledge through every part of the State, and this can be effectually done only by the Legislature." Two years after this he wrote an "Address to the Clergy of Every Denomination," in which he embodied the most practical portions of the above inquiry; showing in a strong light that philosophy may beget morality and even religion itself. His introductory lectures, moreover, for the year 1799, is a continuation of the same subject—showing how greatly the intellectual faculties are influenced by physical causes. He says, "The degrees of vigor and the number and celerity of motions which the mind is capable

of receiving by all the causes that have been enumerated, elude our present powers of calculation. Our inability to measure its attainments will be felt more sensibly when we reflect that knowledge and the intellectual faculties will mutually increase each other, to the latest period of our lives." He then gives his class that comforting assurance which had, no doubt, been long present to himself, and had been one cause of his own mental development. "It appears," he says, "that the enlargement and activity of our intellects are as much within our power as the health and movement of our bodies. This lesson has often been obtruded upon us by the entertaining spectacles of learned pigs, dogs, and other animals." As a practitioner, Rush escaped only by death from the malignity of his enemies, nor have they ceased to persecute his memory to the present day. When he was a young man, the practice of medicine was directed by English writers, who reigned alone till the invasion of yellow fever. Whether Rush questioned their authority with respect to bleeding before this period is doubtful; but now he found that a freer use of the remedy was necessary, and the dissections of Dr. Physick convinced him of this. Other physicians fell into his wake, and the practice was established in the minds of many. Physick, Griffiths, Barton, Cathrall, Currie, and others, all pursued his method and bled freely. The two last named published their experience without naming Rush as the author of their salutary measures. Barton was his enemy, and yet in his lectures and conversations he readily conceded to Rush the praise of having invented the true method. That bleeding has not been so generally successful of late, is not an argument against its use in the last century; diseases change with time and so does the body. Even in 1798, Rush says there were many cases of the fever which would not bear bleeding; and in 1802, he relied upon moderate evacuations and sweating. He did not bleed as freely in later times and in other diseases as many other physicians; Dr. Physick far outdid him in this particular. But Rush wrote, lectured, and declaimed in favor of bleeding, and thus brought himself into suspicion even among some of his best friends; all his declamations, however, was made in relation to English practice, as inadequate to the violent rapidity of American inflammation. Hence the imputation of bleeding too much was fixed upon him; and as "fame increases by traveling," he and his cups were outrageously caricatured. His good name has been still more injured in another way. His perpetual praises of bloodletting instilled into many of his pupils a sanguinary spirit, and these, being ungoverned by the experience of Rush, poured out blood as he never did, a practice that reacted sadly on the fame of the great master. Dewees and Physick thought themselves sometimes fortunate in their pounds of blood; these cases they reported to the credulous and delighted ears of Rush; he sent them to the world through his lectures and books, and thus they became the precedents of multiplied extravagance and mischief. This, the injured Rush did not live to know, or we should have had some additional chapters on the loss of blood. That he may, however, have sometimes carried a principle too far, is very probable, for much good is seldom attained without

some evil. Ardently benevolent minds can not leave death unresisted, nor would it be easy to prove that a homicide from bleeding too much is worse than the same misfortune from bleeding too little. He has been often represented, not only as neglecting the *efforts of nature* in the cure of disease, but as using a standing expression of contempt for them—"turn her out of a sick-room as you would a noisy cat." This is true as far as it goes, but as it is not the whole truth, it becomes a falsehood. He always added—"in violent diseases and in those of feeble reaction, where she is doing nothing but mischief." No man ever attended to the indications of nature more closely than he. In the syllabus of his lectures he has a chapter "on the operations of nature in the cure of diseases, and of the danger of trusting her in such as are violent." A chapter also "on the advantages of observing the tendency of her operations in certain diseases." On this subject he used to descant very largely, pointing out numerous instances in which nature was to be followed in her efforts. In one of his notes to Sydenham, he says, that "however excessive or deficient nature may be in her attempts to throw off febrile diseases, she rarely errs in pointing out the manner or emunctory in or through which they ought to be discharged. The business of a physician is to follow her, but it should be with depleting or cordial medicines, in order to assist, restrain, or invigorate her." And again he says: "One of the greatest attainments, and frequently the last in the practice of physic, is to know when to do nothing." In his Introductory for 1806 he recommends the old precept, paraphrased from Hippocrates, that "no medicine is sometimes the best medicine," saying that it is of "the utmost importance, and generally the last attainment of skill in a physician's life." In accordance with these precepts, he often carefully inculcated that a portion of inflammation left after proper depletion, nature would safely wear away. His noble independence in practice can not be exaggerated; this was proverbial among his enemies. In dangerous cases, therefore, he was resolute, determined to persevere in the right through evil report, regardless of his reputation. If he was resisted, he would propose a consultation or to give up the patient. This he often recommended to his class, assuring them that it would end to their advantage as well as to their peace of mind. His treatment of phthisis has been most grossly abused and then misrepresented. Bleeding, salivation, and the stove-room, are said to be his radical remedies. It is true, he thought, that in the United States this disease is generally caused by half-cured catarrh and pneumonia; that, in the beginning, it is a mere chronic inflammation, to be generally cured by the antiphlogistic treatment. Now, during this course, seclusion from cold is important, and a little mercury may not be injurious, if there is no hereditary predisposition—a medicine fully admitted even by the renowned author of the "Chronic Inflammations." Rush alludes no doubt to these cases when he says, "a salivation generally succeeds in the recent disease." He thought that genuine phthisis was always preceded by genuine debility, particularly in the blood vessels; that it was always, in its onset, a disease of the whole system; that it was to be prevented or cured only by chronic

exercise in the open air as a tonic. He spends thirty pages of his two essays ("Inquiries and Observations," third edition), in the vehement enforcing of this opinion; and he says, too, that if there exist a medicine adequate to the cure, it will be found in the class of tonics. He gives the signs of this predisposing debility, and thinks it may be counteracted by flying the causes, by the use of tonics, and long-continued hard exercise or labor in the open and dry air. Rush's ardent and benevolent mind rendered him very credulous with respect to the powers of medicine; he was earnest in the cure of phthisis, and, like other men, not unwilling to believe any plausible story of the success of his own method. It is true, he thought he had himself made some cures by mercury, but here we must call to mind that the diagnosis was not then always certain, and that mere symptoms are often illusory. But respecting these cures, mark well what he says, after having set forth all his remedies except exercise: "*Many of these under certain circumstances, I have said, have cured the disease, but I suspect that most of these cures have taken place only when the disease has partaken of an intermediate nature between a pneumonia and a true pulmonary consumption.*" He then begins to treat of exercise as almost the only hope. If we examine his two essays, we shall find that he spends thirty pages in vehemently trying to prove that chronic exercise in the open air is the only hope of a radical cure; and that all medical apparatus are either preparatory to this in hopeful cases or merely palliative in those that are desperate. Dr. Carson, in his "History of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania," says: To trace the course of medical science through its phases of doctrines and opinions, from the commencement of the eighteenth century, when a remarkable impulse was given to it, to the time when Dr. Rush terminated his labors, would be an agreeable and instructive task. It would present the account of the contest between the lingering power of scholasticism, monkish credulity, bigotry and dogmatism, and the teachings of experiment, observation and reason. In medicine, as in other sciences, the victory declared itself upon the side of humanity. There had previously been a fearful struggle, when death and the dungeon were the awards for the temerity of proclaiming God's own natural revelations, and of reading, by means he had bestowed, the truths of science; yet through such a terrible ordeal had science passed, and placed its heel on superstition. The difficulty is great of being entirely freed from illusive dogmas and long-continued prejudices, which have become a part of the mind itself, and tintured its mode of operation and expression. This has been the case with medicine. The metaphysical connection between the soul and body hung like an incubus upon all endeavors to ascertain the nature of the vital processes, and gave a bias to every effort to determine the secret of their production. For centuries the agency of the rational soul was the phantom of medical philosophers, who deviated from the natural history arrangement of the vital actions devised by Aristotle, and, not content to study them in their manifestations to the senses, plunged headlong into the pit of blind, conjectural subtleties connected with causation. In this publication frequent mention has been made as to the for-

eign origin of the physicians who first settled in the Colonies, and of the education of those who at an early period went abroad to the University of Leyden, where Boerhaave was the presiding genius. "He was the dictator of medical opinions, not only on the Continent, but in England, and hence their transfer across the Atlantic." We have the authority of Dr. Rush for stating that until the period of the institution of our first medical school (1765), the system of Boerhaave governed the practice of every physician in Philadelphia. This world-renowned physician was a vigorous reformer, and did yeoman's service in exploding the fallacies of dogmas. "He was versed in the mathematical sciences and natural philosophy, and although too strongly mechanical in his notions, saw clearly the importance of bringing to bear upon medical inquiry a correlation of the sciences." The whole system which he inculcated may be judged of from the creed which he uttered: "Let anatomy faithfully describe the parts and structure of the body; let the mathematician apply his particular science to the solids; let hydrostatics explain the laws of fluids in general, and hydraulics their actions as they move through given channels; and lastly, let the chemist add to all this whatever his art, when fairly and carefully applied, has been able to discover; and then, if I am not mistaken, we shall have a complete account of medical physiology." But Boerhaave had not disabused himself of the belief in the animal spirits as a motor force, and although inferring that each motor nerve had a separate origin, and hence an office, he did not, in his physiological system, take very enlarged or correct views of the vital properties of organized beings, or of the dependence of their properties on the state of the nerves. "When Cullen came into estimation as a teacher, he reigned supreme both in Great Britain and America. His views and opinions superseded those of Boerhaave, and were without challenge until the rise of the Brunonian system, a competitor for credence. From his immediate connection with Cullen as a pupil, Dr. Rush, as we have seen, returned to America imbued with his doctrines and warm in admiration of his mental qualities. But extensive observation, reading and reflection had taught, in subsequent years, the enthusiastic student that the line of speculation was not exhausted, and from a vast experience in the maladies of a new world, materials for thought were presented to him which were not dreamed of in Cullen's philosophy." Referring to Dr. Rush, the same authority (Carson) previously quoted writes: "It is a difficult task, after the lapse of more than half a century, to enter fully into an estimate of the qualities of this brilliant teacher of the medical sciences. We receive the impression of his ardor and enthusiasm from his early letters, when he first entered the portals of the temple of science, and we must appeal to the records of his life for the character he bore and the influence he exercised, when, in the position of priest, he ministered at its altar. For forty-four years he continued to expound the science of medicine to admiring listeners, attracted by the polish of his language, the smoothness of his diction, and the clearness of his expositions. As age advanced, he truly became the "old man eloquent," and had the satisfaction of witnessing the progressive in-

crease of the class in attendance upon his lectures, from the small number with which he began his career to over four hundred at its close. He died with the satisfaction of knowing that the popularity that had been attendant upon his labors, and which had contributed so much to the success of the university, had not ceased nor waned, for his eye was not dimmed, nor was his mental energy abated." A careful review of the writings of Dr. Rush, and of the testimony of those who have listened to his teaching, by no means justify those cases of horrible salivation or exhaustive effusions of blood from debilitated patients perpetrated by others after his death. Although these unwise therapeutic measures have resulted in the defamation of this skillful and conservative physician, and caused him censure by enemies for methods and offenses unsanctioned by his precept or example, yet such is the tribute this great man pays for his high position in the temple of fame. Referring to the professional work of the subject of this memoir, one of his biographers says: If it be inquired what Rush did for medicine, we answer, more than any other, except Jenner and Laennec—men rather fortunate than great—more than the present generation of physicians can possibly comprehend; but whoever might attempt to show this would have to deplore the want of his manuscript lectures, without which all he could say would prove defective and lame. He taught more correctly than Brown all that can ever be known of the causes of life, all that can ever be useful; and that here all further inquiry is stopped, that here the presumptuous mind is arrested—"thus far shalt thou go and no farther." He taught how to reason on the correlations of excitability and stimuli adopting all that was true in Brown's system, and carefully showing those errors thereof which have sadly deluded European writers. Brown made war on nosology without entire success, because his system was complicated with errors; Rush entirely destroyed this mortiferous monster, and taught us to consider diseases in their mutual relations, their causes, combinations, conversions, translations. He showed the precipitate delusions which very often arise from the naming of a disease, and the blind, headlong practice sometimes resulting therefrom. Nomenclature, it is true, remains in part and must remain forever a necessary evil; but Rush ought to have the honor of showing its delusions with more success than Brown—the honor of bruising some of the hydra's heads and of guarding posterity against the rest. Two vehement attempts have been made since his death to revive the evils of nosology in America, but they have utterly failed. The principal reason adduced by these authors—Caldwell and Hosack—is the fact, cheerfully conceded, that system is found useful in the several departments of natural history to assist the memory; but poor indeed must be that memory and utterly unfit for any profession, that can not embrace all diseases in whatever detail. But the nosologists can not agree in their genera and species; moreover they must coin new names, as does Mason Good, from Greek, Hebrew, Chaldaic, Coptic, Arabic—all these to help the memory, that needs no help. Well did Rush exclaim from his pulpit—where was human reason when it was adopted, where was the mighty genius of Sydenham when he proposed it?"

Rush taught more clearly than any other the utility of attending to the remote, predisposing, and exciting causes of disease. He assiduously shows how men may pass through a long epidemic, fully possessed by the remote and predisposing causes, and yet escape an attack by simply guarding against the exciting causes. In no other book is this fact so strongly urged; it is the result of his meditations on the doctrine of life. He carefully showed how far and in what states of the system nature is to be trusted—when she is to be encouraged and when restrained. Hippocrates says, "the physician is the servant of nature;" this was true in his time, but the art has been so far improved that nature is now the servant of the physician. He reasons and wills, which she does not. The dispute might be settled by calling them co-laborers, "each needing the help of the other," as Sallust says of the comparative value of mind and body in war. Rush taught that diseases of violent reaction must be brought down to a level with nature's salutary efforts; that in those of feeble reaction, the system must be raised to the same point; that in diseases, however, where she was doing nothing but mischief, she was to be counteracted entirely. The careless or perverse reader is apt to think that his whole treatment consists in lowering or raising the system, in adding to, or in taking from—the *prosthesis kai aphairesis* of his Coan master. Even Dr. Ramsay is guilty of this unpardonable error; and if this able man could make such blunders, what may not be expected from common minds? To correct this error, it is only necessary to look into Rush's syllabus of therapeutics. He taught more clearly and urgently than any other to distinguish diseases and their effects. Inflammation was called a disease; he called it an effect of disease, *error loci*, red blood in serous vessels; hence he escaped all the self-tormenting unprofitable folly of inquiring, what is inflammation?—a question that can never be answered. To go behind this *error loci*, inquiring into the mysteries of the formal cause, must forever be vain; as well might you inquire, as Newton vainly did, what is the cause of attraction and repulsion. Almost every disease destroys by some ascertainable effects, very seldom does any annihilate directly the excitability; and as the principal deadly effect of fever is inflammation, to prevent this he summoned his utmost energy. He had learned from a French writer two words, of which he made frequent use—centrifugal and centripetal; hence all his hopes in yellow fever and other centripetal diseases were placed in timely depletion, or revulsion, or in changing the deadly excitement by mercury. Here is one of the diseases in which the physician is the master, his reason directing; nature is the servant, acting by necessity and of herself doing nothing but mischief. Had Rush lived to see Broussais' book, he would have hailed the pathological portions thereof with delight, his entire medical soul harmonizing therewith. He has done much service to medicine by teaching that debility is to be looked upon as a predisposing cause of disease. In this he departed from Brown, who considered predisposition as the beginning and part of the disease itself, and that the causes thereof are the same that cause the disease. If it be argued that Brown is right, as shown by contagion, we answer, no;

for even here debility predisposes to an easy infection. Nor was Rush so stupid as not to teach that the remote cause is often so strong as to seize upon the robust, as does contagion, thus being at once the remote and predisposing and exciting cause. Brown's *predisposition* appears to be the *irritation* of later times. He taught the peculiarities of American diseases, showing that we are not to be guided wholly by English books. He found the Philadelphia constitutions similar to those of London in the seventeenth century, hence he drew his practice from Sydenham. From him he learned to distinguish debility from depression; and as this last is a frequent symptom in our fevers, he lectured on it with great care and effect. This is one of the most difficult of diagnoses, requiring much experience and precarious ratiocination; nor will these secure the anxious doctor from error in every case. Nothing in the cure of fever shows so strongly the truth of Hippocrates' first aphorism,—*"life is short, the art long—judgment is difficult—opportunity fleeting—experiment dangerous."* Rush amplified and elucidated what he had learned, certainly bringing forward more for serious consideration than any other writer. It is impossible to set forth in this brief biography all that he did for medicine; but we must not omit to state the great impulse he gave to the study thereof in his own country. It was his greatness in teaching and writing that brought students from great distances to Philadelphia, and made that city the metropolis of medical science in the United States. They came, they admired, they loved, they believed. When Charles Caldwell came from Carolina in the year 1792, a talented, hopeful, aspiring youth, he looked with ineffable contempt on all the introductory lectures, except that of Rush. This filled him with medical enthusiasm and even with the hope of raising himself to the same bright eminence. We have referred above to Caldwell where he says, in his eightieth year, that he had profited more from Rush than from all other physicians, whether living or dead; not so much, however, in the amount of learning as in the cultivation of his medical mind,—his greatest comfort during a very long, ambitious, and laborious life. The fame of Dr. Rush was such as to make him a member of nearly every medical, literary, and beneficent institution in his country; he was distinguished also by many honors from Europe. He was a member of the Society of Arts and Sciences of Milan, of the Society of the *Naturæ Curiosorum*, of the National Institute of France, of the School of Medicine of Paris; he was created LL.D. by Yale College, was treasurer of the United States Mint from 1799 to his death, when, in memory of him, the office was given to his son; thus it remained in his family thirty years, through the official terms of four Presidents. He was addressed by the Prussian Government on the subject of yellow fever, receiving from the king a coronation medal, as a compliment for his answer. He received the thanks of the King of Spain for his answer to queries on the same subject. He received a gold medal from the Queen of Etruria as a mark of respect for his medical character and writings. The Emperor of Russia presented him on the same account with a costly diamond ring. His writings are numerous, and may be set forth here, showing in what state they were originally found in the

book stores. Between the years of 1789 and 1804 he published five volumes of what he entitled "Medical Inquiries and Observations." Of these he printed in 1805 a second edition in four volumes, in 1809 a third edition in four volumes, and they have often been reprinted since his death. They comprehend the following: "An Inquiry into the Cause of Animal Life," "Natural History of Medicine among the Indians of North America,"—read before the American Philosophical Society in 1774; "Inquiry into the Influence of Physical Causes on the Moral Faculty,"—read to the Philosophical Society, 1786; "On the Influence of the American Revolution on the Human Body and Mind," "An Inquiry into the Relation of Tastes and Aliments to each other, and into the Influence of this Relation to Health and Pleasure;" "Result of Observations made on the Diseases of the Military Hospitals During the Revolutionary War;" "An Inquiry into the Effects of Ardent Spirits on the Body and Mind;" "Observations on Tetanus;" "On Diseases Caused by Drinking Cold Water;" "On the Cure of Several Diseases by the Extraction of Decayed Teeth;" "Upon Worms and Anthelmintic Medicines;" "On Arsenic in the Cure of Cancer;" "An Inquiry into the Cause and Cure of Sore Legs;" "Observations on the Duties of a Physician, and on the Methods of Improving Medicine;" "On the State of the Body and Mind in Old Age;" "On the Climate of Pennsylvania;" "Two Essays on Consumption;" "On the Cause and Cure of Dropsies;" "On Internal Dropsy of the Brain;" "On the Cause and Cure of Gout;" "On the Cause and Cure of Hydrophobia;" "On the Cause and Cure of Cholera Infantum;" "Observations on Cynanche Trachealis;" "Account of the Remitting Fever of 1780;" "An Account of the Scarlatina in 1783 and 1784;" "On the Measles of 1789;" "Account of the Influenza from 1789 to 1791;" "Outlines of the phenomena of Fever;" "His Various Histories of the Yellow Fever in Philadelphia, from 1793 to 1796;" "Histories of the Yellow Fever in Philadelphia, from 1797 to 1805;" "An Account of the Measles in Philadelphia," 1801; "An Account of the Diseases in Philadelphia, from 1806 to 1809, inclusive;" "An Inquiry into the Various Sources of Summer and Autumnal Diseases in the United States, and the Means of Preventing Them;" "Facts to Prove Yellow Fever not Contagious;" "A Defense of Blood-letting;" "An Inquiry into the Comparative State of Medicine in Philadelphia, between the years 1760 and 1809;" A volume of "Essays, Literary, Moral, and Philosophical," originally published in the periodicals of the day; collected and published in one volume (1798), and frequently republished. The volume consists of "A Plan for Establishing Public Schools in Pennsylvania, and for Conducting Education Agreeably to a Republican Form of Government," 1786; "Of the Mode of Education Proper in a Republic;" "Observations on the Study of the Ancient Languages, with Hints of a Plan of Liberal Instruction without them, Accommodated to a Republic;" "Thoughts on the Amusements and Punishments Proper in Schools;" "Thoughts on Female Education, Accommodated to the Present State of Society, Manners, and Government in the United States;" "A Defense of the Bible as a School-book;" "An Address to Ministers of the Gos-

pel of every Denomination, upon Subjects Interesting to Morals;" "An Inquiry into the Consistency of Oaths with Reason and Christianity;" "An Inquiry into the Consistency of the Punishment of Murder by Death with Reason and Revelation;" "A Plan of a Peace Office for the United States;" "Information to Europeans Disposed to Migrate to the United States;" "An Account of the Progress of Population, Agriculture, Manners, and Government in Pennsylvania;" "An Account of the German Inhabitants of Pennsylvania;" "Thoughts on Common Sense;" "An Account of the Vices Peculiar to the Indians of North America;" "Observations upon the Influence of Tobacco upon Health, Morals, and Property;" "An Account of the Sugar-Maple Tree of the United States;" "The Life and Death of Edward Drinker, aged 103 Years;" "Remarkable Circumstances in the Life of Ann Woods, a Woman of Ninety-six years;" "Biographical Anecdotes of Benjamin Lay;" "Biographical Anecdotes of Anthony Benezet;" "Paradise of Negro Slaves—a Dream;" "Eulogium on Dr. Cullen;" "Eulogium on Rittenhouse;" six introductory lectures published in 1801, to which ten others were added and published in 1811; "Medical Inquiries and Observations on Diseases of the Mind," 1812; "The Works of Sydenham, Pringle, Cleghorn, and Hillary," published during the last three years of his life, with original notes. No portion of his MS. lectures has been published since his death. "Sermons to Young Men on Temperance and Health," 1770; "Two Essays against Negro Slavery," 1771, and numerous contributions to medical journals. The same to the newspapers and magazines of the passing time on literary subjects; during the war, on politics and the establishment of the general and State governments. Among these may be noted his four letters to the people of Pennsylvania on the constitution of 1776; also his vehement denunciation of the test law; a highly interesting and instructive memoir of Christopher Ludwick, baker-general of the Revolutionary Army, republished by the Charity School Society of Philadelphia. It does not appear that Rush was ever ambitious of the elegant style of professedly literary men; perspicuity and vigor were enough for his purpose, and these are all that he appears to have sought. In pursuing these, however, he attained, and that very early, a style of uncommon beauty and various excellence. He used to commend Swift as the best model for general use; but if he took this fluent and careless writer for his own imitation, it must be confessed that he greatly surpassed his master in polish and grammar. Rush's style is natural and easy, fluent and perspicuous, lively and vigorous; his idiom is pure, for he knew enough of both ancient and modern tongues to guard himself against impurities in our polyglot English. He never introduces new words nor does he fantastically modify old ones, as some of our medical authors now do; but taking the language as others used it, he found it sufficient to all his ideas and to all his notions of beauty. He makes no struggling attempts at elegance, shows no ambition of plucking flowers on Helicon; yet the mere fervor of his subject sometimes makes him highly eloquent, apparently in contrariety to his own intentions. In every work of his there is much to praise and little to blame; his beauties are many, of

deformities he has not one. As Johnson wrote on Goldsmith tomb, *nil quod tetigit non ornavit*, whatever he touched upon he was sure to adorn; hence his works abound in what Lucretius calls the *aurea dicta*, those golden sentences which every reader of taste will stop to admire and even commit to memory. In all his writings his resolute and fearless mind was generally admired; and it does not appear that he wrote for either present or posthumous fame, but for the present benefit of suffering humanity. This he did with a fearless mind, for many of his startling and novel thoughts, such as are sure to offend, and are therefore suppressed by the timid and wary, were published by him in Philadelphia while yet a young man and a candidate for popular favor. Some affect to look upon his novel thoughts as rather superficial; to this he himself would not have objected, for it was his opinion that many truths which have often been sought for at great depths, are not unfrequently found on the surface: as a great writer says, "the reader of the Seasons wonders that he never saw before what Thomson shows him, and that he had never felt what Thomson impresses," so the student is surprised to find that what he had sought in vain by the deepest reasoning, is shown by Rush as obvious to common perception. But what is above all other fame, there runs through his works, and did through his lectures, such a vein of humble piety and cordial devotion as must have impressed many a youthful, careless, or doubting mind with the truth of revelation, and thus have sown the seeds of faith, to spring up and ripen their fruit through all succeeding time. Of such it is said by Divine authority, "they shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and as the stars forever and ever."

SAFFORD, James Merrill, of Nashville, Tenn., was born in Zanesville, O., August 13, 1822. He graduated A. B. in 1844 and A. M. in 1848, from the Ohio University, at Athens, Ph. D. from Yale College, in 1868, and M. D. in 1872 from the Medical Department of the University of Nashville. He became connected, in 1848, with the Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tenn., as Professor of Chemistry and Natural History, and in 1873 with the Faculty of the Medical Department of the University of Nashville as Professor of Chemistry. In 1874 this faculty also became the Faculty of the Medical Department of the Vanderbilt University. He has been State geologist of Tennessee for many years, and is now Professor of Natural History in Vanderbilt University. He is also vice-president of the Tennessee State Board of Health. Dr. Safford's publications are chiefly of a geological character.

SANDS, Henry Berton, of New York, was born in that city, September 27, 1830, and died there November 18, 1888. His preparatory education was obtained at a high school in that city, and his medical education at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, whence he graduated M. D. in 1854, and established himself immediately after in New York in general practice, but giving special attention to surgery. He contributed articles on professional subjects to the New York medical and surgical journals. He was a member of the New York Medical and Surgical Society; and of the New York County Medical and Pathological Societies; was president of the second-named from 1874 to 1876, and of the last-named

during 1866-67, and was president of the New York Surgical Society in 1883. From 1860 to 1870 he was business partner of Dr. Willard Parker. He has held the position of House-physician, and, in 1854-55, House-surgeon to Bellevue Hospital. He then visited Europe, and, returning in the autumn of 1856, became Demonstrator of Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, a position he retained for ten years. In 1881 he was made Attending Surgeon to the New York Eye Infirmary, and St. Luke's Hospital; these he retained until 1863. He was also Attending Surgeon in Bellevue Hospital, from 1866 to 1876, and at the Stranger's Hospital from 1869 to 1871. He was Consulting Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital; Attending Surgeon to Roosevelt Hospital and the New York Hospital; and Professor of Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, from 1867 till 1879, and then became Professor of Surgery in that institution. Dr. Sands was widely known as a successful operating surgeon. Among the descriptions of operations that he has contributed to surgical literature may be mentioned: "Case of Cancer of the Larynx, Successfully Removed by Laryngotomy," 1865; "Aneurism of the Subclavian, Treated by Galvano-Puncture," 1869; "Case of Traumatic Bronchial Neuralgia, Treated by Excision of the Cords which go to form the Bronchial Plexus;" "Case of Bony Ankylosis of the Hip-joint Successfully Treated by Subcutaneous Division of the Neck of the Femur," 1873; "Esmarch's Bloodless Method," 1875; "Treatment of Intussusception by Abdominal Section," 1877; "The Question of Trephining in Injuries of the Head," 1883; and "Rupture of the Ligamentum Patellæ, and its Treatment by Operations," 1885.

SATTERLEE, Richard Sherwood, of New York, was born in Fairfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., December 6, 1798, and died in the former city November 10, 1880. His father was Maj. William Satterlee, who died of wounds received at the battle of the Brandywine, a few months after his son's birth. His grandfather was one of the sufferers at the massacre of Wyoming. After graduating, he commenced the practice of medicine, in 1818, in Seneca county, N. Y., but subsequently removed to Detroit, then in the territory of Michigan. The association with army officers there, and the remembrance of his father's military career, which had always inclined him to a military life, led him to accept the position of attending surgeon in a neighboring garrison. He accompanied Governor Lewis Cass to Washington a few months after, and by the Governor's influence with Mr. Calhoun, then Secretary of War, and with Dr. Lovell, Surgeon-General of the United States Army, obtained the appointment of Assistant Surgeon United States Army in February, 1822. His first official duties were performed on the Niagara frontier, then on the lakes and Indian Territory. In 1837 he accompanied the troops to the Florida war, and was assigned to duty as medical director on the staff of Gen. (then Col.) Taylor, of the First Infantry. He took active part in the war against the Seminole Indians, and after the battle of Okechobee joined the headquarters of Gen. Scott, in the Cherokee campaign in 1838. After two years' service on the Canada frontier he returned to Florida, to active duty

there, and after a lapse of two years, during which he was stationed on the sea-board, he accompanied the troops, in 1846, to Mexico, joining Gen. Scott at the rendezvous on Lobos Island; he landed with him at Vera Cruz, in 1847, and was immediately assigned to duty under Gen. Worth as Chief Surgeon of the First Division of Regulars, serving with him during the capture of Vera Cruz, the battles of Cerro Gordo, Cherubusco, Molina del Rey, the storming of Chapultepec and the gates of Mexico. On the occupation of the city he was made medical director of the army, on the staff of Gen. Scott, and commenced, with the aid of his associate surgeons, the establishment of hospitals for the sick and wounded. He continued here till the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo was signed, and then joined the staff of Gen. Butler, who had succeeded Gen. Scott in his command. Being relieved from duty with the army in Mexico, he reported in Washington, and after another brief service on the sea-board, left New York with the Third Regiment of Artillery, in the "San Francisco," to make the voyage to California round Cape Horn. After the wreck of this vessel in the Gulf Stream, and the return to New York of the troops who were on board of her, in February, 1853, he was assigned to duty as medical purveyor of the army, a position which he held till the close of the War of the Rebellion. Having now advanced to the head of the list of army surgeons, he was, in 1866, made brevet brigadier-general, "for diligent care and attention in procuring proper army supplies as medical purveyor, and for economy and fidelity in disbursing large sums of money." Under the operation of the law making the "Peace Establishment," he became chief medical purveyor of the army, during which time he disbursed and accounted for nearly twenty millions of dollars. He was retired by President Johnson in the last days of his administration. The active duties of Gen. Satterlee in a peaceful branch of the military profession prevented his giving that exclusive attention to any special department of the medical profession. The noted care of the troops under his charge and their efficient organization speak for him as a surgeon and a physician as well as an organizer.

SAYRE, Lewis Albert, of New York City, was born at Bottle Hill, now Madison, Morris county, New Jersey, on February 29, 1820. He came of a family long and honorably known in that section of the country, his grandfather, Ephraim Sayre, having been a quartermaster in the Revolution, and a devoted patriot, at whose house Washington made his headquarters previous to the battle of Springfield. His father, Archibald Sayre, was a wealthy farmer of Morris county, prominent in local affairs, and a worthy member of the community. The son received his primary education at the local academy, and was subsequently placed under the tuition of a cousin, Edward A. Stiles, a graduate of Yale, and, at a latter period, Superintendent of Public Education for New Jersey, who at that time presided over Wantage Seminary, at Deckertown, N. J. Young Sayre spent two years at that institution, and then went to live with an uncle, David A. Sayre, a banker, in Lexington, Ky. He attended Transylvania University, and after passing through the full course of study, was graduated in 1839. His uncle had hoped that

he would devote his life to the ministry, but the gifts of nature, and a set purpose, drew him in another direction. Medicine was his ambition, and going east again he began its study under Dr. David Green, of New York. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1842 received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, presenting, at graduation, a thesis on "Spinal Irritation," that was recognized as an evidence of unusual ability, and was published in the *Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery*. Dr. Sayre immediately received the appointment of Prosecutor of Surgery, under Prof. Willard Parker, in the institution from which he had just graduated, and in 1852, being compelled to resign because of his extensive practice, he was appointed *Emeritus* Prosecutor. In 1853 he was appointed Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, and in 1859 Surgeon to the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and of this institution he became Con-



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sulting Surgeon in 1873. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in 1861, and upon the formation of its Faculty was made Professor of Orthopedic Surgery and Fractures and Luxations, and afterward of Clinical Surgery, which chairs he yet fills. Dr. Sayre was also one of the founders of the New York Pathological Society, and active in the formation of the New York Academy of Medicine and the American Medical Association, and was elected vice-president of the latter in 1866, and president in 1880. The address delivered by Dr. Sayre at the thirty-first annual session, held at New York in June of that year, and published in the Transactions of the Association, is a model of its kind in its terseness and clearness of expression, and illustrative of his views upon important questions. In 1866, Dr. Sayre was appointed Resident Phy-

sician of the City of New York, and made great efforts for the improvement of the hygienic conditions of the city. His reports to the board of health upon cholera, compulsory vaccination, drainage, sewerage and other questions of vital import show a careful consideration of the best interests of the community, and a thorough knowledge of the subject of hygiene. In 1876, Dr. Sayre was appointed by the American Medical Association a delegate to the International Medical Convention, held at Philadelphia in the same year. In that learned body he read a paper on "Morbus Coxarius," or hip-joint disease, having been the first American surgeon who performed the operation for the remedy of this affection, with a successful result. Dr. Sayre also at this time performed the operation before the congress, at the conclusion of which Prof. Lister remarked: "I feel that this demonstration would of itself have been a sufficient reward for my voyage across the Atlantic." His first operation was performed in 1854, and reported in the *New York Journal of Medicine* for January, 1855. Although others had tried before him, this was the first successful operation in America, and was, indeed, a success in every respect, the deformity being slight, and motion perfect. He has since performed this difficult operation seventy-three times. In 1871 Dr. Sayre made a visit to Europe, and widened and extended his professional fame on that side of the sea. By special invitation he lectured upon hip-joint diseases and its remedy before several medical societies, who extended a warm welcome, and greeted his demonstrations with marked enthusiasm. Of late years he has given much attention to the treatment of Potts' disease, and lateral curvature of the spine. His method being by suspension of the body, and the application of plaster-of-Paris bandages, in Potts' disease, from which the most astonishing results have been obtained. In lateral curvature the same treatment with the addition of proper gymnastic exercises, is followed by the greatest success. In 1877 he was appointed by the American Medical Association a delegate to the British Medical Association, held at Manchester, England, in the same year. The fame of his wonderful success in the healing of spinal affections had preceded him, and, as upon former occasions, he was invited to lecture before the leading medical societies and at the principal hospitals. In London he gave lectures upon, and demonstrations of, his mode of treatment, at the University College Hospital, Guy's, St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas' and the Royal Orthopedic. He subsequently accepted invitations from Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and Cork, at each of which places he lectured and gave demonstrations, being afforded abundant opportunities for public tests of the value of his mode of treatment and appliances, and being greeted with great cordiality by his professional brethren. At one of his lectures, before the British Medical Association, he received the most flattering acknowledgments of that body, in an editorial comment by the *British Medical Journal* of August 18, 1877, as follows: "Resolutions were carried by acclamation warmly thanking him for the generous and devoted course which he pursued in spending so large an amount of time and trouble in bringing under the notice of the profession in this

country the methods and details of proceedings, by which he carried out his treatment of angular and lateral curvature of the spine, which constitutes a new era in that department of surgery, and of which the already proved success entitles us to say that this method of treatment will prove an estimable boon to thousands of persons now and hereafter." The *Lancet* of July 4, 1877, in concluding a most complimentary notice of his demonstrations and lectures at the University College Hospital of London, said: "We are not blind to the fact that much of the success obtained is due to Dr. Sayre's own rare physiological and mechanical skill, but his principles are as sound physically as their application is mechanically expert, and we thank him most heartily for the trouble he has taken in England to illustrate and enforce them." A correspondent of the *Medical Record*, September 5, 1877, speaking of Dr. Sayre's demonstration at Manchester, says: "He spoke an hour and a half, in a manner which delighted these men amazingly. They expressed their gratification in the most complimentary terms which could be employed. They declared, and with great earnestness, that Prof. Sayre, by his lectures and demonstrations in the surgical treatment of spinal deformities, and the unanimous thanks of the association were tendered him amid applause which was little less than deafening." While abroad upon this occasion Dr. Sayre prepared "An Illustrated Treatise on Spinal Disease and Lateral Curvature," which he dedicated to the medical profession of Great Britain, in grateful acknowledgment of their generous and cordial reception. As a lecturer, Dr. Sayre's style is very vigorous and clear, terseness and simplicity adding to its impressiveness, while his ready logic and power of illustration, with his rich fund of humor and fancy, stamp him as one peculiarly endowed for imparting instruction. His many professional writings are marked by the same characteristics, and seldom fail to convey the full meaning of the author. The following are some of the principal contributions to medical literature: "Chorea Induced by Mental Anxiety;" "Cases of Chronic Abscess in the Cellular Tissue of the Peritoneum;" "Spina Bifida, the Tumor Removed by Ligature;" "Case of Perforation of the Rectum, Followed by an Extensive Ischio Rectal Abscess and Caries of the Coccyx, and Sacrum;" "Exsection of the Head of the Femur and Removal of the Upper Rim of the Acetabulum for Morbus Coxarius;" "Treatment of Croup by Inhalation of Steam;" "Lead Palsy from the Use of a Cosmetic;" "Mechanical Treatment of Chronic Inflammation of the Joints of the Lower Extremities;" "Partial Paralysis from Reflex Irritation Caused by Congenital Phymosis;" "A Simple Dressing for Fracture of the Clavicle;" "On Anchylosis;" "Clinical Lectures on Disease of the Hip-Joint;" "Spinal Anemia, with Partial Paralysis and Want of Co-ordination from Irritation of the Genital Organs;" "Report on Fractures;" "Report on Potts' Disease, or Caries of the Spine Treated by Extension and Plaster-of-Paris Bandage;" "On Disease of the Knee-Joint;" "On the Deleterious Results of a Narrow Prepuce and Preputial Adhesions;" "Spondylitis and Rotary Lateri. Curvature of Spine;" "On the Necessity of Cutting Contractured Tissues in Cases of Deformity before Traction

is Attempted;" "Results in Cases of Hip-Joint Disease Treated by the Portable Traction Splint." This paper, which was published in the *New York Medical Journal*, April 30, 1892, presents a series of cases of *hip-joint disease* treated in this country and Europe without *immobilization*, except during the inflammatory stage of the affection, and the perfect cures reported renders it a most valuable contribution to orthopedic surgery. Other papers than these might be mentioned, but enough have been named to clearly show the variety of his surgical labors, and the width of the field in which he has so successfully worked. Dr. Sayre has also published "A Practical Manual of the Treatment of Club-foot," which is highly esteemed and has already passed through several editions, and "Lectures on Orthopedic Surgery and Diseases of the Joints," a large volume of some five hundred pages, illustrated by nearly three hundred wood cuts, which is regarded as the leading authority in that department of surgery, and which has not only reached its second edition, but has been translated into French, German and Spanish, and also into the Japanese language. Some years ago the *British Medical Journal* (which is probably the highest authority recognized by the medical world), in speaking of a recent German translation of this work, said: "Dr. Sayre's methods have now such universally recognized currency and value throughout English-speaking countries, and are so well known and largely practiced throughout Europe, that it is surprising these valuable lectures have not before been translated into German. Time, which tries all things, has set its seal of emphatic and general approval both on the principles and methods which Dr. Sayre has ingeniously devised, ably illustrated and successfully carried into practice. He has removed a great mass of painful, tedious and almost incurable complaints into the region of curable and easily managed affections. He has substituted a simple and practical method, within the reach of every practitioner, for costly, complicated and heavy mechanical devices which were accessible only to the few, and which only imperfectly and occasionally fulfilled their objects. Few men have in their generation accomplished so much for the relief of humanity, and his name will go down to posterity, with that of Marion Sims, as among the most distinguished benefactors whom the American medical profession has produced for the glory of medicine and the good of mankind during this century." Dr. Sayre's wonderful success is not only recognized abroad, but tributes of a high character are paid him continually here at home, in these latter days. Out of the many that might be chosen, we select one, from the presidential address, delivered by Dr. E. H. Bradford, before the Orthopedic Association, and published in the *Boston Medical Journal* of September 26, 1889. After giving a history of orthopedic surgery from the beginning, he said: "It is scarcely necessary to mention the name of Dr. Sayre in connection with the subject of orthopedic surgery. His fame in this regard is world-wide; one achievement alone would be sufficient for his renown—the well-known plaster corset; but it is not for this, or for his able advocacy of excision, for which alone are due our special thanks, so much as to the one great fact of the influence he has

exerted. It is to him we owe the wide-spread interest which brings help to us from all over the country. Orthopedic surgery is no longer—thanks to the energy of Dr. Sayre, his brilliancy as a writer and a teacher—a neglected branch of surgery. The surgeon no longer looks upon the treatment of orthopedic cases as a forlorn hope of despairing surgical duty, or as a matter to be relegated to the commercial instincts of the maker of trusses. Dr. Sayre has not only promoted the cause of the treatment of deformities; he has broadened the field of general surgery." He is also the inventor of several instruments which have proved efficient aids to the surgeon, among which is the uvulotome, club-foot-shoe, scrotal clamp, flexible probe, improved tracheotomy tube, and various splints and appliances for use in orthopedic surgery, which have proved of the highest value to the profession and of remarkable utility in the treatment of deformities. During Dr. Sayre's first visit to Europe, in 1871–1872, he was created a Knight of the Order of Wasa by Charles IV., of Sweden, in recognition of his valuable services to science, the king being personally cognizant of the accuracy of his method of diagnosis, and the success of his modes of treatment through the skill displayed by him in the case of a member of the royal family, whom he was called upon to attend. The Medical Society of Norway concurred in this action of the Swedish monarch by electing Dr. Sayre an honorary member. Dr. Sayre is yet engaged in the various labors of his profession, with a skill that has been heightened by years of experience and a vigor that has been strengthened by the success that has followed his labors in the past. In practice, in teaching to others, the knowledge he has learned, and with his pen, he is benefiting mankind through divers channels, and adding to the fame that was long since secure. In addition to the positions already enumerated, he is consulting surgeon to St. Elizabeth's Hospital and to the Northwestern Dispensary, and a member of the American Medical Association; the New York Academy of Medicine; the County Medical Society; New York County Medical Association; New York State Medical Association; the New York Pathological Society, of which he has been president; an honorary member of the New Brunswick Society; and also an honorary member of those great European bodies, the British Medical Association, the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, and the Medical Society of St. Petersburg, Russia. He has been too busy in his profession to accept any positions of a civic or political character, except a service from 1845 to 1861 as Surgeon General of the First Division of the New York Militia. It may be said that Dr. Sayre's great success in his profession is due primarily to a natural gift made effective in hard work; while the special features of that success are an accuracy of observation, clearness and decision in making his diagnosis, promptness in execution when necessity requires, and the courage to do what he thinks ought to be done, and to abide by the consequences. A conversationalist of the highest order, social in his intercourse with his fellows, he has been, and is, one of the leaders in the great world of medicine and surgery. The position to which he has attained can be described in no better words, and certainly from no greater authority, than to

quote the conclusion of the remarks made by the eminent Dr. S. D. Gross, of Philadelphia, before the class of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, on January 10, 1880, as stenographically reported by Dr. G. F. Gundrum. Dr. Gross said: "Dr. Sayre has done wonders in the field of surgery. He has not only made a fame for himself throughout the civilized world, but has also made a fame for the nation. I shall probably not be here, when he shall pass away, to write his biography—as I am a number of years older than he—to tell the world of his wonderful achievements; but he will need none, for the world is already his biographer. It has erected to him a monument more durable than brass!" The eminence to which this famous representative of the medical profession of New York has attained, stands as the sum of two factors that have been conspicuous all through his career. A native genius for this particular work, that has kept him in it against all diverting calls, and a capacity for mental and physical labor that has brought the best possible results, whether in study, investigation, or the application of knowledge in actual practice. Men may leap to fame in some professions or occupations in a single hour; in that of medicine, years of proved capacity and a first call that might almost be said—as in the ministry—to have come from a voice higher than any of earth, are the essentials of such fame as a reputable man would have. Such recognition, in its best form, has long since come to Dr. Sayre, and the people know that it is deserved.

SCHADLE, Jacob E., of St. Paul, Minn., was born of German-American parents in Clinton county, Pa., June 23, 1849. Until twenty years of age he worked on his father's farm and attended school in the winter. At that age he entered the Millersburg State Normal School, defraying his expenses by teaching in the public and private schools. In the summer of 1876 he entered the office of Dr. John S. Crawford, of Williamsport, Pa., as a student, and pursued his medical studies at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated in March, 1881. Dr. Schadle located as a general practitioner at Shenandoah, Pa., in September, 1881. He continued in general practice until the spring of 1885, when he took a post-graduate course in diseases of the upper respiratory tract, at Philadelphia, under the supervision of Dr. Charles E. Sajous, of that city. From this time he gave special attention to diseases of the nose and throat until 1887, when, having met with a considerable degree of success in that specialty, he determined to seek a more extensive field of operation. He accordingly moved to St. Paul, Minn., and limited his practice to diseases of the nose and throat. Since coming to his new home his success may be said to be little short of phenomenal. In less than four years he had built up a most extensive practice in his specialty, and become known as one of the leading laryngologists and rhinologists in the northwest. In the spring of 1884 an epidemic of small-pox broke out at Shenandoah, and Dr. Schadle was appointed by the Board of Health to take charge of it. By rigid quarantine, and the establishment of a station to which all cases were taken as soon as recognized, the epidemic was controlled in about three months, during which time he treated forty-nine cases with ten deaths. For

the public service thus rendered the Doctor received the most generous appreciation from the community. In 1886, while at the same place, the Doctor had the opportunity to treat five cases of mushroom poisoning, a report of which is given in the last number of the *Medical and Surgical Reporter* for that year. As far as known he was the first to administer atropia as an antidote for mushroom poisoning in the human being. Dr. Schadle is consulting laryngologist to the City and County Hospital, and to St. Luke's Hospital, St. Paul, and surgeon-in-chief of the nose and throat department of the St. Paul Free Dispensary. He is a member of the following societies: The American Medical Association; the Minnesota State Medical Society; the Ramsey County Medical Society, and the American Rhinological Association. Among his principal contribu-



J. E. Schadle.

tions to medical literature are a paper on "The Relation of Spasmodic Asthma to Intra Nasal Disease" (*New York Medical Record*, 1888), and a paper on "The Effects of Cocaine on the Genital Organs" (*Philadelphia Medical Register*, 1889). He was the first to report this effect of cocaine. Perhaps his most important contribution was the report in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1888, of a case of "Chorea of the Soft Palate," due to a diseased state of the nasal fossæ, together with its permanent cure by removal of the morbid tissue.

SCHAFER, Charles, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city February 4, 1838. Dr. Schaffer was educated by private tuition, and after studying medicine entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated M. D. from that institution in 1859. He then settled in his native city where he has since remained engaged in the active duties of his profession. He is a member of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural

Sciences, and of the Historical Society of Philadelphia.

SCHAUFFLER, Edward W., of Kansas City, Mo., son of Rev. W. G. Schaufler, D. D., a missionary to Turkey, was born at Vienna, Austria, September 11, 1839. He was educated at Williams College, Mass., and after studying medicine entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and was graduated M. D. from that institution in 1866. He practised his profession one year in New York and has since 1868 been established in Kansas City. He is an active member of the American Medical Association, and was secretary of the Missouri State Medical Society from 1872 to 1876, and was then made vice-president of that organization. From 1871 to 1874 he edited the *Kansas City Medical Journal*, and has published in this and other medical periodicals a number of monographs and reports of professional interest. Dr. Schaufler was one of the translators of Ziemssen's "Cyclopedia of the Practice of Medicine." He is Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the Kansas City Medical College, and president of the Faculty of that institution.

SCOFIELD, Darius, of Washington, Ia., was born in Hadley, Saratoga county, N. Y., July 31, 1834. He was educated at the Cambridge Academy, Washington county, N. Y. He entered the Albany Medical College in his native State and received his medical degree from that institution in 1858. He first established himself at Corinth, N. Y., where he remained in general practice from 1859 to 1863, when he entered the Union Army as Assistant Surgeon. After the close of the Civil War he located at Daytonville, Ia., but removed to the city of his present residence in 1869. His medical education was supplemented by attending the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1877-'78. He is a general practitioner, but has always devoted special attention to surgery and diseases of a surgical nature. He has served as physician of the commission of insanity for his county, and as medical examiner and surgeon for several life assurance and railroad companies.

SCOTT, William, of Kokomo, Ind., was born in Clark county, Ohio, April 22, 1831. He was the eldest of a family of nine children. His father, Charles Scott, was a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent, a son of Timothy H. and Hannah (White) Scott; his mother, Sarah (Bloxsom) Scott, was a native of Virginia. Dr. Scott's father was by profession a school-teacher, under whose instructions he received his earlier education. At the age of eighteen years he entered the Marion Seminary, at Marion, Ind., where he took a four years' course of study, teaching at intervals during this time. After completing his course there, he turned his attention to civil engineering for about one year. He assisted in surveying the present railroad line from Union City to Logansport, Ind.—now a branch of the Pan-handle system. Dr. Scott began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. William Lomax, of Marion, Ind., in 1853, remaining with him for about three years. In 1856 he removed to Greentown, Ind., and began the practice of medicine in connection with Dr. William J. Morgan. In 1857 he took his first course of lectures in the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati; after which he continued the practice of medicine at Greentown, until 1862, when he graduated at Rush Medical Col-

lege, Chicago. He afterwards supplemented his medical education by graduating from Bellevue Medical Hospital College, in 1870. In 1862 he passed the required examination, and entered the service as contract surgeon in Hospital No. 14, in the Union Army. After serving in this capacity for a short time he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Eighty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was soon after made a Major-surgeon of the same regiment, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. In 1866 he located in Kokomo, Ind., where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1881 Dr. Scott accepted a call to the chair of Diseases of the Throat and Respiratory Organs in the Fort Wayne College of Medicine, which position he filled until 1883. He was then appointed Professor



William Scott

of Diseases of the Rectum and Genito Urinary Organs, and filled that chair until 1888, when he resigned. He is a member of the Howard County Medical Society; the Indiana State Medical Society; the American Medical Association; the American Association of Railway Surgeons; a Member of the Kokomo Board of U. S. Pension Examiners, and Trustee of the Indiana Medical College, of Indianapolis, Ind. Dr. Scott was united in marriage to Miss Sarah R. Thorp, of Marion, Ind., in 1854, who departed this life in 1869. He was married to his present wife, Jennie E. Snorf, also of Marion, in 1871. He is the father of three living children by each wife, three sons and three daughters.

SCOTT, Xenophon Christmas, of Cleveland, Ohio, was born at Hayesville, Ashland county, in the same State, December 4, 1842. He prepared for college at Vermillion Institute, Hayesville, and completed his collegiate course at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., graduating A. B. in 1865, and A. M. in 1868. He

served two years in the army during the Rebellion as a private, and afterwards as chief clerk in the quartermaster's department of the Army of the Mississippi. He began studying medicine in 1864, during his last year in college, under Dr. John Weaver (deceased); continued his medical studies in Cleveland, under his uncle, Dr. D. H. Scott, and graduated M. D. at the Cleveland Medical College in 1867. From 1867 to 1869 he was connected with various New York and Brooklyn hospitals as Resident Physician and Surgeon, and during this time studied diseases of the eye, ear and throat. In 1869 he took the degree of M. D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and his thesis entitled "A New Method of Treating Fractures of the Forearm by Extension and Counter Extension and Forced Supination," is specially mentioned by Frank H. Hamilton in the late editions of his book on "Fractures and Dislocations." After graduating in New York he continued his studies in Heidelberg, Berlin and London, being connected the most of the time with the Heidelberg University Eye Hospital, as first Assistant Surgeon, a position in Germany but rarely attained by Americans or foreigners. During the Franco-Prussian War, he had charge of a military hospital in Heidelberg. In the autumn of 1871 he returned to New York, and remained a year in the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute as Resident Surgeon. In 1871 he was elected to the chair of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology in the Cleveland Medical College, but did not settle there until 1872. He devotes himself entirely to ophthalmic, aural and laryngeal diseases. In 1875 and 1876 he was defendant in the famous *Bobbitt vs. Scott* case, of blackmail, and came out overwhelmingly victorious, causing the plaintiff to flee from the country to keep from being arrested for perjury and murder in the case. He is a member of the American Medical Association; the Ohio State Medical Society; the Northeastern Ohio Medical Association; the Northwestern Ohio Association; the Cuyahoga County and Cleveland Medical Society, and the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, of which he was elected president at its nineteenth annual meeting, held at Indianapolis, Ind., in October, 1893. In 1872 he founded the Cleveland Eye, Ear and Throat Institute, and became Surgeon-in-Chief, being formerly Visiting Physician and Surgeon to the Cleveland City Hospital.

SEGUIN, Edouard, of New York City, was born in Clamecy, Department of Nièvre, France, January 20, 1812, and died October 28, 1880. He was educated at the Colleges of Auxerre and St. Louis, Paris. His life was mainly devoted to formulating and putting into practice a rational and effective system for the physiological training and education of idiots; a noble work, in which he was for a long time absolutely alone, and in which he was at the time of his death, throughout the world, the recognized leader. So early as 1837 he commenced treating an idiotic boy, with the advice of Itard, later with Esquirol, and before 1839 opened the first school for idiots. This school, and the first exposition of the method used in it, published in the *Annales d'Hygiène*, was the mother of the seventy-five institutions for idiots since erected in civilized countries, eleven of which in the United States are among the most flourishing. Dr. Edouard

Seguin was the president of the American Association of the medical officers of these institutions. After the revolution of 1848 he came to the United States, and during the ensuing ten years was resident in Ohio, at first in Cleveland, and subsequently in Portsmouth. After revisiting France, he established himself in New York, where he completed his studies, interrupted by his practical labors and emigration, and graduated M. D. at the University College in 1861, and became a resident of that city. He was elected a member of the American Medical Association in 1862. To Dr. Seguin, more than any other person, is due the honor of showing to what degree the congenital failures of nature can be redeemed and educated to comparative usefulness. According to his testimony: "Not one idiot in a thousand has been entirely refractory to treatment; not one in a hundred has not been made more happy and healthy; more than thirty per cent. have been taught to conform to social and moral law, and rendered capable of order, of good feeling, and of working like the third of a man; more than forty per cent. have been capable of the ordinary transactions of life under friendly control; of understanding moral and social abstractions; of working like two-thirds of a man; and twenty-five to thirty per cent. come nearer and nearer to the standard of manhood, till some of them will defy the scrutiny of good judges when compared with ordinary young men and young women." Since 1866 he devoted much time to the study of animal heat, adding greatly to the fund of knowledge concerning this subject by the instruments that he invented, and the methods of thermography which he devised, of which the physiological thermometer, largely used by physicians, is the most important. In 1873 he represented, as Commissioner of Education, the United States Government at the Vienna Exposition. He had been for many years a most industrious author, and his collected writings constitute in themselves an excellent working library, so far as his specialty is concerned, and are far from inconsiderable in other fields. Besides his early foreign publications, the following important contributions to medical literature may be mentioned: "Historical Notice of the Origin and Progress of the Treatment of Idiots," 1852; "Idiocy and its Treatment by the Physiological Method," revised by the son of the author, Dr. E. C. Seguin, 1866; "New Facts and Remarks Concerning Idiocy," 1870; "Medical Thermometry" (with Wunderlich), 1871; "Prescription and Clinic Records," "Mathematical Tables of Vital Signs," "International Uniformity in the Practice and Records of Physic," and "Medical Thermometry and Human Temperature," 1876.

SEILER, Carl, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Switzerland, April 17, 1849. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and also at the University of Berlin, and pursued his medical studies in Vienna and Heidelberg, graduating M. D. at the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1871. He settled in Philadelphia in general practice, but devoted himself specially to laryngoscopy and otoscopy. Dr. Seiler is lecturer on laryngoscopy and chief of the laryngoscopic department of the University of Pennsylvania. He is a member of numerous medical and scientific organizations, including the Philadelphia County Med-

ical and Pathological Societies; and has been recorder of the biological and microscopical section of the Academy of Natural Sciences. Dr. Seiler is widely known throughout the country as a skillful aurist and laryngologist, and is a recognized authority in his specialty.

SHAKESPEARE, Edward Oram, of Rosemont, Pa., was born May 19, 1846, in New Castle county, Delaware. Through his father, Wm. M. Shakespeare, of Dover, he is descended from Edmund Shakespeare, one of the brothers of the poet, and through his paternal grandmother from the "Lords of the Isles" and the Thanes of Argyle and Kintyre; while through his mother, Catharine Haman, he inherits the blood of the ancient barons of Crèvequer and Cetham. Beginning his academical course at Reynolds' Classical Academy at Dover, in his native State, he finished it at Dickinson College, from which he graduated in June, 1867, when he at once entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in March, 1869. He first settled in Dover, but in February, 1874, removed to Philadelphia. He held the position of lecturer on Refraction and Accommodation of the Eye, and Operative Ophthalmic Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, operative ophthalmic surgery being his specialty. He is a member of the Delaware Medical Society; the Northern Medical Society; the Philadelphia County Medical Society; the Pathological Society of Philadelphia, and other medical organizations. He contributed to the *American Journal of Medical Sciences* for January, 1876, a paper on "A New Ophthalmoscope and Ophthalmometer, devised for Clinical Use, and for Physiological and Therapeutical Investigation on Men and Animals." In 1873 he was clerk of the Senate in Delaware. Dr. Shakespeare was sent a few years ago to investigate the cause of an epidemic of typhoid fever that prevailed in Plymouth, a town in the Wyoming Valley, of eight thousand inhabitants, situated on the left bank of the Susquehanna river, two and a half miles below the city of Wilkesbarre, Pa. The epidemic excited great interest throughout this country on account of its extent, its fatality, and its unknown cause. There were in all some twelve hundred cases, and one hundred and thirty deaths. He studied and reported the etiological factors with great care. The circumstances were such that the milk and food supply could not have caused so general a development, and it was proved that it was not from drinking the water from the Susquehanna river, contaminated by the sewers of Wilkesbarre. The hypothesis remained that the mountain water—the town's usual supply—conveyed to the homes of the people the sole cause of the disease. This supposition, on being followed up by Dr. Shakespeare, was soon converted into positive proof. This water, after the spring thaw, had been contaminated by the excreta of a patient suffering from typhoid fever during the preceding winter. His report of this epidemic shows how easy it is, without care or knowledge, to attribute results to wrong causes; that sewage-defiled water alone does not produce typhoid fever, though pure mountain water containing typhoid dejecta does; that refrigeration does not destroy the activity of the typhoid poison, and emphasizes the vital importance of disinfection of the dejecta, and of protecting the water supplies of towns and cities against a

fecal contamination which often comparatively innocuous may at any time become deadly. (See article on Enteric Fever in Woods' Reference Hand-Book of the Medical Sciences, vol. 3, page 84). In 1885 he was sent as the representative of the United States to Spain and other countries in Europe where cholera existed in order to investigate the causes, progress and proper prevention and cure of that disease. He spent six months in studying the subject, and made a voluminous report to Congress which is now issued as a public document.

SHARP, Levi N., of Minneapolis, Minn., was born at Springfield, Kings county, New Brunswick, on March 18, 1832. His literary education was received in the common schools and at the Academy of Sackville. He is descended from an old family of Sharps, of Bradford, England. His grandfather was one of the English officers engaged in the battle of Bunker's Hill, in Revolutionary times. He studied medicine in the office of, and under the direction of, James Christie, M. D., of St. John, N. B., and was graduated from Pennsylvania Medical College in 1861, and from the Royal College of Surgeons and Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1868, where he had the instruction of such men as James Syme, Matthews Duncan, and Sir James Y. Simpson. For several years he was Surgeon to Princess Louise Regiment of Cavalry. He practiced his profession in his native county, where he occupied a prominent position, holding several positions of trust, and took a leading part in politics. He married Miss E. A. Fenwick, whose family came from Yorkshire, England. In 1883 he found it necessary to seek a dryer climate, and went to Minneapolis, Minn., where he now resides.

SHATTUCK, Frederick C., of Boston, Mass., was born in that city November 1, 1847. He received the degree of B. A. from Harvard in 1868, that of A. M. in 1872, and that of M. D. from the same institution in 1873. He then visited Europe and studied medicine in Vienna, Berlin, Strassburg, London, Paris and Lyons from 1873 to 1875. He was appointed Visiting Physician to the Massachusetts General Hospital in 1886, and Jackson Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Medical Department of Harvard University in 1888, both of which positions he now holds. He is editor of a translation of Strümpell's Text-Book of Medicine; author of articles in Woods' "Reference Hand-Book of the Medical Sciences," Keating's "Cyclopedia of Children's Diseases," and Hare's "System of Practical Therapeutics," and of various articles in periodical medical literature; also of auscultation and percussion in *Physicians' Leisure Hour Series*.

SHAW, Alexander B., of St. Louis, Mo., was born in Cincinnati, March 5, 1847. He is of so-called Scotch-Irish extraction, though really of pure Scottish blood on his father's side, who was a lineal descendant of the Shaws, of Greenoc, Scotland, whose estates and titles passed, by entail and marriage, to the family of Shaw-Stewart, of Scotland, which still enjoys them. He moved to Illinois in 1856, enlisted in the Federal service when but thirteen years and four months of age. After receiving an honorable discharge, he devoted his time to study, and, in 1867, received the degree of M. D. from the St. Louis Medical College.

Soon after graduating he began the practice of his profession in Washington county, Ill., where he remained for eighteen months, and then went to Europe. Returning in the fall of 1869, he opened an office in that city, where he has been ever since, excepting a short time spent abroad in 1871. In the fall of 1871, he married Miss Favola, daughter of Rev. Henry Allen, of Jersey City Heights, New Jersey. In 1873 he received the *ad eundem* degree from the Missouri Medical College, with which he was associated as adjunct to the chairs of Clinical Medicine and Principles of Diagnosis and Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System. For about seven years Dr. Shaw was associate physician to the St. Vincent's Institution for the Insane, in St. Louis. After about eleven years' service in the Missouri Medical College, he became the prime mover in the organization of the Beaumont Hospital Medical College, in which he has filled the chair of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System since its organization in 1886. For a number of years he has been consulting neurologist to the City Insane Asylum, City Hospital, Poor House and Female Hospital, Alexian Brothers and Railway Hospital, and is now engaged in preparing a text-book on diseases of the nervous system. Dr. Shaw has recently been appointed by the Board of Managers of the St. Louis Baptist Hospital to take charge of the department of nervous and mental diseases, which position he has accepted, we are pleased to state. Dr. Shaw enjoys the eminent distinction of being the presiding officer of the St. Louis Medical Society. He is an ardent advocate of trepanization wherever local lesion of the brain can be diagnosed, and is one of the few neurologists who do surgery of the brain themselves. He has been for many years a liberal contributor to various medical journals, and by earnest work has attained to enviable distinction in his profession.

SHAW, William Conner, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was born in Versailles township, Allegheny county, Pa., February 7, 1846. His paternal grandfather was born in County Down, Ireland, whose ancestors came there from Scotland, in 1648. His maternal grandmother, also, came from Ireland; the other grandparents were of Irish descent, but born in this country. Dr. Shaw took his degree of A. B. at Washington and Jefferson College, Pa., in 1869, and received the degree of A. M. from the same college in course, in 1872. He read medicine with Dr. W. R. Hamilton, Pittsburgh, and graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, February 29, 1872. He then prepared, under the late Dr. Joseph W. Howe, for special examination to enter Bellevue Hospital. He entered Bellevue Hospital, October 1, 1872, and served two years, acting the first six months as one of its ambulance surgeons, after which he was assigned to the Second Surgical Division. His visiting surgeons on the division were Frank H. Hamilton, H. B. Sands, Alex. B. Mott, Lewis A. Sayre, and Stephen Smith. During his last year he was made Assistant to Dr. Stephen Smith, in the Medical Department of the University of City of New York. He located in Pittsburgh, November 5, 1874, where he has continued to reside, and from the first month has secured a large share of patronage. He was Physician to the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary, from 1876 to 1882, becoming thereby a life member;

Physician to Mercy Hospital, from 1876 to 1878, inclusive; Surgeon to Mercy Hospital, 1878 to 1887; Surgeon Alternate to the Pennsylvania Railroad, from January 1, 1877, to January 1, 1880, and the same to P. C. & St. L. Railroad from January 1, 1877, to January 1, 1882. At present he is Physician and Obstetrician to the Bethesda Home. He has been Chief Medical Examiner at Pittsburgh for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, since 1881, and examines for a dozen other old-line companies. He carries \$104,000 on his own life, in addition to \$20,000 accident. He is a member of the Allegheny County, the State, and the American Medical Societies; also, of the American Academy of Medicine, and the Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital, New York. Dr. Shaw is a Life Member of the Western Pennsylvania Exposition Society; Life Member of the American Society of Scotch-Irish, also of the Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society. He has contributed articles to local medical journals, and to the *Medical Record*, New York, and *American Journal of Obstetrics*. He is a director in a company manufacturing the National Reaper and Mower; also in another financial concern, and interested in several other enterprises.

SHIPPEN, William, Sr., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city, October 1, 1712, and died in Germantown, Pa., November 4, 1801. He descended from a noted Quaker family of New England, and was the son of Joseph Shippen, who moved from Boston to Philadelphia in 1704, and became one of the men of science in his day, and who, in 1727, joined Benjamin Franklin in founding the *Junto*, "for mutual information and the public good." Dr. Shippen, the subject of this sketch, applied himself in early life to the study of medicine, for which he had a remarkable genius. He speedily obtained a large and lucrative practice, which he maintained throughout his life. He aided in founding the Pennsylvania Hospital, of which he was the physician from 1753 till 1778; also the Public Academy, and its successor, the College of Philadelphia (now the University of Pennsylvania), being chosen in 1749 one of the first trustees of the Academy. He was one of the five prominent physicians serving as member of the Board of Trustees in 1765, when the first medical professorship in America was established and conferred upon Dr. John Morgan. Dr. Shippen was a trustee of the college from 1755 to 1779, and was a member of the American Philosophical Society, of which he was vice-president in 1768 and for many years after. He was one of the founders of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia, and was a member of the same for nearly sixty years. On November 20, 1778, he was chosen by the Assembly of Pennsylvania to the Continental Congress, and was re-elected in 1779. He was for thirty years a trustee of Princeton College. Dr. Shippen was noted for his deeds of charity, and not only gave his professional services and medicine to the poor, but oftentimes assisted them by donations from his purse. He retained his physical vigor until very late in life, and it is said that "at the age of ninety he would ride in and out of the city on horseback, without an overcoat, in the coldest weather." His son, also a physician, was one of the first medical teachers in America.

SHIPPEN, William, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city October 21, 1736, and died in Germantown, Pa., July 11, 1808. The subject of this sketch received his elementary training from the Rev. Dr. Finlay, of Nottingham, Md. He entered the College of New Jersey, then established at Newark, under the direction of President Burr. He graduated in 1754, and being distinguished for oratorical talent, was advised by Whitfield to devote himself to the clerical profession. He entered the office of his father, Dr. William Shippen, Sr., a noted practitioner of Philadelphia, and a public spirited citizen, by whom he is said to have been trained with reference to his future course as a lecturer. "The old gentleman must have been made sensible by his own personal experience of the value of an European medical education," and his son was sent to Europe in the year 1757, soon after he was twenty-one years of age. In London he studied anatomy with, and resided in the family of, John Hunter, but was also associated with Dr. William Hunter and Mr. Hewson. While in the British Metropolis, in addition to anatomy and surgery, he devoted a share of his attention to the rising department of obstetrics, attending in the summer season the lectures of a celebrated accoucheur, Dr. McKenzie, which were delivered near St. Thomas' Hospital. As he removed to this neighborhood, we may suppose it was in consequence of the practical advantages afforded by proximity to the poor, as Dr. William Hunter was then at the height of his reputation as a teacher and practitioner of midwifery. He next proceeded to Edinburgh, where he graduated in the spring of 1761. His thesis was entitled "*De Placentæ cum utero necu.*" This production evinces a continued interest in obstetrical studies. He afterwards traveled in France, where he formed an intimate acquaintance with Senac and other physicians of Paris. Dr. Shippen, as has been stated, went to Europe in 1757, where he remained until 1762, while Dr. Morgan arrived there in 1760, and returned to this country in 1765. They were therefore together between one and two years in Europe. As these two zealous and enthusiastic young men, natives of the same city and imbued with the same aspirations, were treading abroad the same ground of preparation for their calling, it is natural to conceive that they should have possessed similar sentiments with respect to the urgent wants of their common country—that they should have conferred with those interested in the subject, and that the scheme of establishing, on this side of the Atlantic, systematic medical education, which was subsequently put into operation, was there entertained by both of them. In support of this opinion, Dr. Rush may be quoted, who, in his account of Dr. John Morgan, states that it was during his absence from home that he concerted with Dr. Shippen the plan of establishing a medical school in Philadelphia. Dr. Shippen returned accordingly to Philadelphia in 1762, entered on the practice of his profession, and on November 16th of the same year, he began the first course of lectures on anatomy that was ever delivered in this country. "The first were delivered at the State-house, and the subsequent ones in rooms that were constructed by his father for the purpose in the rear of the latter's residence. After the first lecture he made the following an-

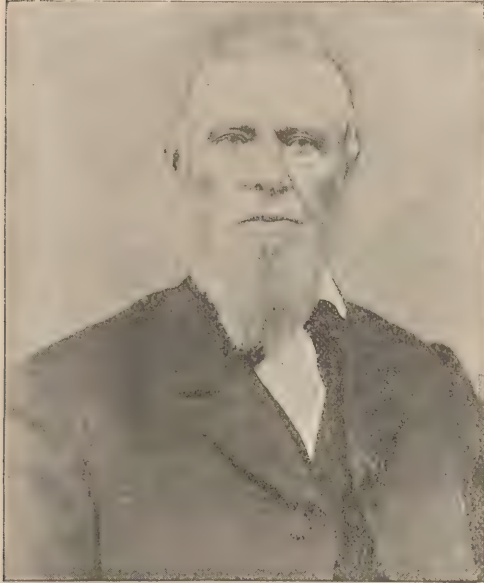
nouncement in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*: "Dr. Shippen, anatomical lecturer, will begin tomorrow evening, at six o'clock, at his father's house in Fourth street. Tickets for the course to be had of the Doctor at five pistoles each, and any gentlemen who incline to see the subject prepared for the lecture, and learn the art of dissecting, injecting, etc., are to pay five pistoles more." Dr. Shippen's school of anatomy was continued until September 23, 1765, when he was elected Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the newly established medical school of the College of Philadelphia, of which he was one of the founders. This was the first medical school established in America. Dr. Shippen retained this position till 1780, when he was chosen Professor of Anatomy, Surgery and Midwifery in the University of the State of Pennsylvania, and in 1791, on the union of these institutions, under the name of the University of Pennsylvania, he became Professor of Anatomy in the latter, retaining the place until 1806. On July 15, 1776, he was appointed chief physician of the Flying Camp. In March, 1777, he laid before Congress a plan for the organization of a hospital department, which, with some modifications, was adopted, and on April 11, 1777, he was unanimously elected "Director-General of all the military hospitals for the armies of the United States." He was charged with improper administration of the office and arraigned before a military court which led him to resign the post June 3, 1781. The investigation did not develop any matter reflecting on his integrity. In 1768 he was unanimously elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. In 1778-9, and again from 1791 till 1802, he was one of the physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital. He was for more than forty years a member of the American Philosophical Society, in which he held the office of curator and secretary. In 1805 he was chosen president of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, succeeding as the second president the venerable Dr. John Redman. This office he held until his death. "His skill and eloquence as a teacher, exercised during forty years in the first medical school in this country, made him widely known at home and abroad, and won for him permanent distinction and respect in the medical world." Referring to Dr. Shippen, one of his biographers says his career had been a distinguished one, and that nature had been uncommonly lavish in his form and endowment. "His person was graceful, his manners polished, his conversation various, and the tones of his voice singularly sweet and conciliatory. In his intercourse with society he was gay without levity, and dignified without harshness or austerity." With respect to his powers of teaching, it is stated that those pupils who went abroad "declared that they had met with no man who was superior to Dr. Shippen as a demonstrator of anatomy, and very few, indeed, who were equal to him." "In explaining the success of Dr. Shippen in teaching anatomy, we may take into view another faculty which he also exerted with great effect. He went through the subject of each preceding lecture by interrogation instead of recapitulation—thus fixing the attention of the students; and his manner was so happy that this grave process proceeded like a piece of amusement. His irony was of a delicate kind, and so blended with humor

that he could repress forwardness and take notice of negligence so as to admonish his class without too much exposing the defaulter." In speaking of Dr. William Hunter, it was remarked by Dr. James that it was under the tuition of this truly ingenious anatomist and physician that the late amiable and sagacious professor of anatomy and midwifery in this university laid the foundation of that celebrity which many years of extensive professional employment nurtured and matured. It was by forming himself after this model that, in the delivery of his interesting lectures, he at once delighted the gay and instructed the grave by the amenity of his manner and the utility of his practical precepts.

"Methinks I hear him now, his plausible words
He scattered not in ears, but grafted them,
To grow there and to bear."

On the decease of Dr. Shippen, the full duties of his professorship in the University of Pennsylvania were assumed by Dr. Casper Wistar.

SHIVELY, James Scott, of Marion, Ind., was born in Morgantown, Monongahela county, Va., April 8, 1813, and died at his home April 11,



James S Shively

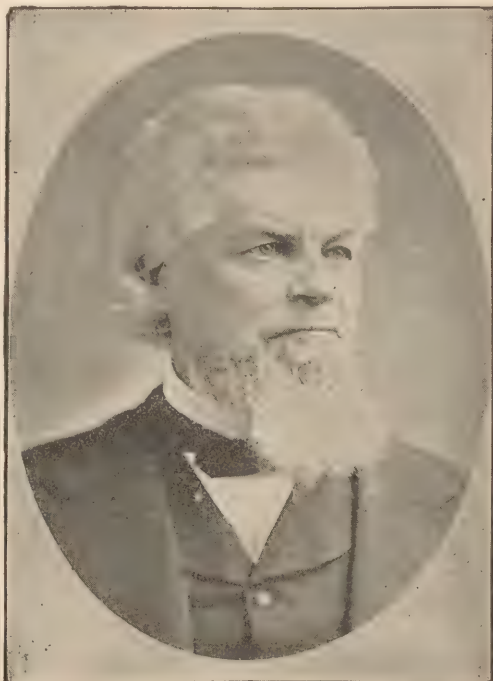
1893. His father, John Shively, was of German, his mother, Theresa Scott, of Scotch-English descent. His maternal grandfather, James Scott, and great-grandfather, David Scott, held respectively the rank of colonel in the War of 1812 and the War of the Revolution. In 1829 he removed with his father's family to Rush county, Ind., and shortly after began the study of medicine, with Dr. William Kerr, at New Castle, with whom he remained a student for two years, when he joined Dr. J. A. Clark, at Muncie, in the practice of his profession. In 1836 he removed to Marion,

where he continued to reside until his death. On locating in Marion, he formed a partnership with Dr. Trask, an eminent scholar and physician. A few years later he graduated from the Ohio Medical College. In 1837 he was married to Harriet O. Marshall, daughter of Riley Marshall, one of the earliest and most prominent pioneers of Grant county, Ind. He was successful in his profession from the start, and as a general practitioner he had few, if any, superiors in the State. Remarkably energetic and of a strong constitution, for over half a century he had a very large, though not correspondingly remunerative, practice, for the reason that he made it a rule of his life to relieve human suffering whenever called upon, regardless of the pecuniary circumstances of the patient. His patients, as a rule, became strongly attached to him, and once a patron always a patron, was his usual experience in the practice. Dignified but courteous and affable withal, of fine physique and commanding presence, he was a leader of men, and was frequently called to serve the people of his locality in a public capacity, being thrice elected to the State Legislature, in 1839, 1841, and 1844. In 1884 he was elected to the State Senate, and for four years represented in that body the counties of Grant and Madison. It was during his term as State Senator, that he rendered the profession his most signal and valuable service, introducing and securing the passage of the Indiana State Medical Law. He was a Charter Member of the Grant County Medical Society, organized in 1848, and also a member of the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His life record stamps him as one of the ablest physicians and foremost citizens of Indiana. He left surviving him his widow and three children, one of whom, an only son, Dr. M. T. Shively, is a successful and honored member of the profession.

SHOEMAKER, John Veitch, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Chambersburg, Pa., March 18, 1852. After obtaining a good preparatory education in his native town he entered Dickinson College and was graduated in 1872, receiving the degree of A. B., and three years later A. M., from the same institution. Deciding to become a physician he removed to Philadelphia, and was made a Doctor of Medicine by Jefferson Medical College in 1874. His success in his chosen profession was immediate and satisfactory. The same year of his graduation he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy at Jefferson; held the position six years, and in the meantime taught classes on other branches. He organized the Jefferson Quiz Association; was its Quiz Master in Materia Medica and Therapeutics for six years, and also was a lecturer for two years in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy. In 1875 he was chosen a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and the Pathological Society, and elected Physician to the Foster Home. The same year he established a dispensary for the treatment of diseases of the skin, in which he taught physicians and students. Hospital accommodations were added to the dispensary in 1880. Since 1877 Dr. Shoemaker has taken a prominent part in the proceedings of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and the American Medical Association, having read a large number of papers before them covering a wide range of subjects. In

1879, together with associates, he founded the *Medical Bulletin*. The next year he became its sole editor and proprietor, and soon made it one of the leading professional journals in this country. His large private practice required him to entrust the business interests of this publication to others in 1881, but he still continues its editor, and also writes extensively for other medical journals in this country and Europe. From 1881 to 1884 he was secretary of the American Association of Medical Editors. From 1883 to 1885, was lecturer on diseases of the skin at Jefferson Medical College. He was chairman of the section of Practice of Medicine, Materia Medica, and Physiology, of the American Medical Association, held in Washington in 1884, and delivered the annual address on "Practice of Medicine" at this meeting. He was appointed a delegate to attend the sessions of the different medical societies of Europe that year. His visit abroad amounted to an ovation. At the meeting of the British Medical Association, held in Belfast, he read a paper on "The Oleates." At the International Medical Congress in Copenhagen, Denmark, one on "The Treatment of Diseases of the Skin by Novel Means and Methods." He was chosen a Fellow of the London Medical Society, a member of the British Medical Association, and a Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine. In 1885 Dr. Shoemaker was elected president of the Association of American Medical Editors, and at the meeting in 1886, held in Chicago, delivered the annual address before that organization. In 1886 he was called to the chair of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Clinical Professor of Skin Diseases in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, a position which he now holds. He is also physician to the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital of Philadelphia; treasurer and a trustee of the same institution, and a trustee in the Medico-Chirurgical College. In this same year, Dr. Shoemaker was the guest of the British Medical Association at their meeting at Brighton, England, and of the Congress of Physicians and Naturalists, held at Berlin, Germany. In 1887 he was secretary of the organization committee of the Ninth International Medical Congress. At the meeting held in September, 1887, at Washington, D. C., he was one of the vice-presidents of the section of dermatology, and read papers before this section and the section of therapeutics. In September, 1890, Dr. Shoemaker was a member of the Tenth International Medical Congress, held in Berlin, Germany. He has been a voluminous writer in medical literature. Among his published works are "Ointments and Oleates," which has passed through a second edition, published by F. A. Davis Co., Philadelphia; "Charts on Skin Diseases," "Materia Medica," and "Poisons and their Antidotes;" "A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Skin" (which has reached its second edition, with an extensive circulation, and is recognized as one of the best books on that subject in the language), published by D. Appleton & Co., New York; "Heredit, Health and Personal Beauty," and a "Treatise on Materia Medica and Therapeutics," which has likewise passed through a second edition. The two latter works are published by the F. A. Davis Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

SHURTLEFF, George A., of Stockton, Cal., was born in Carver, Plymouth county, Mass., August 5, 1819. He is a lineal descendant in the sixth generation of William Shurtleff, an English immigrant, who was among the earliest settlers in the old Plymouth colony. By marriage connections he is also a descendant of Robert Cushman, the leading Puritan, and of Rev. John Lothrop, one of the founders of the town of Barnstable, Mass. His parents were Charles Shurtleff and Hannah (Shaw) Shurtleff. His preliminary education was received in the common schools of his native town, and at Pierce Academy near by. In 1842 he commenced the study of medicine with his cousin, Dr. Samuel Shaw, of Wareham, Mass., continuing the same at the Berkshire



G. A. Shurtleff

Medical College in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1844, and at the Vermont Medical College at Woodstock, Vt., in 1845, from which he received the degree of M. D. He practiced about four years in Wareham. In 1849 he went to California and finally located in Stockton. Dr. Shurtleff was appointed a director of the State Insane Asylum in 1856, and again in 1863. He was influential in upholding and advancing the interests of the institution at this period, not only by his official course, but more widely by the instructive employment of his pen. In 1865 he was elected its Medical Superintendent. In 1872 he was appointed a commissioner to locate a new State asylum for the insane (the Napa). The same year he was elected president of the Medical Society of the State of California. He was Professor of Mental

Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence in the Medical Department of the University of California from 1875 to 1885, when, on the acceptance of his resignation, he was elected *Emeritus* Professor thereof, which position he still (1893) retains. He has been an active member of the Association of Medical Superintendents of North American Institutions for the Insane; is a member of the American Medical Association; of the State Medical Society, and of the Historical Society of California. His contributions to medical literature are: An address before the State Medical Society on the "Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity," in 1873; a paper on the "Obscure Forms of Epilepsy and the Responsibility of Epileptics," in 1876; a paper on "Suicide," in 1877, and many other papers and reports on various subjects mainly connected with the branch of his profession, which has been his specialty. In 1878 he delivered the address, in behalf of the Faculty, at the commencement exercises of the Medical Department of the University of California on the subject of "The Elements of Professional Success." He was the Medical Superintendent of the State Insane Asylum at Stockton upwards of eighteen years, resigning on account of a failure of his health in the latter part of 1883. He was pronounced, some years ago, by one of the judges of California, in the trial or decision of a case, a recognized authority, in that State, on questions of Insanity.

SIMS, J. Marion, of New York City, was born January 25, 1813, in Lancaster county, S. C., and died at his home in New York, November 13, 1883. He graduated at South Carolina College in 1832, and studied medicine at Charleston and at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1835. "He began practice in Lancaster, where his parents resided, but he became discouraged at the loss of his first patients, and removed to Mount Meigs, Montgomery county, Ala., and after his marriage, in 1836, to Macon county, same State. He was successful there, but severe attacks of malarial fever impelled him to change his residence. Near the close of 1840 he settled in Montgomery, where in a short time he gained a good reputation as a surgeon. He remained in that city thirteen years. He was the first practitioner in the South to operate for strabismus, or to treat club-foot successfully." Dr. Sims removed, in 1853, to the city of New York, where he remained, excepting the intervals of his sojourn in Europe, until his death. His specialty was surgery and gynecology, of which latter he has been called the father. In 1845 he announced a new hypothesis in explanation of *trismus nascentium*, which was published in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*. In the same year Dr. Sims conceived a method of treating vesico-vaginal fistula, an affection for which physicians of various countries had in vain sought a cure. He fitted up a hospital beside his house, into which he collected cases from the neighboring country, maintaining them at his own expense. After experimenting for three years and a half, he finally devised the silver wire suture, which remain sacculated in the living tissues, and which has since been employed in many branches of surgery, and with which he effected a perfect cure. He invented va-

rious instruments during his experiments, chief of which was the "duck-bill" speculum, commonly called the Sims speculum. This revealed the seat of other serious complaints and rendered them amenable to surgical treatment. He had before paid no attention to gynecology, but the possession of this instrument, which has raised that branch from the level of empirical experiment to that of certain knowledge, induced him to devote his attention henceforth to the study and treatment of diseases of women. In 1851, on his sick bed, on his dying bed as he believed, he prepared his paper on the treatment of vesico-vaginal fistula, which was published in the *American Journal of Sciences* for January, 1852. His health, which had been so reduced by chronic dysentery, was not yet restored, when he removed, in 1853, to New York. In that metropolis he demonstrated to prominent surgeons the success of the silver suture in operations in fistula of the bladder and lacerated perineum, and his methods came into use in the hospitals; yet their author met with a cold reception, and his proposition to open a hospital for the treatment of women's diseases was opposed by the other doctors until it was auspiciously presented before the public. The project was welcomed by influential women, and in 1855 a temporary hospital was opened. The necessity for a larger institution was soon recognized. In 1857 the Legislature granted a charter for the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York, and in the following year appropriated \$50,000 for the purpose, while the common council of the city gave as a site the old Potters' Field, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, consisting of an entire block of ground, now valued at over a million of dollars. Dr. Sims was not satisfied with the architectural design adopted by the Board of Governors, and went abroad in 1861 expressly to study hospital architecture, and, having convinced himself that the pavilion system is the correct one, returned in 1862, and procured the adoption of a design according to that system, which was at once acted upon, one of the pavilions having been ready for the reception of patients in 1866, the other being finished in 1876. The Woman's Hospital of the State of New York is not merely a monument of his personal energy and professional zeal, but of his professional genius, since it was his achievements in surgery that reclaimed for treatment the particular class of diseases to which the institution is devoted. While in Europe he operated, by invitation, in many of the great hospitals of Dublin, London, Paris and Brussels, with unflinching success and the most generous recognition. In Paris he operated in the presence of large classes, for Velpeau, at la Charité; for Huguier, at Hôpital Beaujon; Verneuil, at St. Louis; Demarquay, at Maison du Bois; Logier, at Hotel Dieu; Richard, at Cochin; Gopelin, at St. Antoine; Nélaton, at Hôpital des Cliniques, and for others in private practice. For this work the French government, upon the recommendation of Baron Larrey, Nélaton, Sir Joseph Olliffe, Dr. Johnston, and Mr. Dayton, then minister to France from the United States, conferred on him the Order of Knight of the Legion of Honor. While in Paris, he was invited by Prof. Déronbaix, surgeon to the king of Belgium, to go to Brussels and demonstrate his peculiar operations there, which he did, spending a whole day in

the St. John's Hospital, and performing several operations, for which he was elected correspondent fellow of the Imperial Academy of Medicine of Brussels, and was offered by the Belgian government the order of Leopold the First, but the American minister at the Belgian court (Mr. Sanford) objected to his receiving it on the ground that he was a Southerner, the Civil War being then at its height. In July, 1862, he again went to Europe, intending to leave his family there for educational purposes and return to New York the following November, but his reputation soon drew him into so wide a practice that he decided to remain longer, and in fact did not return until 1868, when he took up his residence permanently in New York, though his family remained in Paris to complete the education of his younger children. He was decorated by the Spanish and Portuguese governments, and twice by the Italian, Professor Botta, of New York, aiding the American minister, his excellency, the Hon. George P. Marsh, in pressing his claims to this honor upon the latter government. He was, besides, an honorary member of the learned societies in London, Edinburgh, Brussels, Berlin, Christiana, and other foreign capitals, and of the State medical societies of New York, Connecticut, Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, and other States; and was a member of the American Medical Association, of which he was elected President in 1875, and before which he delivered the Centennial Annual Address, in 1876. His literary contributions to medicine embrace, in addition to the address just mentioned, papers on "Trismus Nascentium;" "Silver Sutures in Surgery," and "Clinical Notes on Uterine Surgery." This work was published simultaneously in London, Paris, and Berlin, in the English, French, and German languages, in 1865. The publication described novel methods of treatment, which were not readily adopted by the profession, but which, in a few years, revolutionized the practice of gynecology. He was, also, the author of valuable monographs, entitled, "Intra-Uterine Fibroid Tumors," and the "Microscope in the Sterile Condition," a "Treatise on Ovariectomy," and a "History of the Discovery of Anesthesia." Dr. Sims began, but did not finish, a work on accidents of parturition and another on sterility. He read papers on these and many other subjects before the medical associations of the United States and England, and described in medical journals new operations and instruments and advanced theories in pathology and practice, that attracted the universal attention of medical men. Not long before his death he wrote "The Story of my Life," which was published in 1884. His military record is not the less interesting because it was abroad. Being in Paris on a visit to his family when the Franco-Prussian War began, he was requested, on behalf of the "American Colony" in Paris, to take command, as surgeon-in-chief, of an ambulance corps organized by the "colony," a request with which he at first declined to comply, on account of his age and professional obligations to return home at an early day, but, adopting the suggestion of his wife that it was a fitting occasion to repay in some sort the obligations they all felt for the generous hospitality they had received from the French people and government, he accepted

the appointment; although the corps, when ready for work, fell to pieces from dissensions as to its field of work, he and his staff resigning, and forthwith organizing themselves into the "Anglo-American ambulance corps," composed of eight Americans and eight Englishmen, with him as Surgeon-in-Chief. This was on the 27th of August, 1870. He went immediately to the headquarters of the société de secours aux blessés and offered his corps to Dr. Chénu, the superintendent, who promptly accepted it, furnishing it with everything necessary for a complete outfit, and on the next day he and his comrades left Paris, passing through Belgium to Mézières, where he heard that a battle had been fought the day before in the neighborhood of Sedan, to which, consequently, he pushed on, arriving just as the great battle began, August 31, the military train on which he entered the city receiving almost the first fire of the Prussians, and the bridge over which it passed being blown up an hour afterwards. His ambulance, the first to reach Sedan, was assigned by the mayor to the Cazerne d'Asfeldt, containing nearly 400 beds, and in the course of an hour, the wounded from the battle-field began to come in, keeping the corps busy for many days, about 1,600 Frenchmen and 1,000 Germans having been treated by it. During his stay at Sedan he formed a part of the escort which attended Marshal McMahon from the battle-field to his headquarters in the city on the occasion of his having been wounded by the fragment of a shell, the attention rendered so pleasing the Marshal that he presented him with a thousand francs to purchase delicacies for the sick and wounded in his ambulance. He remained at Sedan about a month, when, the work at that place being finished, he, with his first and second assistants, Dr. Wm. McCormac and Dr. Frank, resigned and returned to their respective homes, his son-in-law, Dr. Thos. T. Pratt, of Alabama, succeeding him as surgeon-in-chief, and going with the ambulance to Tours and Orleans. The military service which he thus concluded he performed when fifty-seven years of age, being the oldest man who left Paris in charge of an ambulance. A record of the work done by the Anglo-American ambulance was carefully prepared by his first assistant, Prof. Wm. McCormac, surgeon to St. Thomas' Hospital, London, and published in London in 1870, having since been translated into several languages. From the opening of the Woman's Hospital, in 1855, to the beginning of his prolonged sojourn abroad he was surgeon-in-chief to the institution, having as his consulting board at the outset Drs. Mott, Stevens, Francis, Delafield and Green, all of whom now rest in honored graves. He returned from Europe in 1868, and in 1872 was re-appointed a member of the Board of Surgeons of the Woman's Hospital. His return increased the reputation of the institution; its second pavilion was completed; many surgeons from abroad attended to witness his operations. But finally, the board of governors, out of a supposed regard for the modesty of the patients, made a regulation restricting the number of visitors to fifteen on any one occasion. Dr. Sims was touched in his professional dignity by this invasion of his professional province, and on the first day of December, 1874, resigned his position. As

stated, the American Medical Association elected him to preside over its meetings at Philadelphia, in 1876, and in 1881 he served as president of the American Gynecological Society. Among his benefactions is the J. Marion Sims Asylum for the Poor in Lancaster, S. C. His son, H. Marion Sims, now Professor of Gynecology in the New York Polyclinic, was a member of the ambulance corps organized during the Franco-Prussian War, and was present at Sedan, Orleans and other battles, and rendered active field service in Paris during the Commune. He has also published important papers connected with his specialty, and has prepared an American edition of Dr. Grailly Hewitt's work on "Diseases of Women," with additions showing the later improvements in gynecology in this country.

SKENE, Alexander J. C., of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in the parish of Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in the year 1838. It is pleasing, indeed, to be able to trace one's ancestry, but unless our ancestors have left the means, it becomes a difficult task, and one in which there is an exceeding tendency to arrogate the names of the proud, the powerful and the pretty. In these times, when there is so much of the commonplace about men and things, it is entertaining, at least, to have one individual now and then who is capable of going back a few centuries and pointing out the stock from which he sprang, more particularly if such stock has played an important part in the affairs of a nation or the world. A race of warriors, statesmen and professional men, closely identified with a great part of the history of Scotland, is the family in which the subject of this sketch claims kindred and which he honors in no less degree than any of the eminent ones who have gone before him. The genesis of the history of the Skenes begins with a circumstance that would make delightful reading in any novel. It appears that when Malcolm II, King of Scotland, was returning from the defeat of the Danes at Mortloch, in Moray, in 1010, he was pursued by a ravenous wolf, which was about to attack him, when a young son of Donald of the Isles thrust his arm, which was wound in the plaid, into the wolf's mouth, and with his dagger slew the beast. The King, appreciating the boldness of the action, gave to the young man certain lands which now form the parish of Skene, in Aberdeenshire. This incident gave rise to the family name, Sgian, which means a dagger, or a dirk, and which occupies, together with three wolves' heads, a very conspicuous place in the family's armorial bearings. John De Skene, in the thirteenth century, joined the forces of the usurper, Donald Bain, but afterward proved his loyalty to his King, Alexander, and was forthwith restored to the royal favor. His great grandson, John, who lived during the reign of Alexander III, was so well informed politically and so esteemed for his impartial virtue as to be chosen one of the arbiters between Bruce and Baliol, both of whom were contestants for the crown. A grandson, Robert De Skene, was a firm friend of Bruce, fought at Bannockburn and received a charter from his leader in 1318. Coming down through the centuries, we find Alexander Skene fighting at the side of King James during the horrible battle of Flodden, and later we see James Skene, his direct descendant, leading the charges at the

battle of Pinkie, where he fell, in 1547. Major George Skene distinguished himself under the Duke of Marlborough, in the wars that were fought during the reign of Queen Anne, and in 1720 purchased the estate of Careston in Forfarshire. Two more Skenes were soldiers, and both died fighting, one in Spain and another at the battle of Preston in 1745. While in the early history of the Skene family we find warriors plentiful, it must be remembered that there were litterateurs and lawyers also, though their attainments did not shine with the luster of the martial doings, a fact that was owing, in great measure, to the turbulent condition of the times. However, at a later date the non-martial of the Skenes found fame and fortune in the pursuance of their respective professions. In 1575 history records the fact that



Alex J. C. Skene

John Skene and Sir James Balfour were appointed a commission by Regent Morton to examine and make a general digest of the laws of Scotland. So thoroughly was the work done that Skene, who performed the more arduous duties connected with the undertaking, received a public commendation and was pensioned in addition. In 1587, so great was his favor with the king, he was chosen to proceed to Denmark for the purpose of concluding a marriage with the Princess Anne. This Skene is reputed to have been a very scholarly man. According to Sir James Melville, who wrote a short biography of him, he was able to harangue in Latin and could think and speak as well as any man. He was, without doubt, the most celebrated of the Skene litterateurs. Coming down to 1590 we read of one Gilbert Skene who was Professor of Medicine

in the King's College, Aberdeen, and afterward Physician to the King, which position he resigned in 1594. He was afterward knighted. One of the most interesting of the Skene family was James Skene, the long and faithful friend of Sir Walter Scott, co-worker and co-partner with him and responsible for many of the most interesting scenes which Scott has so cleverly portrayed. Andrew Skene, who in 1834 succeeded Lord Cockburn as solicitor general of Scotland, was also a member of this fine old family. And this date brings us close on to the birth of a man who, in the fair light of this century, will rank high above his noble and literary ancestry. This is Dr. Alexander J. C. Skene, dean of the Long Island College Hospital, and one of the most famous as well as the most widely known physicians in the world. The childhood and youth of the subject of this sketch were spent in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and at the age of nineteen, hearty and full of health, with more knowledge than the average of youth of that age possesses to-day, he embarked for this country. During his stay in Scotland he had become deeply enamored of the medical profession and expressed a strong desire to study the science. He was also intensely fond of zoological studies and often spent whole afternoons viewing the life that fills "the peopled grass." Immediately on his arrival in this country he entered the University of Michigan, and from there he proceeded to the Long Island College Hospital, from which institution he graduated in the year 1863. The young M. D. took his diploma when the Civil War was in its hottest period, when everybody, man, woman and child alike, were on the *qui vive* night and day to await developments and learn the issue. Young Skene had good, honest martial blood in his veins, and the moment he saw an opportunity for his usefulness he proffered the government his services and went to the front to stanch the blood flows of the Union troops. He rendered a signal service, and between his spells of bandaging and amputating he found time to evolve a beautiful plan, which is adopted to-day in the army corps and among the State militia, namely, an ambulance corps. By the terms of his thought, the soldiers were made physicians *pro tem.*, and, if that appear too exalted, then a trained nurse of the government. Dr. Skene, at his entrance on the battle-field, was delegated assistant surgeon at Port Royal and Charleston Harbor, S. C., and afterwards at Decamp's Hospital, Davis' Island. Previous to his entrance into the army, Dr. Skene had been appointed an assistant to Dr. Austin Flint, Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine, and when the war was over he returned to his *alma mater*, and received the appointment of Adjunct Professor at the Long Island Medical College. And here the real fame of Dr. Skene begins. While connected with the hospital, he was brought into consultations on a thousand critical cases which he carefully diagnosed, recommending courses of treatment that proved effective. In this way his name and his ability have spread throughout the broad extent of this country, and across the ocean into the most famous medical centers of the world. From his student days he has been the most persevering kind mortal. His time has largely been spent in study and the observation of diseases,

which is a splendid explanation for the varied and extensive character of his knowledge to-day on all things medical. He is a keen-eyed individual, whose glance does not miss the least visible details, but is kind and gentle in manner, and a most charming companion when he grows reminiscent. Dr. Skene has no superior, it is fair to say, in the matter of diagnosing a case. That has always been his *forte*, though it must be said, in addition, that few men are able to control instruments with the same deft hand. All readers of medical journals have invariably met his contributions, which have always been characterized by their abundance of thought and nice easy style. He is the author of the admittedly best work ever written on the diseases of women. It was published by Appleton, in 1883, and contains choice cullings of twenty years' experience. The book has had a vast circulation, and was lauded by the medical authorities of Europe as liberally as it was here. In addition to being dean of the Long Island Medical College, he also occupies the chair of Gynecology. He was formerly Professor of Gynecology in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School; president of the American Gynecological Society, of the Kings County Medical Society, and the New York Obstetrical Society; and is corresponding member of the British, Boston, Detroit, and Belgian Gynecological Societies. Apart from Dr. Skene's conquests in medicine, there is another side to his career that may be information for the readers, as it is entertainment for him—he is a sculptor—an amateur sculptor, in the terms of his own modesty. When at leisure, which is not often, he delights in chipping the polished marble block, and bringing cold, regular features into being. He is also something of a litterateur, having read extensively and written for magazines on hundreds of subjects. He lives in a modest house on Clinton and State streets. He drives a great deal, and thoroughly enjoys life, always preserving the best of health. He is a large man, of fine physique, and wears a black mustache and beard. He is still in the flush of ambition and of life, and will undoubtedly add brighter days to his brow before his usefulness will be declared over by age. Dr. Alexander J. C. Skene, as dean of the Long Island College Hospital, has not only taken a high position in the ranks of his profession, but is conceded to be one of the ablest gynecologists in the United States. Nor is he interesting for these considerations alone, for he shines as a lover of the fine arts, not altogether an admirer of the moment, but an ardent and penetrating student, and one who endeavors to put in practice the suggestions received from his readings. Young men have no greater friend than Dr. Skene. He has always been careful to encourage talent wherever and whenever he found it, and did not at the proper time fail to tell others that many a promising youth was retarded by reason of the ignorance or obstinacy of those to whom his future was intrusted. In addition he has been, in war and in peace, a defender of the Union, and a lover of the free institutions of the country. A thoroughly upright citizen, a Brooklynite in sympathies, and a courteous man at all times, are the striking traits of Dr. Skene's personality.

SLOCUM, Charles Elihu, of Defiance, Ohio, was born at Northville, N. Y., December 30,

1841. His surname originated from the Sloe-Combe, in Southwestern England, and was brought to America in the time of Charles I. His ancestor affiliated with the Quakers on their first appearance in New England, and throughout the nine American generations the blood has been preserved in purely English lines. His earlier education was obtained in the public schools at Northville and the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute. Several years of his early life were passed in teaching schools of different grades. Among his medical preceptors were the late Prof. Zina Pitcher and David O. Farrand, of Detroit. He was graduated M. D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, in 1869, and later passed parts of several years in special studies in New York and Philadelphia, receiving a degree from Jefferson Medical College, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in course at the University of Pennsylvania. He also



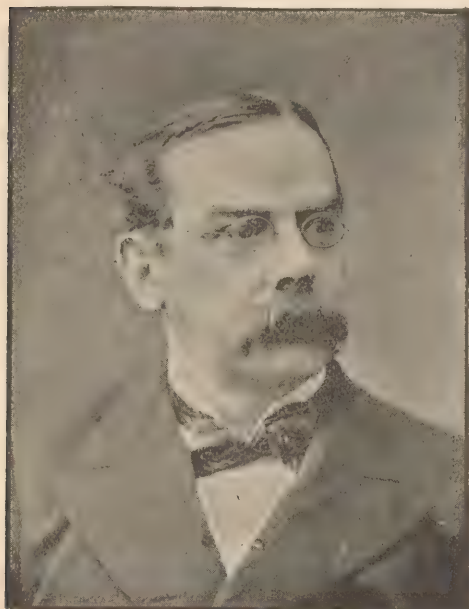
pursued studies in Europe, principally in Vienna and London. He began the practice of medicine with his brother, Dr. John C. Slocum, at Shelbyville, Ind., and removed to Defiance, O., in 1871, where he has practiced medicine and surgery in all their branches, including the more difficult operations. He has always enjoyed a large professional following, and his studious habits and careful attention to details have assured him a good degree of success. He has been several years railway surgeon and examining surgeon for pensions. He early became member of local and State medical societies, and has been member of the American Medical Association since 1874. He is also a member of a number of scientific societies, State and national, including the American Microscopical Society, of which he was a charter member, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the

American Academy of Political and Social Science. He is also favorably connected with several of the principal business and financial interests of his town. Although his time is quite fully given to professional work, he believes in a due amount of diversion, which he seeks in business matters and genealogical and scientific studies.

SMITH, Albert, of Peterborough, N. H., was born in that town, June 18, 1801, and died there February 22, 1878. He was prepared for college at Groton Academy, Massachusetts, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1825, where he subsequently studied, and also in the medical department of that college, receiving his degree of M. D. in 1833. The degree of LL. D. was also conferred upon him by the same institution in 1870. He commenced practice at Leominster, Mass., and after about five years removed to Peterborough, N. H., and continued in active business till within a few years of his death. In 1849 he was appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics at Dartmouth College, and delivered the lectures in this department at the annual session of the school for twenty consecutive years. The same course was delivered at Castleton Medical College, in 1857, and at Bowdoin, in 1858. He resigned in 1870, and was subsequently appointed Professor *Emeritus* of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. He was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society; was president in 1853—his inaugural discourse on "Conservatism in Medicine" was published in the Transactions of the society for that year. He was also a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society and honorary member of the New York Medical Society. He published a "Commemorative Discourse Upon the Life of the Late Dr. Amos Twitchell," of Keene, N. H.; also lectures on "Hippocrates and Paracelsus," and contributed several papers published in various medical journals. In 1876 he completed and published his greatest work, entitled "A History of Peterborough, New Hampshire." He was a representative to the Legislature, and examining surgeon for pensions, and also president of the Peterborough Savings Bank.

SMITH, Charles Gilman, of Chicago, Ill., is the only son of Josiah Gilman and Frances Eastham Smith, and was born in Exeter, N. H., on January 4, 1828. He began his studies at the Phillips Academy of that place in his eleventh year, and remained there until his sixteenth, when he entered the sophomore class of Harvard College, graduating in 1847. Soon after this he commenced the study of medicine in his native town, and took his first course of medical lectures at the Harvard Medical School in the season of 1848-49. As these lectures were soon temporarily interrupted by the Webster-Parkman murder, Dr. Smith continued his studies at the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in 1851. He then returned to Boston, and after two years' service in the Alms-house Hospital at South Boston, removed to Chicago in February, 1853. In that city he soon inaugurated a highly successful practice as a family physician, and later gained much valuable experience as one of the six physicians in charge of the prisoners at Camp Douglas during the Civil War. In 1868 he went abroad to study in the hospitals of France, Germany and England, and on his re-

turn to Chicago accepted an invitation to lecture in its Hospital for Women and Children. He was next made a Consulting Physician of that hospital, and since then has received the same appointment at the Presbyterian, with both of which institutions he is still connected. Dr. Smith is also one of the trustees of the Peck Home for Incurables, one of the most useful charitable institutions of the city, in which he has taken an active interest since its organization. In addition to this, Dr. Smith serves several of the most prominent life insurance companies as their Medical Examiner, a line in which he has probably had more experience than any physician in Chicago. Some of the most interesting experiences of his medical career occurred during the cholera epidemics of 1854 and 1866. During the first and most violent of these he was present in a tenement house where eleven deaths occurred in a single night. Dr. Smith



Charles Gilman Smith

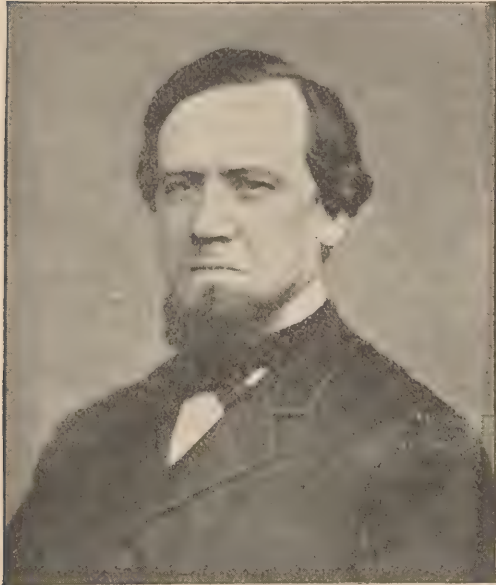
is a man of fine literary taste and attainments; has been president of the Harvard Club, and of the Literary Club of Chicago, and has been elected recently to the presidency of the Society of Graduates of the University of Pennsylvania. He has accumulated a large and well-selected library, in which are a number of literary oddities, including a collection of eighty volumes of epitaphs. Dr. Smith was married in 1873 to Harriett, youngest daughter of Erastus F. Gaylord, one of the earliest settlers of Cleveland, Ohio, and his home has always been a center of cordial and unostentatious hospitality. Although he has never adopted any specialty, Dr. Smith is a man of thorough training in his profession, and a leader among the eminent physicians of the Northwest. (Died January 10, 1894.)

SMITH, Edward Loomis, of Seattle, Washington, was born at Pittsford, Munroe county,

New York, in 1840, and died suddenly from heart disease, July 12, 1893. He received his literary training at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, N. Y. He took two courses at the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and afterwards received the degree of M. D. from the Cooper Medical College, at San Francisco. He served as a medical officer with the Twelfth United States Infantry, at Angel Island, California, during 1873 and 1874, after which he practiced in the towns of Quincy and Laporte, in that State, and went to Seattle to locate in 1877. His genial disposition and open generosity, together with his professional ability, soon won him a host of friends, and made him one of the best known surgeons in the Pacific Northwest. He inspired confidence in his patients, and was always kind to his brother practitioners. His surgical experience was very extensive, he having been Chief Surgeon at Providence Hospital for many years. He was one of the organizers of the King County Medical Society, and was the first president of the Washington State Medical Society; he was also a member of the Seattle Medical and Literary Association, California State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Dr. Smith always took great interest in the State militia, having served as a brigade surgeon and Surgeon-General on Governor Ferry's staff. He held the same position on Governor McGraw's staff at the time of his death, and was buried with military honors.

SMITH, Francis Gurney, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city March 8, 1818, and died there April 6, 1878. He was the fifth son of Francis G. Smith, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia. He received both his academic and medical education in the University of Pennsylvania, taking his degree of B. A. in 1837, and those of M. A. and M. D. in 1840. For about a year after receiving his diploma he was one of the resident physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital, giving special attention to the department of the insane. After establishing himself in practice in Philadelphia he turned his attention specially to midwifery and diseases of women. He was a member of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, Philadelphia County Medical Society, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Reading, Academy of Natural Sciences, Pathological Society, American Philosophical Society, California State Medical Society, Rocky Mountain Medical Society, and Burlington County Medical Society, New Jersey. He was the first president of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, and was vice-president of the meeting of the American Medical Association, which was held in Washington in 1870. He was well known in professional literature as one of the authors of the "Compendium of Medicine," which has passed through numerous editions. He also edited several of the American editions of Carpenter and Marshall's works of physiology, and other scientific works, as well as translated, for the first American edition, Barth and Rogers' "Manual of Auscultation and Percussion. For a period of nine years he was one of the editors of the *Philadelphia Medical Examiner*. As the author of frequent contributions to medical literature, he was best known as the author of an elaborate series of experiments on the celebrated Canadian, Alexis St. Martin, on the

"Physiology of Digestion." In 1842 he was elected Lecturer on Physiology by the Philadelphia Medical Association, and ten years later professor of the same branch in the Pennsylvania Medical College. In 1863 he succeeded Prof. Samuel Jackson in the chair of the Institutes of Medicine in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, which he resigned, on account of failing health, in May, 1877, and was elected *Emeritus* Professor of the same branch in that institution. He was one of the first medical staff of the Episcopal Hospital. In 1859 he became one of the Attending Physicians and Clinical Lecturer at the Pennsylvania Hospital, and retained that position until 1865. During the war he was connected with the medical staff of the army, and was one of the physicians in charge of a military hospital. He founded and established the first physiological laboratory in which physiology was taught experimentally and by demonstration in the University. For



Francis G. Smith.

several years he held the position of Medical Director of the National Life Insurance Company, after having organized the medical department in that company.

SMITH, Henry H., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city, December 10, 1815, and died there, April 11, 1890. His father was a distinguished lawyer. Dr. Smith was graduated at the Collegiate Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1834; studied medicine with Professor William E. Horner, and graduated in medicine at the university in 1837. He was then Resident Surgeon of the Pennsylvania Hospital two years, under Drs. Thomas, Harris, Randolph, and Norris, and visited London, Paris, and Vienna Hospitals in 1839; spent eighteen months in study in various European institutions, and on his return, in 1841, commenced instructing private classes in surgery, and delivering lectures on bandaging, and other surgical topics. In October, 1843, he married Mary Edmunds, oldest

child of Professor William E. Horner. He was widely known as an author in medical literature. He commenced his career in 1841, with the translation of a "Treatise on the Medical and Prophylactic Treatment of Stone and Gravel," by the distinguished French surgeon, Civiale. In 1843 he published an "Anatomical Atlas," to illustrate "Horner's Special Anatomy," and the next year a treatise on "Minor Surgery," of which several editions were issued. He also edited the "United States Dissector." His "System of Operative Surgery," in two volumes octavo, with a very extended and bibliographical index to the writings and operations of American surgeons, for a term of two hundred and thirty-four years, was first issued in 1852, and re-issued three times within the following ten years. In 1855 he gave the profession an essay on "The Treatment of Disunited Fractures by Means of Artificial Limbs;" and followed it the next year with the "Practice of Surgery," in two octavo volumes. He also published, in these and subsequent years, numerous surgical articles in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, and other leading professional periodicals. He was chosen one of the surgeons of St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, in 1849, and Surgeon of the Episcopal Hospital soon after. He was elected one of the Surgical staff of the Blockley Almshouse Hospital; having been for several years Assistant Lecturer on Clinical Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, he was chosen Professor of Surgery there in May, 1855. In all of these various positions he was constantly engaged in performing the most important and often capital operations; while a large private practice enabled many to profit by the fruits of a singularly extended and well-grounded experience. At the commencement of the Rebellion he was selected by the governor of the commonwealth to organize the Hospital Department of Pennsylvania that had been authorized by the Legislature. And at the same time Governor Curtin appointed him Surgeon of Pennsylvania, with the same military rank as that held by the Surgeon-General of the United States Army. He contributed much to the efficiency of the medical service of the Pennsylvania reserves, and other State regiments in this capacity. He inaugurated the plan of removing the wounded from the battle-field to large hospitals, after the first battle at Winchester, between Gen. Shields and "Stonewall" Jackson, sending many to Philadelphia, Reading, Harrisburg, and other places. He won the warmest thanks of uncounted relatives, by inaugurating the system of embalming the dead at nearly the same time. No act in the medical and hospital department of the army won more praise than was at the time and has since been awarded to this. He also organized and directed a corps of surgeons, under Pennsylvania authority, at the siege of Yorktown, with steamers as floating hospitals. They were furnished with stores by private contributions. He also assisted Surgeon Tripler and the general government in organizing similar hospitals. He participated in the surgery following the battles of Williamsburg, West Point, Fair Oaks and Coal Harbor, and rendered the greatest service in directing and aiding the operations after the bloody battle of Antietam. Having seen the department thoroughly organized and efficient, he was constrained to heed the calls of private

practice, and resigned his commission as Surgeon-General in October, 1862, and was for several years afterward actively employed in ordinary professional duty. He resigned the Professorship of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1871, after thirty years' labor as a teacher, and was elected Professor *Emeritus* in that institution. As a lecturer he is described as "excellent and unexceptionable in his style of speaking—quiet, fluent, self-possessed, systematic and thorough. As a



Henry N. Smith.

surgeon he was regarded as conservative and very considerate of final results, and therefore successful."

SMITH, J. Lewis, of New York City, was born at Spafford, Onondaga county, N. Y., October 15, 1827. His ancestors were farmers, of New England descent, his grand-parents participating in the War of the Revolution. He was educated in the public schools of Onondaga county, and in Homer Academy; also at Yale College, graduating from the academic department there in 1849. He read medicine with Dr. Caleb Green, and Drs. Goodyear and Hyde, in Cortland county in 1850, studying also botany in the valley of the Tioughnioga (an upper branch of the Susquehanna). He attended lectures in the Buffalo Medical School in 1851 and 1852; was one year an *interne* of the hospital kept by the Sisters of Charity in Buffalo, and graduated at the College of Physicians and surgeons, in New York, in 1853, settling there and commencing practice also in that year. He is the author of a "Treatise on Diseases of Children," a work which has gone through several editions; also of various contributions to Pepper's "System of Medicine," and Woods' "Reference Hand-Book of the Medical Sciences," and to medical journals, chiefly on subjects relating to children. He has served for many years as physician to the Charity Hospital; the New York Foundling Asylum; the New York Infant Asylum; consulting physician to the children's class in the Bureau for the Relief of Out-door Poor, and

clinical professor of diseases of children in Bellevue Medical College.

SMITH, Joseph Rowe, of the United States Army, was born at Madison Barracks, N. Y., April 18, 1831. He received a liberal education, and the degrees of A. B. and A. M. from the University of Michigan, in 1848 and 1851. From 1849 till 1851 he served as engineer and was employed by the Topographical Bureau, United States Army, to determine the boundary between the Creeks and Cherokees, and to lay out territorial roads in Minnesota. He graduated in medicine in Buffalo in 1853, came before the Army Medical Board, passed, and was commissioned assistant surgeon in 1854. After constant frontier service on many Indian expeditions and the Utah expedition as Chief Medical Officer, Sixth Column, he was captured by the rebels in San Antonio in April, 1861, paroled, and under an agreement between the United States and Confederate States, was soon released from his parole. On arrival in Washington, in June, 1861, he was at once selected to organize the first general hospitals for the receipt of the wounded from the first battle of the war, Bull Run, and organized Seminary Hospital and other hospitals in Georgetown, which he administered until selected by Surgeon-General Hammond as Executive Officer in July, 1862, having been promoted to a majority in June, 1862. In August, 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln Acting Surgeon-General. In November, 1863, he was ordered to Little Rock and served as Medical Director Department and Army of Arkansas and Seventh Army Corps, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, under act February 25, 1865, until assigned as Medical Director Fourth Military District, Vicksburg, in 1867. During this time he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army "for superior ability and excellent management of the affairs of his department," being the only officer in whose case this language was used, and also Colonel for "meritorious services and devotion to the sick during the prevalence of the cholera at Little Rock, Ark., November 22, 1866." The Department Commander, Gen. Ord, urged that he be brevetted Brigadier-General. After the war he served as follows: Post Surgeon at Jefferson Barracks, Fort Wayne, and Fortress Monroe, successively, until 1879; Medical Director Department of Texas, to 1885; Attending Surgeon New York City to December, 1887; Medical Director Department of Dakota to December, 1888; Medical Director Department of Arizona to July, 1892; Medical Director Department of California until fall of 1893, and Medical Director Department of the East until the present time. He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in January, 1885, Colonel in February, 1890, and Assistant Surgeon-General in 1892. Besides performing his full share of duty on boards and courts martial, he was selected by Gen. Twiggs for special duty as Judge Advocate, and traveled to various posts in the Department of Texas, trying cases, and when retiring boards were first instituted, in 1851, he was selected by the War Department as a member on the first boards. In 1862-3 he was twice selected as member of board for examining assistant surgeons for promotion, and in 1887 as president of the Army Medical Examining Board for examination of candidates or applicants for assistant sur-

geons and assistant surgeons for promotion. In 1887 he was selected as member of board for preparing rules and regulations for the then newly organized hospital corps. He was selected and detailed by the Secretary of War to represent the Medical Department of the United States Army at the annual meetings of the American Medical Association from 1874 to 1877 and from 1882 to 1885; of the Public Health Association in 1880; of the International Medical Congress in Philadelphia, 1876, and in Washington, 1887. He was elected vice-president of the American Medical Association in 1887; of the Ninth International Medical Congress and of its Section of Military and Naval Medicine and Surgery the same year; also honorary president of the Section of Military Medicine and Surgery of the Pan-American Medical Congress, and member of the Eleventh International Medical Congress, in 1893. Besides his purely official reports he has written many papers on various subjects of a scientific nature or of interest to military surgeons, among which may be mentioned "Compulsory Retirement" and "Retirements in General in the Army;" "Comparative Sickness and Mortality in the Army;" "Diseases Among Texas Cattle, Their Temperature and Relative Weight of Their Livers and Spleens;" "On the Best Form of Report of Sick and Wounded;" "On the Ration of the Soldier;" "On the Duties of Military Surgeons." Some of these have been published in the proceedings of the American Medical Association, the International Medical Congress, and Woods' Reference Hand-Book of Medical Sciences, and are authority on the subjects. He is a Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine, and of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; an active member of the American Medical Association; the American Public Health Association, and honorary member of the State Medical Societies of New York, Texas, Arkansas, and California. He was detailed by the Secretary of War as delegate to represent the medical corps of the army at the Eleventh International Medical Congress, held at Rome, Italy, in 1894. He traveled in China and Japan to study the subject of transportation in litters with reference to carriage of sick and wounded.

SMITH, Nathan, of New Haven, Conn., was born in Rehoboth, Mass., September 13, 1762, and died in the former city, July 26, 1828. From a life sketch in Appleton's *Cyclopedia of American Biography*, we derive the following details relating to the personal history of this eminent pioneer of the medical profession: He enlisted in the Vermont militia during the last eighteen months of the Revolutionary War, and accompanied his father to an unsettled part of Vermont. Subsequently he led the life of pioneer and hunter, having no education and no advantages. He decided to become a physician when he was twenty-four years of age, studied under Dr. Josiah Goodhue, and practiced for several years in Concord, N. H., when he entered the Medical Department of Harvard, and received the degree of M. B. in 1790, being the only graduate of that year, and the third of the department. At that time the practice of medicine was at a low ebb in the State, and physicians were poorly educated, and unskillful. To procure better advantages for them, he established the Medical Department of Dartmouth, in 1798,

was appointed its Professor of Medicine, and for many years taught all, or nearly all, the branches of the profession unaided. He held the chair of Anatomy and Surgery till 1810, and that of Theory and Practice of Medicine till 1813. He was given the degree of A. M. by Dartmouth in 1798, and that of M. D. by that college in 1801, and by Harvard in 1811. He went to Great Britain about 1803, attended lectures in Edinburgh for one year, and on his return resumed his former duties. He was elected Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic and Surgery in the Medical Department of Yale in 1813, and held the chair from that date until his death; also delivering courses of lectures on Medicine and Surgery, at the University of Vermont, from 1822 to 1825, and at Bowdoin on the Theory and Practice of Medicine from 1820 to 1825. It is said that his practice extended over four States, and while he was conservative in his methods he was more than ordinarily successful as an operator. It has been asserted that he was the first in this country to perform the operation of extirpating an ovarian tumor, and that of staphylophthorphy. He devised and introduced a mode of amputating the thigh, which, although resembling methods that had previously been employed, is sufficiently original to bear his name, and he developed important scientific principles in relation to the pathology of necrosis, on which he founded a new and successful mode of practice. He also invented an apparatus for the treatment of fractures, and a mode of reducing dislocations of the hip. He published, "Practical Essays on Typhus Fever," in 1824. His "Medical and Surgical Memoirs" was edited with addenda, by his son, the late Dr. Nathan R. Smith, of Baltimore, in 1831.

SMITH, Nathan Ryno, of Baltimore, Md., son of the preceding Prof. Nathan Smith, was born in Concord, N. H., May 21, 1797, and died in the former city July 3, 1877. He received his early education at Hanover, N. H., and his literary and classical education at Yale College, whence he graduated A. M. in 1817. He spent about a year and a half in the South, in the capacity of private tutor, and returning to New Haven, commenced the study of medicine under his father in Yale College, and received his degree of M. D. in 1823. In 1824 he married Juliette Penneman, and established himself in Burlington, Vt.; subsequently resided for a brief period in Philadelphia; removed to Baltimore in 1827, and with the exception of two years between 1838 and 1840, when he was in Transylvania University, Kentucky, resided there until his death. He was appointed Professor of Surgery and Anatomy in the University of Vermont, in 1825, the winter of which year he spent in Philadelphia, attending the lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. At this time Prof. George McClellan, of that city, was organizing the medical department in Jefferson College, in which Prof. Smith became Professor of Anatomy, a position he retained two years. In 1827 he accepted the chair of Surgery in the School of Medicine of the University of Maryland, and also that of Clinical Surgery in the Baltimore Infirmary. In 1838 he became Professor of Practice of Medicine in the medical department of Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., continuing, however, to reside in Baltimore during the vacant part of the year. He resumed his chair

in the University of Maryland in 1840. He resigned his professorship in this institution in 1870, having been connected with it nearly fifty years. He was president of the Maryland State Medical Society. He was the author of a voluminous work on the surgical anatomy of the arteries, a work which has passed through several editions, as well as many monographs on various scientific subjects to the journals of the day. He was the inventor of an instrument for the easy and safe performance of the operation of lithotomy, an operation in which he had been eminently successful, having performed it some two hundred and fifty times, in almost all cases with success. In 1860 he invented and introduced an apparatus for fractures of the lower extremity, termed the anterior suspension apparatus, and a few years after published a volume descriptive of its application. Both this and the former invention are employed by the first physicians in this country and in Europe. In 1867 he visited Europe, where he was received with distinction by the distinguished members of the profession in Paris and London. His son, Dr. Alan P. Smith, is actively engaged in medical and surgical practice, and is Professor of Surgery in the University of Baltimore. He is connected as consulting physician and surgeon with nearly all the hospitals of that city, and has performed the operation of lithotomy more than one hundred times, successfully in every instance.

SMITH, Stephen, of New York City, is a son of a farmer of Onondaga county, N. Y., where he was born February 19, 1823. He passed his childhood and youth on his father's farm. His preliminary education was obtained at a country school during the winter months, and at the age of eighteen, having learned all then that could be learned there, he continued his education by private study. When he arrived at the age of twenty he had mastered many of the higher branches of mathematics, geometry, surveying, had a knowledge of trigonometry, and something of Latin and Greek. He then attended two terms at Cortland Academy, Homer, N. Y.; afterwards he entered the office of Dr. Caleb Green, of Homer, and commenced the study of medicine, at the same time attending the lectures of the Geneva Medical College. He next studied under Prof. Hamilton, of Buffalo, attended lectures at the Buffalo Medical College, and became the resident pupil in the Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity. In 1849 he studied at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, graduated M. D. in 1850, and soon after became one of the Resident Physicians of Bellevue Hospital. On leaving the hospital he took up his residence in New York. In 1853 he married a daughter of Judge E. D. Culver, of Brooklyn, subsequently minister to Venezuela. He has tied the common iliac artery for aneurism, and was the second in this country to perform Symes' amputation at the ankle-joint. He was among the first to propose the organization of Bellevue College. While still a resident of Bellevue Hospital, he published a monograph of seventy-five cases of rupture of the urinary bladder, for which he received much praise, and which was subsequently translated into French and German. In 1861 he published a hand-book of operations for the benefit of surgeons in the field, which rapidly ran through five editions, and is now out of print. He is

the author of the Official Report of the Condition of New York City, published in 1865. He is also author of a work Principles and Practice of Operative Surgery, 1879. Besides the above he had contributed largely to the leading medical journals. He is a member of the New York Pathological Society; of the Medical Journal Association of the City of New York; of the Medical Society of the County of New York. In the International Medical Congress, Philadelphia, 1876, he was appointed president of the section on sanitary science. Dr. Smith is president of the National Board of Health; member of the American Medical Association; member of the American Public Health Association, and founder of the same; Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and in 1890 was president of the New York State Medical Association. He is at this date (1893) Consulting Surgeon to Bellevue and Columbian Hospitals, and Visiting Surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital, having held the former position nearly forty years. Dr. Smith has held the chair of Anatomy and Surgery in Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Subsequently he became Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of the City of New York, and is now *Emeritus* Professor of Clinical Surgery in that institution.

SMYTH, Andrew Woods, of New Orleans, La., was born near Londonderry, Ireland, February 15, 1833. A biographer in Appleton's Cyclopedic of American Biography, says: He settled in New Orleans in 1849, and was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana, in 1858. He became House-surgeon of the Charity Hospital in 1858, and served in that capacity during the following twenty years. In that institution he performed on May 15, 1864, the first and only recorded operation of tying successfully the *arteria innominata* for subclavian aneurism. All previous attempts had failed, and his success was attributed to ligating where secondary hemorrhage had occurred, the vertebral artery, which prevented regurgitant hemorrhage. Dr. Valetine Mott, who first performed this operation, in New York, in 1818, and who never doubted its ultimate success said that Dr. Smyth's operation had afforded him more consolation than all others of a similar character. Dr. Smyth also made the first successful reduction of a dislocation of the femur of over nine months' duration, in 1866, and performed the operation of extirpation of the kidney, in 1879, then almost unknown to the profession (nephrotomy), and in 1885, that of nephorrhaphy, attaching a floating kidney to the wound to retain the organ in its place instead of extirpation. From 1862 until 1877 he was a member of the Board of Health of Louisiana, and from 1881 to 1885 he was superintendent of the United States Mint in New Orleans. Since then until the present date (1893), he has practiced his profession in that city. Dr. Smyth has published a brochure on the "Collateral Circulation in Aneurism" (1876), and a paper on "The Structure and Function of the Kidney," giving original views on the anatomical and physiological construction and action of the malpighian bodies, contending that a communication between the interior of the capsule of these bodies and the uriniferous tubules could not exist, and that excretion in the organ is car-

ried on by systolic pressure, and diastolic relaxation, which are correlative and effected by constriction of the efferent artery of the glomerule.

SOLLY, Samuel Edwin, of Colorado Springs, Colo., was born in London, England, May 5, 1845. He is the son of the eminent London surgeon, Samuel Solly, F. R. S., whose work upon the human brain has become a medical classic. The family are English, having lived and held land in the Isle of Thanet in Kent since the conquest. He was educated at Rugby school, and then became apprentice to his father at St. Thomas' Hospital, graduating at the Royal College of Surgeons in May, 1867. He held in succession the office of House-surgeon and Medical Registrar, and worked at the various special hospitals and visited the continent, and practiced his profession in London until 1874, when he left England on account of his health and settled at Colorado Springs. Though not strictly a specialist, his success and reputation has come chiefly from his treatment and observation of pulmonary, laryngeal and nasal disease, to which his practice is now chiefly limited. He was president of the Colorado State Medical Society in 1887; is a member of the Association of American Physicians; of the Climatological Association; American Medical Association; the British Medical Association, and Fellow of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society. He has written much on climate and meteorology, and contributed numerous papers on medical subjects, especially phthisis, to societies and journals; some of the most recent being the article on "Climate in Hall's System of Therapeutics;" "The Personal Equation in the Treatment of Phthisis," and "The Influence of Diathesis on the Progress of Phthisis."

SOTHORON, James T., of Washington, D. C., was born in St. Mary's county, near Charlotte Hall, Md., on July 9, 1842, his ancestors being among the first settlers of Southern Maryland. His father, with his family, removed to Georgetown, D. C., in 1843, subsequently removing to Washington, D. C., where his son, James T., attended the Grammar School and the Washington Select School. In 1858 he entered the academical department of Georgetown University, continuing his studies there until the outbreak of the late Civil War, when he returned to his native place, and was engaged as tutor until 1862. In 1863 he matriculated in the medical department of Georgetown University, and pursued his studies under the guidance of Dr. Thomas Antisell, Professor of Physiology and Military Surgery. He was graduated in 1865, and whilst he was a student, was appointed Medical Cadet United States Army, and served in Campbell Hospital, District of Columbia. Dr. Sothoron was one of the organizers and a member of the first board of trustees of the Church Orphanage, one of the petitioners for the organization of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, a vestryman for fifteen years, and its treasurer for the past eight years. He is a delegate and a member of the Central Board of Managers of the Associated Charities of the District of Columbia, a member of the Medical Society, and Medical Association of the District of Columbia, the American Medical Association and the Ninth International Medical Congress. Dr. Sothoron began the practice of medicine in 1865, in Washington, D. C., and has prac-



James T. Sothoron

ticed his profession continuously for twenty-seven years, being quite successful in obstetrics and diseases of children.

SOUTHALL, James H., of Little Rock, Ark., was born in Smithfield, Isle of Wight county, Va., Nov. 5, 1841, and is of Welsh descent. He received his preliminary education at Norfolk, Va., studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. R. B. Tunstall, and was graduated M. D. at the University of Louisiana March 1, 1861. He entered the Confederate Army (Northern Virginia) September, 1861, and continued in the field as Assistant Surgeon of the Fifty-fifth Virginia Infantry until May 27, 1862, when he was promoted to full surgeon of the same regiment, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, or surrender of Gen. R. E. Lee at Appomattox C. H., in 1865. He then returned to Norfolk, Va., and engaged in the general practice of medicine until December, 1865, when his residence was changed to Crittenden county, Ark., where he was continuously engaged in the duties of his profession until February, 1872, excepting six months that he was located in Memphis, Tenn. On March 1, 1872 he changed his location to the city of Little Rock, where he has since remained. While in the Confederate Army, Dr. Southall served as surgeon of his regiment in all the battles of the Army of Northern Virginia, under the generalship of Gen. T. J. Jackson (Stonewall) and Gen. R. E. Lee. From 1873 to 1876 Dr. Southall was Physician to the Deaf Mute Institute of the State of Arkansas. In 1876 he was secretary of the Arkansas State Medical Association. He served as Medical Director of Knights of Honor, State of Arkansas. From 1879 to 1887 he was Professor of Physiology and Institute of Medicine in the Medical Department of the Arkansas Industrial University. In 1887 he resigned

this chair, and was elected to fill that of Theory and Practice of Medicine, made vacant by resignation of Dr. P. O. Hooper. The position was accepted and has been occupied by the subject of this sketch ever since. In 1882 he was elected president of the State Medical Society of Arkansas. He has contributed many reports of cases to medical journals, as well as articles on "Epidemic Cerebro Spinal Meningitis;" "Epidemic Cholera Morbus;" "Ergot as an Oxytocic," and other important medical subjects.

STANDISH, Myles, of Boston, Mass., was born in that city October 17, 1851. He is a son of Francis and Caroline Amanda Standish, and is a descendant of the Pilgrim Captain who came in the Mayflower to Plymouth in 1620. Dr. Standish fitted for college at the Roxbury Latin School, and entered Bowdoin College in 1871 and was graduated A. B. in 1875; entered the medical school of Harvard University in 1876 and was graduated M. D. in 1879. He received the degree of A. M., Bowdoin College, 1878. Upon graduation he was appointed House Physician of the Carney Hospital, Boston, and remained one year, when he went abroad and spent one year in the study of ophthalmology in Berlin, and subsequently one semester in Vienna. Upon his return home he was appointed House-surgeon at the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. Upon leaving this institution in 1884 and establishing himself in private practice, he was elected during the same year Assistant to the Ophthalmic Surgeons of the Boston City Hospital, Ophthalmic Surgeon to out-patients at the Carney Hospital, and Assistant in the Ophthalmic Department of the Massachusetts General Hospital. In January, 1886, Dr. Standish was appointed Instructor in Ophthalmology in the Boston Polyclinic, and in February, 1888, he was appointed Assistant Ophthalmic Surgeon at the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. Upon receiving this appointment he resigned the positions held at the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Boston City Hospital. In April, 1888, Dr. Standish was elected Dean of the Boston Polyclinic. On June 1, 1889, he was nominated and appointed Ophthalmic Surgeon on the staff of the Carney Hospital. In May, 1892, he was appointed Assistant to the chair of Ophthalmology in the Medical School of Harvard University, and in October of the same year he was elected Ophthalmic Surgeon on the staff of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. He was elected a member of the American Ophthalmological Society in 1884, of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement in 1887, and of the Boston Medical Library Association in 1886. He passed his examination for entrance to the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1880. Dr. Standish has written a number of important papers which have been published in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* and the *Transactions of the American Ophthalmological Society*.

STANLEY, James Philip, of Pine Bluff, Ark., was born in Haywood county, W. Tenn., August 29, 1833. His early education was received in the private and public schools and the High School of Fayette county in his native State. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Josiah Higginson, and entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of M. D. from that insti-

tution in 1858. He also took a private course in microscopical and pathological anatomy. He remained in Philadelphia and practiced his profession until 1862. He then entered the Confederate Army, and served as surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel during the following three years. After the close of the Civil War, he established himself at Selma, Ala., where he continued in active general practice until April, 1888. He then removed to Pine Bluff, where he has since remained. Dr. Stanley has the reputation of an accomplished physician and surgeon. He has successfully performed all the amputations, from hip to toes, and from shoulder to the fingers, that are described in the late works on surgery. On September 5, 1888, he trephined an old man, whose skull was mashed with a beer-bottle three days before. The patient was seventy-two years of age. The operation resulted in complete recovery, and was the only successful case ever performed in that section of his State up to that date. Dr. Stanley is an active member of the Arkansas Medical Association, and ex-president of the Jefferson County Medical Society in his adopted State. He has made important contributions to professional literature, among which may be mentioned recent articles entitled, "Malarial Hematuric Fever," "Pseudarthrosis," and "Effects of Quinine in Malarial Hematuric Fever."

STAPLES, Franklin, of Winona, Minn. was



Franklin Staples

born in Raymond (now Casco), Cumberland county, Me., November 9, 1833. He received an academic education and began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Chas. S. D. Fessenden, of Portland, Me., in 1855; attended lectures in the medical department of Bowdoin College in 1856, and was one of the first students in the Portland School for Medical

Instruction, under the instruction of the late Prof. W. C. Robinson, and Prof. Israel T. Dana, now of the Maine Medical School. In 1861 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and was graduated thence M. D. in March, 1862. As the student and assistant of the late Dr. David Conant, he then went to the Maine Medical School (medical department of Bowdoin College), having been appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy for that year. In the summer of 1862 he established himself as a general practitioner in Winona, Minn. He married, June 4, 1863, Helen M., daughter of Ezra Harford, Esq., of Portland, Me. Dr. Staples was one of the founders of the Winona Preparatory Medical School. In 1871 he was elected president of the Minnesota State Medical Society, and in 1874 was appointed a member of the Minnesota State Board of Health, which position he continues to hold. He has been the president of the State Board of Health since 1889. He is a member of the American Medical Association, was one of the judicial council of this association from 1875 to 1877, and vice-president of the association during the latter year. From 1883 to 1887 he held the chair of the Practice of Medicine in the Medical Department of the University of Minnesota, when this Faculty constituted the Medical Examining Board of the State. Dr. Staples has been known especially by his study and practical work as a surgeon, and has been able to witness and have a part in the great progress which, in the last quarter of a century, our country and the world has witnessed in this department of scientific work. It may be said of him that he has enjoyed the confidence and respect of the medical profession, especially in that part of the Northwest where has been his field of labor. His writings on medical and surgical subjects have from time to time been published in scientific and professional journals; but of late years his attention and interest have been given to sanitary science and to practical work in this department. Among the first of his writings in this line was his report on "The Influence of Climate on Pulmonary Diseases in Minnesota," published in the Transactions of the American Medical Association, 1876.

STEELE, Daniel A. K., of Chicago, Ill., was born in Eden, Ohio, March 29, 1852. His father, the Rev. Daniel Steele, a Presbyterian clergyman, was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, who came to this country in 1851. When the subject of this sketch was two years old his parents removed to Illinois and located near Pinckneyville, in Perry county. The country was at that time wild and new, and the first school young Steele attended was at a little log school house in Grand Cote Prairie, where the rural youngsters were trained after the most primitive fashion. While the elder Steele was engaged in ministerial work he was at the same time living on one of the new farms of that portion of "the Far West," and on a somewhat limited scale he carried on farming operations along with his neighbors. He looked upon industry as chief of all the virtues, next to genuine piety; as soon as his son was old enough to make himself useful on the farm there was no lack of tasks for him to perform. He divided his time between the farm and the country school-room until he was fifteen years of age, and during that time the farm claimed the larger share of his atten-

tion. However he made fair progress in his studies, and in 1866 he went to Oakdale Academy, in the town of Oakdale, only a few miles distant from his home, where he completed his academic course of study. Then he removed with his father to Rantoul, in Champagne county, Ill., where, in 1868 and 1869, he taught school a portion of his time. In 1869 he commenced reading medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. D. P. McClure, of Rantoul, and at the same time he began to acquire a knowledge of drugs and medicines as clerk in a well-stocked and well-managed drug store.



D. A. K. Steele

In 1870, after reading under the direction of Dr. McClure one year, he went to Chicago and entered the Chicago Medical College, where he took a three years' graded course and graduated in 1873. During his senior year at the college he was appointed Prosecutor of Anatomy in that institution, and after his graduation he became Demonstrator in the Chicago School of Anatomy, an institution modeled after the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, which became famous some years since under the management of Dr. John B. Roberts. Being anxious to add as much as possible to his knowledge of operative surgery, he entered a competitive examination of applicants for appointment to the position of *Interne* in the Cook County Hospital, and as a result of the examination, received the appointment of House Physician and Surgeon. He was connected with the hospital for nearly two years, and at the end of that time he had demonstrated conclusively that he had a genius for surgery. He then engaged in general practice, although paying particular attention to surgery, becoming at the same time clinical assistant to the late Prof. Moses Gunn, of Rush Medical College, one of the most noted surgeons the West has produced. In 1875 he was appointed one

of the Attending Surgeons of the South Side Dispensary of Chicago, and in 1876 Lecturer on Surgery in the Chicago Medical College. In 1882 he severed his connection with the Chicago Medical College, and was associated with some of the most prominent physicians of his city in founding the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, which now ranks high among the medical educational institutions of the West. In this institution he became Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, a position which he held until 1886, when he advanced to the chair of Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery. He was appointed to this latter position to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Nicholas Senn, a distinguished surgeon, then of Milwaukee, and at the time of his appointment his age was about ten years under that which constitutes the average age of physicians called upon to fill this important chair in the medical colleges of the country. Notwithstanding his comparative youthfulness, he has sustained the character given to this professorship by his distinguished predecessor, and among the many able educators connected with the Chicago Medical Colleges, few instructors are listened to by classes of more deeply interested students. In delivering medical lectures he has mastered the secret of being at the same time instructive and entertaining. His lectures abound in striking figures of speech, and are sufficiently entertained by the witticisms which spring spontaneously from a strain of Irish blood to render them unusually attractive. Outside of his educational work, Dr. Steele has been prominently identified with the inception and building up of various organizations designed to promote the welfare of the profession, to aid in the dissemination of important information, and to stimulate the ambition of members of the medical fraternity. He was one of the originators of the Chicago Biological Society, since merged into the Pathological Society, and a charter member of the Chicago Medical Club, an organization of limited membership, which meets once each month, to promote social intercourse among its members, and discuss matters of professional interest at the same time. He was the first president of the Chicago Medico-Legal Society, which was organized in 1886, and which, as its name indicates, deals with the legal questions, problems and principles which are either directly or indirectly of interest to the medical profession. The society meets four times a year, and the results of its discussions has been to very materially broaden the information of its members relative to their legal obligations, rights, and responsibilities. For eight years Dr. Steele was Attending Surgeon at the Cook County Hospital, and was president of the medical board of the hospital in 1887 and 1890. In 1886 he was president of the Chicago Medical Society, and of both the State and National Medical Associations he is a member of recognized high standing. At the session of the Illinois State Medical Society, held in 1886, he was chairman of the Committee on Surgery, and acting in that capacity he submitted a report on the progress of surgery during the year, which was notable for its admirable classifications of the matters dealt with, its clear statements relative to new discoveries, operations and results, and the amount of

statistical information which it contained concerning the latest developments of surgical science. In 1888 he was accredited by the American Medical Association a delegate to the British Medical Association at Glasgow, Scotland. It was while traveling in England on this occasion that he called upon Dr. Lawson Tait, of Birmingham, who, for some reason or other, failed to extend to him the courtesies which he had, without exception, met with elsewhere, and which have come to be looked upon as requirements of an unwritten law of the medical profession. With the spirit of a man who prides himself upon his American citizenship and the honorable standing of the profession to which he belongs, the visiting American took the distinguished English practitioner to task for his lack of courtesy in a series of letters, which were afterwards published by consent of both parties to the controversy, and in which the principles of what may be called the international comity of the medical profession were broadly enunciated. His companion for a portion of this trip was Rev. John Hall, his father's college mate at Belfast, and they visited many places of historic interest together. While abroad at that time Dr. Steele pursued a careful course of investigation and research, visiting the principal medical institutions and hospitals of England, France, Germany and Switzerland, and forming the acquaintance of such noted medics as Lister, MacCormick and Heath, of London; Kocher, of Berne; Kronlein, of Zurich, in Switzerland; Martin, of Berlin, and Volkmann, of Halle; Schede of Hamburg, and McEwen, of Glasgow. Recently Dr. Steele has been one of the prime movers in an enterprise which will vastly benefit the medical profession of Chicago—the founding of a public medical library. An association has been organized which proposes to erect a library building at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, and a fund of considerable magnitude is already available for the purchase of books. The venerable Dr. N. S. Davis, who has done so much for his profession in the West, and particularly in Chicago, is at the head of the enterprise, while Dr. Steele and other equally prominent physicians and active workers compose the Board of Directors of the Library Association. Among the most important of Dr. Steele's contributions to medical literature have been the following papers: "Report of a Case of Hydrophobia," "Gunshot Wounds of the Brain," "The Microbic Revolution in Surgery," "The Differential Diagnosis of Scrotal Tumors," "Surgical Treatment of Empyema in Children," "Reports of Three Operations of Ovariectomy," "Reports of Cases of Uterine Fibroids Treated by Ergot," "Double Congenital Oblique Inguinal Hernia," "The Medico-Legal Aspect of Criminal Abortion," "A Chicago Physician's Impressions and Observations of European Surgery," and "Diseases and Treatment of the Minor Articulations." The last-named monograph has been given a place in Keating's *Cyclopedia of the Diseases of Children*. Dr. Steele was married in 1876 to Miss Alice L. Tomlinson, of Rantoul, Illinois, a lady who has made his home a center of culture and refinement and contributed her full share to the measure of his success.

STEINER, Lewis Henry, of Baltimore, Md., was born May 4, 1827, in Frederick, Maryland,

and died in the former city February 18, 1892. He was educated in arts at Marshall College, Mercersburg, graduating in 1846. Three years later, he was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. His membership in the American Medical Association dates from 1852. At the time of his demise he was librarian of the Pratt Free Library, and for ten years past had given nearly all his time to literary pursuits. During the civil war he served as Chief Inspector in the Army of the Potomac for the United States Sanitary Commission. He interested himself in the establishment of schools for the benefit of the freedmen in his State, presiding for three years over the School Board of Frederick county. For twelve years he was a member of his State Senate, the sole representative at times of the minority party. At different periods in the earlier years of his professional life, Dr. Steiner filled positions as lecturer or professor in the branches of chemistry and pharmacy in the Maryland College of Pharmacy, in the Columbian College, in the Maryland Institute, in the National Medical College, and in the College of St. James, at Hagerstown. His address before the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland in 1856 dealt with the relations of modern chemistry to the medical profession. In conjunction with Dr. Breed, he prepared an American edition of the Chemical Analysis of Heinrich Will. In 1861 he served as assistant editor of the *American Medical Monthly*. He was the librarian for several years of the Maryland Historical Society. In 1876 he was vice-president of the American Public Health Association, as well as public orator at the annual conventions at Philadelphia and Baltimore. In 1877 he was president of the American Academy of Medicine. He was a member of the International Medical Congress in Philadelphia. He belonged to numerous scientific and historical societies, and was ever ready and helpful with his pen in their encouragement.

STERNE, Albert Eugene, of Indianapolis, Ind., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 28, 1866. He is the second son of Charles F. and Eugenia Fries Sterne, formerly of Peru, Indiana. His education was received in various private schools before entering Harvard University in the autumn of 1883, as a member of the class of 1887. He received the degree of A. B. *cum laude* at the end of the regular four years' course. In the fall of 1887 he sailed for Europe to take a full course of medical studies in the universities of Germany. In Strassburg he spent two and one-half years, and in Berlin three years, receiving the degree of M. D. *magna cum laude* from the University of Berlin in 1891. During vacation terms, and at other times, he visited the various countries of Europe and Northern Africa, studying hospital work. He was *Interne* in the Charity Hospital of Berlin, division of nervous diseases, and also *Interne* of the Rotunda Maternity of Dublin, Ireland. The major part of his studies was carried on in Strassburg, Berlin, Paris, Dublin and London hospitals during a period of six years' absence from America. He returned in December, 1892, and has, since February, 1893, practiced medicine in Indianapolis. He intends to confine practice entirely to diseases of the nervous system, and to the surgery of the brain and vertebral column. He has written articles upon

"Arthropathia Tabidorum," or "Charcot's Joint Disease;" on "Tabes Dorsalis," "Specific Diseases of the Nervous System," and "Syringo-Myelia." These papers were read before various medical societies. He is a member of the American Medical Association; the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; the Indiana State Medical Society; the Marion County Medical Society; the Mitchell District Medical Society; the Indianapolis Surgical Society; the Association of American Physicians of Berlin, Germany, and the Indiana Harvard Club.

STERNBERG, George Miller, of Washington City, D. C., was born in Otsego county, N. Y., June 8, 1838. He began the study of medicine early in life, and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, from which institution he received his medical degree, in 1860. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon United States Army, May 28, 1861. His first duty was with the command of Gen. George Sykes, in the Army of the Potomac, and after four months' hospital duty in Rhode Island, he joined Gen. Nathaniel P. Bank's expedition to New Orleans, and then served in the office of the medical director of the Department of the Gulf until January, 1864. Subsequently he was on hospital duty in Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio, till April, 1866, and afterward was stationed at various government posts, being promoted December 1, 1875, Surgeon with rank of major. Subsequently Dr. Sternberg was on duty in Baltimore, where he was engaged in experimental researches in bacteriology in Johns Hopkins University as a Fellow by courtesy in that institution. In 1879 he was sent to Havana, as a member of the yellow fever commission, by the National Board of Health, and in 1885 he was a delegate to the International Sanitary Conference, in Rome, Italy. Dr. Sternberg is an honorary member of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Rome, Rio Janeiro, and Havana, and a Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London; and, besides membership in other medical and scientific societies, at home and abroad, was, in 1887, president of the American Public Health Association. The Lamb prize of five hundred dollars was awarded to him by the last-named association, in 1885, for his essay on "Disinfectants;" and he has invented automatic heat regulating apparatus. Besides contributions to scientific journals on his specialties, he has published, "Photo-Micrographs, and How to Make Them," 1883; "Bacteria," and "Malaria and Malarial Diseases," 1884. In 1893 Dr. Sternberg was appointed Surgeon-General United States Army, with the rank of brigadier-general.

STEWART, Francis Edward, of Watkins, N. Y., was born at Albion, Orleans county, New York, September 13, 1853, and is the son of Jonathan Severance Stewart and Ada Erie Nicholson. His father's family belong to the Perthshire branch of the Scottish Stewarts. Governor Robert Morris Stewart, of Missouri, was a brother of his father. His mother is a descendant of the Robinson, Fay, Mathews and Morris families, of Vermont, David Mathews, his great-grandfather, having built the famous "State Line House," located between New York and Vermont, at the intersection of Rensselaer, Washington and Bennington counties, and the town lines of White Creek, Hoosic, Shaftsbury and Bennington. Dr.

Stewart graduated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, class of 1876, and from the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, in 1879, as a pupil of Dr. F. V. Green, United States Navy. His inaugural thesis at the latter institution, which received first honorable mention, and a subsequent paper introducing *Sanguinus Bovinus Exiccatus* (dried bullock's blood), attracted the notice of the house of Parke, Davis & Co., manufacturing chemists, of Detroit, and he accepted an engagement with this corporation which resulted in the establishment of a scientific department of leading experts, represented by a "Working Bulletin System for the Collective Investigation of Drugs." This system, which was devised by Dr. Stewart, has resulted in the publication of "The Pharmacology of the Newer Materia Medica," a book of 1,300 pages. Dr. Stewart was for some time associate editor of the *Therapeutic Gazette*, published by Mr. Geo. S. Davis, of Detroit. By adopting a plan of his devising, the journal has now become the leading periodical in therapeutics in the English language. During the six years in which he was connected with the work above referred to, Dr. Stewart made his home in New York City. Here he was a member of the Hospital Committee of the State Charities' Aid Society, chairman of the Committee on Almshouses of the County of New York, one of the incorporators and Physician of the Loan Relief Association, and a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. From New York he returned to Philadelphia in connection with the *Therapeutic Gazette*, and became Demonstrator and Lecturer in Materia Medica at the Jefferson Medical College and the Medico-Chirurgical College; also being Master in Chemistry and Theoretical Pharmacy at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and Professor of Pharmacy in the Powers College of Pharmacy. His residence at that time was Wilmington, Delaware, near Philadelphia, where he practiced medicine seven years; was a prominent member of the State Medical and Pharmaceutical Societies, and Electrician of the Delaware Hospital. He was also a member of the judicial council of the Ninth International Medical Congress, and a member from Delaware of the Convention for Revising the United States Pharmacopeia, of 1890. For many years he has been a member of the American Medical Association, and for some time one of its officers, and he was also appointed one of the officers of the first Pan-American Medical Congress. In 1886 he was interested in original research at the University of Pennsylvania, and Assistant Demonstrator of Therapeutics. He did the laboratory experimental work that introduced hydrobromate of hyoscine. Further work in the laboratory on food stuffs brought him in contact with the celebrated expert, Alphonse Bieudot, of Paris, France, for many years in charge of the palace of the King of Greece, at Athens. In association with this gentleman and his sons, he has been instrumental in founding and building up the large business of the Franco-American Food Company, whose soups are now so familiar to the American public. Of this corporation he is the secretary. Dr. Stewart is a well-known author. His "Compend on Pharmacy" is now in the fourth edition. A number of his "Working Bulletins" have reached a large circulation.

His many papers before various societies have been favorably received. In 1891 the National Medical Association sent a memorial to Congress asking that body to carry out the provisions of the paper read by him, entitled "The Working Bulletin System, National Pharmacological Association, National Laboratory, and a Proposed Investigation of the Materia Medica of the World, Under the Auspices of the Government of the United States." In this connection he studied up the laws of patents and trademarks, and clearly shows in his paper the unethical, unscientific and illegal nature of the so-called patent or proprietary medicine business. He is an acknowledged authority in this branch of law, and his paper before the Congressional Committee on Patents resulted in convincing that body as to the correctness of his position. As a physician, Dr. Stewart has been eminently successful, numbering among his patients at Cape May Point, in the summer time, the family of President Harrison and that of Postmaster-General Wanamaker, while at Wilmington his list contained Ambassador Thos. F. Bayard and many other prominent persons. He is now engaged in the study of sanitariums, with the view of writing a book on the subject, and is at present located at the Glen Springs Sanitarium, at Watkins, N. Y.

STEWART, J. T., of Peoria, Ill., was born in Bond county, Illinois, June 20, 1824. His father, William Stewart, was a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch descent. His mother, Elizabeth Willis, was a native of South Carolina, also of Scotch descent. His preliminary education was received in the common schools of the country. His classical education at Knox College, Galesburg, in his native State. His preceptor in his medical education was Dr. Joseph C. Frye, of Peoria. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1850. He began the practice of medicine in Peoria immediately after graduating, and continued in the practice there until the War of the Rebellion. In December, 1861, he was commissioned Surgeon of the Sixty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served in that capacity until Sherman's campaign in Georgia, when he was promoted to Surgeon-in-Chief of the Fourth Division Sixteenth Army Corps. He served in that capacity until July 19, 1864, when he was wounded by a shell crushing his hip and breaking the thigh bone in the neck. The following spring he went to Hilton Head Island, and was there when Charleston was evacuated. As he was too lame from his wound to go into the field, he was put in charge of the Post Hospital in Charleston, which was established immediately after the surrender of the city. This he conducted for six months, that was to September 1, 1865. The war being over he returned to Peoria and resumed his professional pursuits, and where he is still in active practice. While conducting a general practice, he has devoted special attention to surgery, and has since the war done a large share of the surgery of Peoria and vicinity. He has performed most of the operations which have ever been done in surgery, including removal of the entire womb and ovaries, and numerous ovariectomies. He was six years United States Pension Examiner. He is Surgeon of and Chief of Staff of St. Francis Hospital. Fifteen years ago he devised a hinge elbow splint for

fractures of the elbow, which is superior to any other that was then in use. All the surgeons of Peoria now use it. Ten years ago he devised an apparatus for fracture of the clavical, which is also used by the surgeons of his city. It is so perfectly simple and efficient that it needs only to be seen to be adopted. He has devoted much time to the study of botany, and has the best private herbarium in Illinois. He is president of the Scientific Association of Peoria, and has made many contributions to that society and to various periodicals, and is the author of a pamphlet on Shade Trees, Indigenous Shrubs and Vines.

STEWART, William Shaw, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born at Stewart's Station, near Pittsburgh, of Scotch-Irish parents, the third generation in this country. He is a graduate of Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., and of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1863.



William S. Stewart

After graduating in medicine he entered the Army of the Potomac as assistant surgeon, and afterward located in Philadelphia (1865), where he entered into general practice. He soon gained a large and successful practice, and was honored by being elected to three terms of three years each, on the school board, serving as president of same; also, Surgeon of First Infantry Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Military Order, Loyal Legion; was one of the founders of the American Academy of Medicine; was Professor of Obstetrics and Clinical Professor of Gynecology of the Medico-Chirurgical College, of Philadelphia, for ten years, five of them as Dean, and was afterward made *Emeritus* Professor of the same. Dr. Stewart is a member of the Philadelphia County, Obstetrical, and Medico-Legal Societies; American Medical Association, Academy of Natural Sciences, Academy of Political and Social Science, and various other medical and scientific organ-

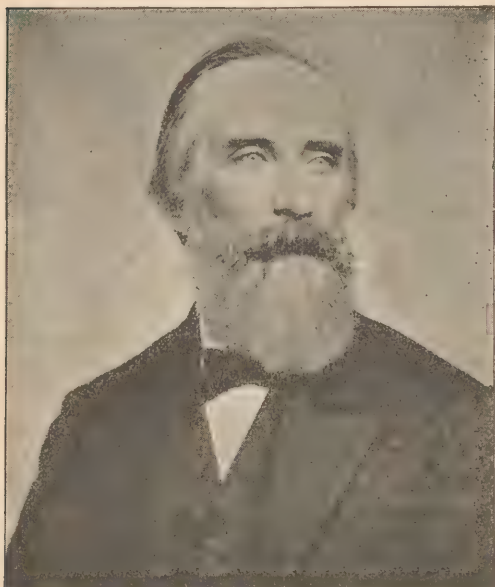
izations. He is a Trustee of the Charity Hospital, Philadelphia, and the Western Pennsylvania Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, Pa. He was a delegate to the Ninth and Tenth World's Medical Congresses, which met at Washington and Berlin, respectively, and read papers at each which are printed in the Transactions. He is the inventor of an obstetrical forcep, with parallel handles, having traction and grip all in one direction, and the application of either blade first. Also, the inventor of a preputial dilator, an instrument with four expansive blades, designed to prevent the bloody operation of circumcision, when it is not required as a religious rite. Dr. Stewart is the author of numerous papers and articles, and has had a large experience of all kinds of surgery, but more recently of abdominal. The largest tumor he has removed weighed ninety pounds, a multilocular cyst, from which the patient recovered. He delivered a living child, at full term, from a woman who had a retroflexed uterus—the only case on record where both mother and child survived. (See Vol. II, page 446, Transactions of the Ninth International Medical Congress.)

STILLE, Alfred, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city October 30, 1813. He was the eldest son of John and Maria Stillé. Upon his father's side the family was of Swedish origin, its earliest member, of whom anything positively is known, being Olof Person Stillé, who emigrated to this country with the first Swedish colony, in the year 1638, under a passport or letter of recommendation from Eric Bielke, Lord of Wyk, Peningby and Nyñas, in Upland, Sweden. Shortly after their landing on the banks of the Delaware, the Swedes established numerous settlements, principally on the western bank of the river. Olof Stillé's place of residence, marked on Lindstrom's map as "Stillé's land," was situated on what is at present termed "the Neck," and is said to be the only homestead now known of any of the Swedish families whose names are on the list taken in the year 1693, for the information of William Penn. On the maternal side, Dr. Stillé was descended from the family of the Wagners, one of whom came over to this country and settled as a clergyman in Reading, Pa., in the year 1759. Mr. Wagner's father and grandfather were both of them clergymen, also; his great-grandfather was Tobias Wagner, Chancellor of the University of Tübingen in 1662. In the *Biographie Universelle* he is described as one of the most skillful and fertile theologians of the Seventeenth Century. Few Americans can look back to a longer line of ancestry, settled in this country, than the family to which the subject of this sketch belongs; and the tenacity with which they have clung to the spot where their first ancestor settled is, in our country at least, somewhat remarkable. Dr. Stillé was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania A. B. in 1832, and M. D. in 1836. In the same year he was elected Resident Physician of the Philadelphia Hospital. In 1839 he became Resident Physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital, and held that position until 1841. Between the date of graduation and 1839 he pursued his medical studies in Paris and other European capitals. From 1844 to 1850 he lectured on pathology and the practice of medicine to the Pennsylvania Association for Medical Instruction. In 1849 he

was appointed Physician to St. Joseph's Hospital. In 1854 he was elected Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Pennsylvania Medical College, and filled the chair until 1859. On June 20, 1864, he was chosen to occupy a similar chair in the University of Pennsylvania. This position he held until 1884, when he became Professor *Emeritus*. He was president of the American Medical Association in 1871; the Philadelphia County Medical Society in 1862, and of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia in 1885. From 1865 to 1871 he was Physician and Lecturer on Clinical Medicine in the Philadelphia Hospital. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, in 1876. He is the author of numerous publications. In association with Dr. J. Forsyth Meigs, he translated "Pathological Hematology" from the French of G. Andral, 1844. His other publications are: "Medical

instructor"—*Edinburgh Medical Journal*, September, 1860. It was also highly commended by numerous other American and European journals. Respecting his "War," Dr. C. P. Krauth, Jr., wrote in 1862: "His address may be justly reckoned among the most thoughtful, finished, and valuable of their class." Alluding to his "Epidemic Meningitis," the *American Literary Gazette*, 1867, says: "This is a very valuable monograph upon a very interesting and fatal disease. It is ably and carefully written, with large reference to the bibliography of the subject." Dr. Stillé contributed an essay on "Dysentery," to *Military-Medical and Surgical Essays*, edited by W. A. Hammond, M. D., 1864; and is the author of numerous reviews, in the *American Journal of Medical Science*. In 1860 he published a new edition of *A Treatise on Medical Jurisprudence*, by Drs. Francis Wharton and Moreton Stillé, issued in 1855, the medical part being revised and corrected with numerous additions. He was associated with John M. Maisch, in the preparation of the *National Dispensatory*, 1879. Dr. Stillé has been a successful physician, writer and teacher for more than a half-century, has attained his four-score years, and is one of the most distinguished members of the medical profession in this country.

STILLÉ, Moreton, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city October 27, 1822, and died at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., August 20, 1855. The academic education of the subject of this sketch was obtained at Edge Hill Seminary, Princeton, and at the University of Pennsylvania, and after studying medicine with his brother (Dr. Alfred Stillé), he graduated at the medical department of that institution in 1844. Subsequently he spent three years in the medical schools of Dublin, London, Paris and Vienna, and on his return settled in Philadelphia, where he began practice. Early in July, 1848, he was elected one of the Resident Physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital. Towards the latter part of June, in 1849, malignant cholera, then epidemic throughout the whole country, broke out in its most virulent form in the Philadelphia Almshouse, Blockley. The care of the patients was at first undertaken by the resident physicians, but the number of the sick so rapidly increased that their duties became too arduous for them, and a separate cholera service was instituted by the board of guardians; to this Dr. Stillé and Dr. Edward R. Mayer were appointed physicians, in connection with a medical board, consisting of the Chief Resident Physician, Dr. Benedict, and the Consulting Surgeon and Physician of the Hospital, Dr. Page and Dr. Clymer. The excessive malignity and rapid spread of the disease are shown by the fact that, out of a population of about 1,400 persons residing in the house, the cases admitted into the Cholera Hospital from its opening on the seventh day of July, until its closure on the fourth day of August, numbered 222, of whom 192 died. The services rendered by the medical board and their assistants, during this period, were not only harassing and laborious, but involved in their discharge, as may be supposed, great personal risk. So poisonous, indeed, was the miasma that the health of several of them soon became seriously affected, and two of them, Mr. T. M. Flint, of Philadelphia, and Mr. J. Warren White, of Mississippi, gentlemen who had nobly offered their gratuitous services to the



Alfred Stillé.

Instruction in the United States," 1845; "Elements of General Pathology," 1848; "Report on Medical Literature," 1850; "Unity of Medicine," 1856; "Humboldt's Life and Character," 1859; "Therapeutics and Materia Medica," a systematic treatise on the action and use of medicinal agents, including their description and history, 1860; second edition revised and enlarged, 1864; third edition, 1868; fourth edition, 1874, a translation of this work into German, by Professor Oscar Lübreich, of the University of Berlin, was published in 1877; "War as an Instrument of Civilization," 1862; "Epidemic Meningitis, or Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis," 1867. Of his "Therapeutics and Materia Medica," the following commendation appeared: "We recognize in Dr. Stillé the possession of many of those more distinguished qualifications which entitle him to approbation, and which justify him in coming before his medical brethren as an

sick, fell martyrs to it, dying in the city, a few days after their removal from the hospital. Ten days after the commencement of his duties, Dr. Stillé was himself attacked with cholera, and narrowly escaped with his life. It took him a long while to recover from it, even as it was, so shattered was his constitution by the disease. In 1855 he was appointed Lecturer on the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Philadelphia Association for Medical Instruction, and completed his first course of lectures there. Dr. Stillé's contributions to the journals will be principally found in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, between the years 1848 and 1855, inclusive. All of them gave evidence of ability. They are exceedingly well written, also, and many of them may be read with interest and instruction even now. For specimens of his critical powers, style and mode of treating his subject; his view of Dr. Addison's Experimental and Practical Researches, his notices of Chomel's Elements of General Pathology, and of Dr. Stokes' Treatise on the Diseases of the Heart and the Aorta, may be consulted. His paper on "The Psychical Effects of Ether," published in the *Philadelphia Medical Examiner* for December, 1854, is well deserving of notice, also, as a valuable contribution to our knowledge upon a question of much interest. The subject is carefully and candidly discussed, and the conclusions arrived at may be fairly considered to be established. His treatise on Medical Jurisprudence was the joint production of Mr. Wharton and himself. The share assigned to Dr. Stillé in its composition, consisted of the articles on the "Fetus and New-born Child," on "Sexual Relations," on "Identity," and on the "Causes of Death." Referring to the manner in which this portion of the work was executed, one of his biographers, Dr. Hollingsworth, says: The unanimous sentiment of the profession, so far at least as it has been expressed in the numerous reviews that have been written upon it, is that it is a most valuable addition to our medical literature. It certainly occupies a position in advance of all previous works upon the same subject, for much of its information, owing to its being gathered from sources almost entirely unexplored before, is positively novel. Almost every page in it testifies, by its numerous references, to the extended research of the writer in these exotic regions. The death of Dr. Moreton Stillé at the comparatively early age of thirty-three years, and at a time when, apparently, a brilliant future awaited him, was a great loss to the medical profession of this country. He was the youngest of the three noted brothers of this name. The life and achievements of his eldest brother, Dr. Alfred Stillé, have already been presented. Another brother, Charles Janeway Stillé, was Professor of History in the University of Pennsylvania, and Provost of that institution from 1868 till 1880. It was mainly through his influence that the new buildings in West Philadelphia were erected, and the Scientific Department founded.

STILLSON, Joseph O., of Indianapolis, Ind., was born in Bedford, in the same State, May 28, 1850. He is a son of Joseph Stillson, a native of Connecticut, a man of liberal education, who came to Indiana in 1838, and was for a time a teacher in Bedford Academy. He was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court, and at the end of his term studied medicine, and

practiced the same successfully for forty years, being called not only throughout Lawrence county, in which he lived, but into Monroe, Martin and Davies counties as well. The subject of this sketch pursued a classical course at Hanover College, during the presidency of Dr. Heckman, from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1871. Soon after this he studied medicine with his father, and at Louisville University, under Drs. David and Lansford P. Randall. Among the pupils of his father in Bedford Academy was a young man named Williams, who afterwards became one of the most famous ophthalmologists of the world. Dr. Williams was at the time young Stillson came back from his first year at Louisville at the summit of his fame, and wrote his old time teacher and friend at Bedford asking that he allow his son to come to Cincinnati, where he would afford him the benefit of his help and good offices. The invitation was ac-



Joseph O. Stillson.

cepted and he became a student of Miami Medical College, from which he was graduated M. D. in 1873. He then became a student in Dr. Williams' private office, where he remained a year. In 1874 he attended Bellevue Medical College, and the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, and studied at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. The years 1875 and 1876 were spent by Dr. Stillson in Europe, where he first passed his time in the hospitals of Berlin, Dresden, Leipsic and Vienna. At the last named city he became acquainted with Dr. Arlt, the former preceptor of Dr. Williams, of Cincinnati, from whom he bore letters of introduction. In Vienna he devoted much time in studying general surgery, pathology and microscopy, also pursuing special courses on diseases of the eye, under Stellwag and Jaeger. He also became acquainted with the eminent Billoth, and pursued a special course, under Politzer, on diseases of the ear. After this he went to Paris, where he formed the acquaint-

ance of Claude Bernard, De Wecker, Galezowski and Charcot. The last-named was at the time beginning his experiments in hypnotism. He took four months' special work in the College of France, in histology, and in the laboratory of the illustrious Ranvier. The following year he went to London, where he spent the most of his time at Moorfields, the largest eye and ear hospital in the world. At this date the leading men on the eye were Bowman and Critchett, from whom he received special instruction, and from Esmarch in general surgery, and also received teaching from Hutchinson, noted for his investigations in syphilography. After his return from abroad, Dr. Stillson, in 1878, formed a partnership with Dr. A. D. Williams, of St. Louis, nephew of the noted Cincinnati oculist, but in 1879 he moved to Evansville, where he opened an office for himself. In 1880 he married Miss Mathilde R., daughter of Victor Bisch, a leading lawyer of Southwestern Indiana. In 1884 Dr. Stillson accepted the chair of Ophthalmology in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, and removed to Indianapolis. In the fall of the same year he was appointed Oculist on the staff of the City Hospital; also Consulting Oculist at the City Dispensary. Four years later he was appointed Oculist at the State Institute for the Blind. In October, 1893, he was appointed a member of the City Board of Health, and was made secretary of the same. He is a member of the American Medical Association, American Society of Microscopy, Mississippi Valley Medical Association, Indiana Academy of Science, Indiana State Medical Society (of which he is treasurer), Indianapolis Surgical Society (charter member and treasurer), Marion County Medical Society, and of other medical associations.

STOCKDALE, John Lark, of Talladega, Ala., was born in Edgefield District, S. C., August 12, 1831. He is the son of the Rev. James S. Stockdale, and grandson of John Stockdale, who emigrated to Charleston, S. C., from County Down, Ireland, in 1791. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Lark, daughter of John Lark, of Edgefield District, S. C. His education was acquired principally at Talladega High School, in which school he was subsequently made Professor of Ancient Language and Mathematics. He commenced the study of medicine in 1850, under the guidance of Drs. Moore and Taylor. In 1854 he graduated from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, with the degree of M. D. He subsequently attended lectures at the Augusta Medical College, Georgia, and at the Medical College of Nashville, Tenn. He commenced the practice of his profession near Talladega, Alabama, in the spring of 1854. He afterwards removed to Fife, in that State. He was enjoying an extensive and lucrative practice when, in 1861, the Civil War broke out, and he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Confederate Army. He served in that capacity with the army of the West, and was present at the battles of Belmont, Shiloh, Corinth, Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, La., and other minor engagements. He was appointed Major of Cavalry in 1862, and being made a prisoner of war at the surrender of Port Hudson, served as Surgeon at the Confederate officers' barrack on Johnson Island, Lake Erie and Fort Lafayette, Del. At the close of the war he returned to his home near Talladega, and resumed the

practice of his profession, gaining considerable reputation in the treatment of typhoid fever, and making a specialty of diseases of women. He married in 1865 Annie E., daughter of Maj. J. Terry, of Talladega. In 1879 he was made president of the Medical Society of Clay county, in his adopted State; also a member of the Medical Association of Alabama, and afterwards a Fellow of the Surgical and Gynecological Society of Alabama.

STONE, John Osgood, of New York City, was born in Salem, Mass., February 1, 1813, and died in the former city June 7, 1876. He received his general education at Harvard and was graduated there in 1833. He also received the degree of M. D. from the Medical Department of that institution in 1836. He then went abroad, and after acquiring considerable hospital experience in London and Paris, established himself in practice in New York City, where he was identified with many medical charities and scientific organizations, and attained eminence in his profession. He was for many years a surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, but resigned in 1857, on account of his extensive practice. In 1866 he became a member of the first Metropolitan Board of Health, and was subsequently its president, in which connection his services relative to the sanitary condition of tenement houses and in the management of quarantine were of great value. Dr. Stone made important contributions to surgical literature, among which may be mentioned articles entitled "Amputations and Compound Fractures, with Statistics," 1849; "Treatment of Suppurative Inflammation of the Joints," 1852; "Necessary Amputation of the Lower Extremities," 1854, and "Rupture of the Heart."

STONE, Richard French, of Indianapolis, Ind., was born near Sharpsburgh, Bath county, Ky., April 1, 1844. A writer in a recent publication, Biographical Memoirs of Indianapolis, says: "He is of English and Scotch-Irish lineage. His paternal ancestry (Stone-French), and maternal (Lane-Higgins), were among the early pioneers of Virginia and Kentucky. His mother, Sally (Lane) Stone, a lady noted in early life for her beauty and social accomplishments, is yet living, and though nearly eighty years of age, still retains to a remarkable degree her intellectual vigor, literary taste, and rare conversational power. She was the youngest daughter of Colonel James H. Lane, who constructed the first house in Montgomery county, Ky., and a sister of the late Hon. Henry S. Lane, United States Senator, and first Republican Governor of Indiana, who, at Philadelphia in 1856 presided over, and was made permanent chairman of the first National Republican Convention, and whose eloquent address upon that occasion fired the delegates with an enthusiasm and confidence that presaged almost certain victory for that political organization four years later." On his father's side Dr. Stone is a descendant in the fourth generation from Josiah Stone, a native of England, who, in the early part of the last century, came to America as a cabin-boy. It is said that the only recollection he had of his family was his mother coming to the vessel and weeping at his departure. On his arrival in Prince William county, Va., the captain of the ship left him until his return from another voyage, but the vessel in which he sailed was lost at sea with all on board.

Josiah Stone was thus, when a mere lad, left alone in the world, but was apprenticed to a Mrs. Magaw, a wealthy lady, who raised him to manhood, and at her death bequeathed him a considerable fortune. "He married a Miss Coleman, who bore him three sons and four daughters. Some of these, with their descendants, remained in Virginia; others settled in Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas; some of whom had been members of Congress and governors of States, and many have distinguished themselves in almost every avocation of life. Valentine Stone, the third son of Josiah Stone, and grandfather of Dr. Stone, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. He was married twice, and the father of five sons and five daughters. His second wife was the daughter of Wm. French, of Virginia, the grandfather of Judge Richard French, the famous orator of Kentucky, for whom the subject of this sketch was named." Valentine



R. French Stone

Stone is described as being a man of remarkable strength. He was five feet ten inches in height, broad-shouldered and muscular, whose average weight was 225 pounds. Many anecdotes are related of his physical prowess in Old Virginia. He was naturally of a peaceable disposition, but of sanguinary temperament and quick to resent an injury. It is said that the man who insulted him was invariably "sprawled" at the first blow from his powerful arm. He passed through the trackless wilderness from Virginia and settled near Boonsboro, Ky., in 1790, and was an associate of Daniel Boone before the territory was admitted as a State. He acquired the title for two thousand acres of land lying on Bald Eagle Creek, in what is now Bath county, which is to-day perhaps as rich a body of land as can be found within the borders of Kentucky. The patent received covering the same was signed by Patrick Henry, Governor of

Virginia, and is now on file among the archives of the Louisville Public Library Association. Valentine Stone removed to the above tract of land in 1799, when his son, Samuel Stone, was but two years of age. Referring to the latter, who was the father of Dr. Stone, one of his biographers, Mr. V. B. Young, in the "History of Bath County, Ky.," says: "His education was the best afforded in his day. He early entered political life and became an active member of the Democratic party, and was frequently elected to office, serving many terms as Representative in the Legislature, being elected the first time in 1824, when but twenty-seven years of age. From 1816 to 1846, a period of thirty years, he was connected with the Kentucky State Militia, beginning at the age of nineteen, as ensign, and rising by promotion to the rank of brigadier-general, holding the latter position ten years. He took great interest in military affairs. He possessed the physique and personal characteristic of his progenitor, and when in full dress uniform was of fine appearance, and by his courteous and soldierly bearing commanded the respect of all his subordinate officers, and implicit obedience from his men. He was an able politician, and his speeches were impressive and convincing. He was noted for his firmness, judgment and discretion. He was a man of generous impulses, but his kind and sympathetic nature was often concealed by outward brusqueness and even sternness. He was very fond of anecdotes and could tell one as well and as laughable as any man in Kentucky, and it is said that no man ever lived in his section of the State who had warmer or more numerous friends. He was a prominent slave-holder, and his slaves were well cared for, and he maintained his moral and constitutional right to own them. He believed, however, that his sons would be more likely to acquire habits of industry and self-reliance in a State where slavery did not exist, and for that reason he removed to Putnam county, Ind., in 1851, and carried on his farm and lived a retired life up to the outbreak of the late Civil War. His cousin, Gen. John B. Hood, and many of his other relatives and friends had enlisted in the cause of secession, and although at that period too advanced in years himself to take active part in military affairs, yet being Southern born and Southern raised, it was natural that he should be a zealous sympathizer with the South in that struggle for independence. In consequence of this he often engaged in heated discussions with his neighbors of opposite views, but always commanded their respect and friendship by the manner in which he asserted his political opinions, and conceded to every one the right to take whichever side of that unfortunate conflict that his conscience dictated. Of his six sons three entered the service of the Union Army, one being the late Maj. Valentine H. Stone, of the Fifth United States Artillery, who was twice promoted by the personal recommendation of Gen. Grant for gallant conduct in the field, and who had the immediate charge of Jefferson Davis while a prisoner of war at Fortress Monroe. He died a victim of yellow fever during the epidemic of 1867, while in command of Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas. Another son, however, the Hon. H. L. Stone, now a prominent lawyer of Louisville, Ky., fully coinciding with

the views of his father went South and gave his services to the Confederate Army as one of Gen. John Morgan's men, participating in all the battles and adventures of that noted chieftain, including his famous march through Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, which has been regarded as the most brilliant, the most extended, and the most daring raid of the Civil War. On that expedition he was captured, but made his escape from prison; rejoined Gen. Morgan; was with him when killed, and remained with the command until the close of the Rebellion. Gen. Samuel Stone died near Bainbridge, Ind., January 11, 1873, and was buried with Masonic honors, having been a member of that order for more than fifty years." Soon after Gen. Stone removed to Indiana he settled near the village of Carpentersville, in that State. At this time Dr. Stone was a lad eight years of age, whose next years of life were occupied in laboring on the farm and attendance at common schools and Bainbridge Academy, in a town near by. His early education was also supplemented by home study and instruction under private teachers, by which he acquired a knowledge of languages and some of the sciences. Having, also, by this time a good physique, and all the knowledge of farming that he cared to possess, he now determined to battle with the world, relying upon his own resources. He selected the "healing art" as his future mission in life. In order to defray the expenses of his medical education by means of his own earnings, he passed the requisite examination and was granted a school teacher's license, but there were no schools available except one in an outlying district, which others in the pursuit of this avocation had not only utterly failed to manage and control, but had even been forcibly deposed by overgrown and insubordinate pupils. Young Stone was then but sixteen years of age, but feeling able for the emergency, resolved to teach that school. He met the unruly leaders with their own weapons, and by such modes of physical punishment as were allowable in those days, soon brought the refractory classes under perfect discipline and was master of the situation. It is said that this notable and unexpected victory by one so young was an achievement that secured for him the entire confidence of the community in his capacity as a teacher, as well as in his ability to do almost anything else that he might undertake. The following four years were devoted to this pursuit and the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of the late Dr. J. B. Cross, then a leading physician and surgeon of that vicinity. In 1863 he entered Rush Medical College, and attended his first course of lectures in the days when its Faculty was represented by the late Daniel Brainard, J. Adams Allen, and other leading medical men of the Northwest. It is said while Dr. Stone was a medical student in Chicago, that he made several efforts to call upon his brother, previously mentioned, who was then a Confederate prisoner in Camp Douglas, but owing to the rigid rules of the commanding officer this permission was not granted. His brother, however, being aware of the difficulty of the arrangement, succeeding one dark night in scaling the prison walls and effecting his escape, concluded to do the calling himself. Dr. Stone was, therefore, greatly

surprised on the following morning to meet him in disguise at the college. But as their mutual fraternal affection was never marred by a diversity of political opinion, they went to one of the leading hotels, partook of a "square" meal, and spent the day together viewing the city. They then bade each other adieu, and met no more until the war was over. During the following spring, which may be considered the darkest period of the Rebellion, Dr. Stone tendered his medical services to the National Government; was ordered before an examining board at Cincinnati; passed a competitive examination, and was appointed by the Secretary of War a Medical Cadet in the United States Army, with rank and pay of a West Point Cadet. The duties of the position were those of hospital dresser and ambulance attendant in the field. In May, 1864, he was assigned duty at the United States General Hospital, Madison, Ind., and in September following received orders from Surgeon-General Joseph K. Barnes to report for duty to the Medical Director of the Department of the East, for assignment to one of the large military hospitals of Philadelphia, Pa. He was for a short time associated with Dr. J. M. Da Costa and Dr. R. J. Dunglison in the United States General Hospital on Filbert street, that city, but was soon after transferred to the United States Officers' Hospital at Camacs Woods, and later on Chestnut street, near the Schuylkill river. While on duty at Philadelphia he obtained permission to attend his second course of medical lectures, and accordingly entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he had the distinguished honor of receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine during the centennial anniversary of the foundation of that world renowned institution. At this time (March 11, 1865) Dr. Stone was not quite twenty-one years of age, and was the youngest in a class of 117 graduates. On this occasion, and also as a testimonial of his efficient services at the hospital, he was presented by the officers and patients with a very fine and valuable case of surgical instruments. He then made application to be transferred to the front in order to be with his brother, who was an officer of the Fifth United States Artillery, and to take part in the active service of the Army of the Potomac, but this was refused on the grounds that his assistance could not be dispensed with at the hospital. It was not long, however, before an opportunity was presented to test his courage, but in another way. On the expiration of his term of office as Medical Cadet he received his discharge, indorsed by the late Surgeon Samuel A. Starrow, United States Army, in command of the hospital, with the words: "Moral character excellent; duties always faithfully performed." Dr. Stone was then appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, and was the only one of the eighty holding that position in the city to volunteer his service for the following dangerous mission: An appeal from Key West, Fla., was made to the Surgeon-General for medical aid during the prevalence of a very fatal epidemic of yellow fever among the United States troops stationed there, which was referred to the Medical Director at Philadelphia. In response to this call, Dr. Stone, although entirely unacclimated, went to that most southern limit of the United States possessions and

faced the pestilence on that panic-stricken island. He remained at Key West until the epidemic had about subsided, not, however, escaping a serious attack of that terrible malady which, as has been mentioned, proved fatal to his brother at the same place two years later, and a coincidence still more singular is that they were both sick on the same vessel, the schooner "Matchless," a small government transport, which plies between the surrounding islands. In June, 1865, Dr. Stone was ordered to take charge of the United States troops and Union Refugees at Cedar Keys, on the southwest coast of Florida, near the mouth of the Suwanee river, some two thousand in all, mostly suffering with scurvy and malignant dysentery, which was attended by great mortality, the deaths at times being as high as twenty-five per day. On his arrival he found these deplorable results to be almost entirely due to deficient and improper diet and bad hygienic conditions, which being corrected by his orders, checked the mortality and rapidly diminished the sickness on the island. Soon after this, he was ordered to the mainland of Florida and placed in charge of the First and Second Florida Cavalry, which had been recruited in that State. Dr. Stone was at this time perhaps the youngest man in the Medical Department of the Army to hold positions of such responsibility. Within a few months an effort was made to consolidate the regiments with which he was connected, and being the only medical officer with these troops, was ordered before the Army Board at Tallahassee, passed the examination, and was officially recommended by Major-General John G. Foster, commanding the Department of Florida, to be full surgeon, with rank of major, but unfortunately for him, before his commission was received, an order was issued by General Grant mustering out all volunteer cavalry east of the Mississippi river. He was then placed in command of the Post Hospital at Monticello, Fla., and also had charge of a part of the Seventh United States Infantry, and remained in the Department of the Gulf until April, 1866. Dr. Stone was offered remunerative positions in the line of his profession if he would continue in the service, but the war being over, he was at his own request released from duty at Tallahassee and returned to Indiana. In 1867 he established himself at New Albany, that State, where he soon secured a desirable practice, but shortly afterward returned to the village in which he lived during his childhood, and where he remained the following two years; then located in Bainbridge, a flourishing town in the same county. Dr. Stone remained there in active general practice until 1880, having pursued his professional avocation in that vicinity about fourteen years, during a part of which time he was associated in business with three of the most distinguished and popular physicians of that locality, one of them being his former preceptor. In 1879 he was requested to aid in the organization of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Indianapolis, and removed to that city the following year. On the establishment of the above institution he became Professor of *Materia Medica*, Therapeutics, and Clinical Medicine, and held that position until his resignation, in 1886. "His didactic lectures were noted for their clear, concise, and practical character. Many years

experience in the general practice of his profession had not only made him familiar with disease in its varied forms, but gave him a just conception of the powers of nature, an abiding faith in the resources of medical art, and a well defined knowledge of the uses, effects, and capabilities of remedies suggested for its cure. He was thus enabled to reject as useless that which was speculative in therapeutics as well as to speak with authority of all that was valuable in that department of medical science. Having been a close and almost constant student of medical literature for many years, having also studied disease in the great book of Nature, at the bedside in private practice, and in the wards of civil and military hospitals in various parts of the United States, from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic seaboard, and from the northern lakes to the inter-tropical regions, there was no lack of material to illustrate the subject-matter of his clinical teaching. These circumstances enabled him to form opinions of his own, and these opinions he did not hesitate to express throughout his lectures with reference to many controversial points of pathological and therapeutical importance. He recognized the fact that to be a skillful physician involves not only a thorough understanding of diseases, but the application of the right remedies, at the right time, and in the right manner. Therefore the typical features of a given malady, its pathological history and phenomena, its diagnosis general and differential, as well as indications for treatment, were presented with such accuracy and force that the student saw before him all that was distinctive and important in the case, while the principles of treatment were expressed before his classes with a clearness and precision that warranted its intelligent management in the future." Since 1882 Dr. Stone has been a member of the Consulting and Clinical Staff of the Indianapolis City Hospital and City Dispensary, and has been for many years a member of the Medical Board of Examiners for those physicians seeking positions in these institutions. In 1883 he was appointed Visiting Physician to the Indiana Institute for the Blind, and held that position seven years. He was the first physician to publish annual reports concerning the general health of the pupils; sanitary condition of the buildings, and statistics of the various forms of ophthalmic diseases, and causes of blindness affecting the inmates of that institution. In 1885, soon after the first inauguration of President Cleveland, he was appointed United States Examining Surgeon of the Pension Bureau at Indianapolis, and in 1889 was reappointed to the same position under the administration of President Harrison. During the six consecutive years that he served in that capacity it is said that he attended every session of the Board, and personally assisted in the examination of more than seven thousand soldiers for pensions. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has served several years as Surgeon of Maj. Robert Anderson Post, of his city, which, in point of numerical strength, is next to the largest in his State. He was formerly Visiting Physician to the Marion County Asylum. He has also served for a number of years as medical examiner and adviser for several leading life and accident insurance companies.

In 1890 he was elected president of the Marion County Medical Society, Indianapolis, and presided over its deliberations for the period of one year. He has also been for many years an active member of numerous other medical organizations, including the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. On March 23, 1893, Dr. Stone was appointed by Governor Claude Matthews a member of his staff, with the rank and commission of colonel, and was made Surgeon-General of the Military Forces of Indiana, which position he now holds. He has devised some useful instruments, among which may be mentioned one possessing superior advantages for the treatment of chronic nasal catarrh, in that it prevents the introduction of fluids through the Eustachian tubes, thereby preventing *otitis media* and resulting deafness, and is known as the "Pneumatic Douche," which, with a pamphlet descriptive of the apparatus and comprising improved methods of treating diseases of the nose and throat, was presented to the profession in 1879; thus anticipating by many years the recently claimed invention of a similar instrument by E. Pins, of Vienna. (See Reports on Surgery, Transactions of Indiana State Medical Society, 1892.) Among his more important contributions to medical literature may be mentioned, "Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis," Indiana State Medical Society, 1882; "Zymotic Diseases Considered with Reference to their Cause, Extent and Prevention," Report of Indiana State Board of Health, 1886, and "Etiology of Specific Diseases," American Medical Association, 1892. This paper, being an argument against the so-called "germ theory" of disease, was widely published, and met with a very favorable reception, both in this country and Europe. "In this paper," an editor of *The International Medical Journal* has said, "the writer has succeeded in a very happy way in solving and explaining one of the most difficult and abstruse problems within the entire domain of medicine." Dr. Stone is also the author of a well-known reference-book, "Elements of Modern Medicine" (D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1885.) This work, which includes the principles of pathology and therapeutics, has met with an extensive sale. It may be said that the professional career of Dr. Stone has been that of an all-round practitioner, possessing equal skill in the three great divisions of medicine. In former years he devoted considerable attention to general surgery, having performed many times most of the important and capital operations. But his success as physician and accoucheur have, perhaps, caused him to be more widely-known, and secured for him a well-deserved popularity. As an obstetrician he has the remarkable record of having never lost a mother in all the many hundreds of cases of childbirth that he has attended, including nearly every variety of complications and instrumental deliveries. Although his entire professional life has been devoted to general medicine, he has of recent years given more than ordinary attention to the medical and surgical treatment of gastro-intestinal and rectal diseases and office and consultation practice. Dr. Stone has been an advocate and defender of the Union in time of peace as well as in war, and believes in commercial freedom, and in equal and exact justice to all and exclu-

sive privileges to none. While a life-long adherent to the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, having always endeavored by every honorable means to secure and promote the success of the political organization with which he is identified, yet he is not a partisan in the ordinary sense of the term, and has never aspired to any office, and has persistently refused to hold any position not in the line of his chosen profession. On November 24, 1869, he married Miss Matilda C. Long, the accomplished daughter of the late Dr. William Long, a noted pioneer physician of New Maysville, Ind., and it should be stated that to this faithful companion much of his success in after life is justly due. One living child is the result of this union, Donald L. Stone, born October 16, 1886, a bright, healthy, and handsome lad, now in school, and to whom his parents are devotedly attached.

STONE, Warren, Sr., of New Orleans, La., was born in St. Albans, Vt., February 3, 1808, and died December 6, 1872. For the interesting details concerning the life and professional



Warren Stone, Sr.

achievements of this noted physician and surgeon of the South, the editor is indebted to Prof. Jos. Jones, M. D., LL. D., of the University of Louisiana, who prepared the following sketch of his friend and colleague in March, 1878, but which until now has never been published: "He was the son of Peter Stone, farmer, St. Albans, and of Jerusha Snow. He was the youngest of their children; his brother, Chancey Stone, died several years ago, of the same disease of which he himself fell a victim. He left behind him a sister much older than himself, and a venerable mother, on whom he lavished to the hour of his death all the devotion and tender regard of his loyal and affectionate nature. From her he inherited his physical development and the noble figure for which he was so distinguished; from her he derived the high intellectual and moral tone that spurred his ambition to fields of noble enterprise beyond his

narrow home. It was from her precepts and her example he imbibed the principles of truth, honesty, philanthropy, and self-reliance that appeared so conspicuous in every sphere of his after life. Although his advantages for school instructions were very limited, he exhibited an early preference for medicine, and went from his early home to be placed as a student under Dr. Amos Twitchell, an eminent physician and surgeon in Keene, N. H. Dr. Stone always acknowledged that he received the greater part of his professional knowledge from Dr. Twitchell, and ever spoke of him with respect and affection. From Keene he proceeded to the Medical School at Pittsfield, Mass., where he graduated as Doctor of Medicine in 1831. Opportunities for practice being few, he took passage October 10, 1832, from Boston, on the brig *Amelia*, to New Orleans. The ship encountered frequent storms, the cholera appeared among the crew and passengers, and on October 30, the vessel, with a valuable cargo and 108 passengers, was beached on Folly Island, being leaky and having made an ineffectual effort to put into Charleston harbor. The passengers and crew were landed on this island, where Mr. Andrew Milne appropriated to their use his two extensive dwellings and other buildings. The city of Charleston sent down the most ample supplies, provisions, clothing and hospital stores, and as they were badly affected with the cholera, dispatched for two other physicians to assist in giving proper attendance. On November 7 the physicians employed by the authorities of Charleston were so broken by their exertions that they requested to be relieved from duty, and Prof. Thomas Hunt, late Professor of Physiology and Pathology in the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana, at this time a young, distinguished physician of Charleston, was appointed to take sole charge of Folly Island and of all the passengers and crew of the brig *Amelia*. Under his administration the disease soon abated, and the mortality in a short time was completely extinguished. Dr. Hunt received the most flattering testimonials from the inhabitants and strangers of the island. The Board of Health and City Council of Charleston presented a magnificent silver vase, now in possession of his son, Carleton Hunt, Esq., of New Orleans. Dr. Hunt attended Dr. Stone when he was ill of the cholera, and afterwards gave ample accounts of his valuable services in taking care of the sick. The *Amelia* was burned, and another vessel chartered to carry her passengers to Mobile and New Orleans, where Dr. Stone landed early in December. He was sick, poor and without sufficient clothing to protect him against the very cold weather of that season. He made ineffectual efforts to procure any kind of labor to provide for his wants, when the late Dr. Cenas, Professor of Obstetrics in the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana, and at that time a Physician to the Charity Hospital, procured him employment in a very subordinate capacity in the Charity Hospital. He there gave much evidence of ability and industry. Again meeting with Prof. Hunt, now removed from Charleston to New Orleans, and appointed Resident Surgeon of the Charity Hospital, August 31, 1833, he received from him the following recommendation to the administrators of the Charity Hospitals. The result of this application we do not know, but in

the following year we find him acting as assistant surgeon under Dr. Picton, and performing the greater part of the surgical duties of the hospital. After urging the necessity of an assistant surgeon, and of an immediate appointment, Dr. Hunt continues: "I subjoin, at the request of Dr. Warren Stone, the following certificate and recommendation: I became acquainted with Dr. Stone when he was in attendance on the passengers and the crew of the brig *Amelia*, wrecked in 1832 on Folly Island. It gives me pleasure to state, from my personal knowledge, that Dr. Stone is a humane and worthy man, and a well-informed, skillful and, for his age, an experienced surgeon. He is in every respect qualified for the office of Assistant House-surgeon, for which he is a candidate. I respectfully recommend him to your favor as one whose appointment as assistant surgeon would prove valuable to myself and highly advantageous to the public." Dr. Stone held this office of assistant surgeon and performed the greater part of the services until 1836, when, by the unanimous and unsolicited action of the Board of Administrators and with the sanction of all the medical men, he was elected Resident Surgeon. Known and endeared to the people by his services in the hospital, particularly in the free dispensary, which was filled by a large and anxious crowd every mid-day in the week, he was elected in 1836 Lecturer on Anatomy, and in January, 1837, Professor of Anatomy by the petition of the admiring class, and, on the resignation of Professor Luzenburg, Lecturer on Surgery, he became, at the next session, Professor of Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana—the leading and most eminent physician in New Orleans, the most celebrated and popular professor in the school, until his resignation in the spring of 1872. In the early years of his residence in the Charity Hospital of New Orleans, without many associates and few intimate friends, Dr. Stone devoted his whole time to the study of the cases and to dissection in the dead house. The knowledge of anatomy and surgery he had acquired from Dr. Twitchell and the elder Professor Nathan Smith, became in a brief time equal to that of his teachers. The study of the anatomy of all the regions was so thorough that there was no local injury or disease which he was not capable of diagnosing, no surgical operation he was not prepared to undertake. He pursued such a system of daily autopsies of those who died in the various wards of the hospital, that in a few years none were so capable of establishing the real nature or seat of the disease, none were more able to indicate during life the organs and tissues most seriously involved. In conjunction with Dr. William E. Kennedy, an eminent physician of New Orleans, Dr. Stone built, in 1839, an extensive and commodious private hospital on the corner of Canal and Claiborne streets. This private institution was very useful, and enjoyed a great reputation, people being brought to it from the city and wide space of the surrounding country. But the projectors, like most medical men, having no experience in managing the financial and domestic arrangements of so large an establishment, found it very unprofitable. Dr. Kennedy retired in 1845, and Dr. Stone retained the property, but never devoted it to any purpose profitable to himself. It was

here, in 1841, that he lost his eye from a specific inflammation, contracted from a child. It was a source of great pain and suffering for years, and detracted much from his personal appearance. In the year 1843, Dr. Stone was married to Miss Malvina Dunreith Johnson, of Bayou Sara, and a few years afterwards built a fine dwelling next to his hospital, where he resided with all the elegance and comfort of a happy home, so congenial to one of his affectionate and devoted nature. The domestic life and intellectual development of Dr. Warren Stone are forcibly and truthfully given by Dr. James Jones, who knew him as a friend and fellow professor in the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana. He says: "His marriage was followed in a few years by a young family. His devotion to his little children was of the most tender character, and among the few misfortunes that cast their shadows on his path, nothing was borne with so inconsolable and profound affliction as the death of his little children. The people who knew him transiently knew nothing of the paternal affection that welled up in every throb of that kind and gentle nature of that noble and manly heart. It was the cherished hope of his existence, the long-wished-for consummation of his devotion to the future of his family, that he might see them elevated, by early advantages of education and society, above the disadvantages of the difficulties and humiliations of his early life, and that they might stand beside him on the same high platform that he had reached by his own exertions and abilities; to make his son the educated and accomplished successor to occupy the rostrum he had himself so long occupied without opposition, and to keep alive that reputation which he wished to transmit. A year had just elapsed; disease, hopeless disease, was making rapid inroads upon his mental and physical energies. He often complained at home of his inability to deliver his lectures; he made an ineffectual effort to call in the aid of the one he had educated and prepared to assist him; unexpected opposition manifested itself; his feelings were deeply wounded by some from whom he anticipated more consideration, and he resigned the professorship he had held for thirty-six years and retired heart-broken, with all his long-cherished hopes scattered and lost forever. Oh, Warren Stone, how few like thee stand in the world ready to sacrifice much for others; how few like thee would have smothered in silence the beatings of thy proud heart—would have stood before God uncomplaining, that, although not blameless themselves, they had been unkindly treated by others!" In politics, he was a man of the people, and always a leading Democrat. He always pleased and instructed with his vast display of political knowledge, and by the force and ability with which he announced and developed the elevated and stern principles he had adopted as the foundation of his doctrines. What man seeking appointment did not besiege him for recommendation, knowing that no man was more honorable or more influential. "When the War of 1861 was brought upon the South, Dr. Stone went with his party, and, like the other leading members of his profession sympathized with those among whom he had so long resided. He had a regular commission in the Confederate service,

was appointed surgeon-general of the State, and by his advice and labor added valuable aid to the cause of humanity." The points in our late friend we approach with the greatest diffidence are the acknowledged excellences in his intellectual development, his professional characteristics, and his high moral philanthropic character. If the extraordinary development (twenty-three inches in circumference) of the brain be an accepted indication of the degree of the power of the intellectual and emotional manifestation, then should he by this evidence have been admitted among the most gifted of mankind. His memory was unsurpassed, what he observed, what he read, what he heard, he seemed never to forget. During the greater part of his life he used no memoranda in his extensive business, no notes in his lectures or addresses, no written record of the vast amount of interesting facts daily submitted to his careful examination. Patients the most transient, returning after a long interval to his care, have been astonished and pleased to find that the recollection of their persons, their diseases, and the very prescriptions were fresh in his memory. He read more than was generally credited. His reference to historical facts, his wonderful political knowledge, in everything that was really important on modern history of the United States and Great Britain, made him a formidable opponent in a discussion; his knowledge of general literature, and more particularly of the English poets and essayists, whom he often aptly quoted, was an unexpected pleasure to many. In his profession what he saw and what he learned he never forgot. It was from this vast accumulation, ever at his command, that he contributed those general principles he formed in every department of knowledge. Indeed, there were few subjects on which he had not adopted opinions or some general principles. In referring to his personal characteristics and methods of practice, Prof. Jones, his biographer, continues as follows: His judgment in pronouncing the nature of a case, particularly of one properly surgical, was the most distinguished quality of his mind. The treatment, the operation, the time, the manner of operating, and above all, the after-treatment, were the points in which he excelled all others of his contemporaries. In his frequent consultations with Dr. Wederstrandt, he pronounced several obscure and fatal cases of pulmonary disease to be cancer of the lungs, and in two cases of heart disease, one of which occurred lately, and baffled the diagnosis of all the experts, he also positively announced, what was proved by autopsy, that there were cancerous affections of that important organ. In the ends of his fingers appeared a *tactus eruditus* that surpassed all other examples of the wonderful education of touch. He declared the presence of pus, when none of us could feel it, and the knife decided the opinion. On his last visit to London, where he was received with great attention, an eminent surgeon pointed out to him a very obscure case in the neighborhood of a joint that no one could decide. Dr. Stone applied his fingers to it. "There is pus," said he. The scalpel was brought, and a deep incision proved the truth of the assertion. His improvements in surgery were many. He did much to inculcate the propriety of opening diseased joints. From the first to the last of his career he in-

sisted on the use of frequent nourishment, of alcoholic and malt stimulants, and of the whole class of medicines and materials considered as tonic and analeptic. He advocated in the medical journals for many years the use of cod-liver oil in combination with the phosphate of lime in diseases of the nutritive functions. He was the most persistent and judicious prescriber of mercury in various forms of disease I ever knew. Quinine was probably the medicine he particularly excelled in the use of. He claims and deserves the reputation of being the first to introduce it in the treatment of yellow fever, and of all malarious diatheses, also in disease of nervous type, he resorted to it with singular success. "As a surgeon he was a conservative, and when he visited the bloody fields of Bull Run and Shiloh, his presence contributed to the salvation of many a wounded limb to be consigned to the amputating knife. We have spoken of his generosity and of the unpaid services that he dispensed to thousands of grateful recipients. He never acknowledged the importunities of stout beggars; he rarely made an exhibition of his charity by public subscription, and yet we have it on the authority of himself and his excellent lady, that every year he provided her with a fund of from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars to be dispensed by her for the benefit of the poor. From his early years he was of a genial and frank disposition, but not hilarious. He enjoyed all innocent amusements, and although not gifted with original wit or humor, had the kindest perception of what was flavored with either, and a fund of anecdote and quotation with which he was wont to illustrate every point in his discourse that he desired to impress most forcibly on the mind of the listener. Envy and personality he never indulged in, but his honest and truthful nature exhibited a peculiar dislike to presumption, pretension, and the thousand arts by which ignorance and mediocrity attempt to practice upon the credulity of mankind. To the lowly, the unassuming, he was peculiarly indulgent. How often have I seen him cast a white ballot for some illy educated candidate for graduation, as if recalling parts of his own history, with these remarks: "He ought to be rewarded and encouraged for making so many sacrifices to raise himself to a reputable position." Few of the unfortunate and clientless of his profession ever sought counsel or aid who did not enjoy his commendation and material encouragement. Of all men of his just and high title to honor, I never saw one so modest and unpretending, although by no means unconscious of his own merits; so overwhelmed by expressions of strong commendation; so charmingly moved by gentle and sincere and grateful declarations of gratitude and admiration for his knowledge and skill. The following are the positions held by Dr. Warren Stone: Assistant House-surgeon from 1833 to 1835, and House-surgeon from 1835 to 1839, in Charity Hospital, New Orleans; Demonstrator of Anatomy, Medical College of Louisiana, from January, 1835, to July, 1836. In September, 1834, the Medical College of Louisiana was organized in New Orleans by the private enterprise of Dr. Thomas Hunt, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; Dr. John Harrison, Adjunct Demonstrator in Anatomy; Dr. Charles A. Luzenberg, Professor of Surgery;

Dr. J. Munro Mackie, Professor of Practice; Dr. Thos. R. Ingalls, Professor of Chemistry; Dr. Aug. H. Cenas, Professor of Midwifery, and Dr. Edwin B. Smith, Professor of Materia Medica. (Dr. Ed. H. Barton, Professor of Materia Medica, was substituted for Dr. Smith, who withdrew from the Faculty before the first session began.) Dr. Warren Stone, during the first session, discharged the duties of Dr. John Harrison, disabled by indisposition, and was associated with this institution uninterruptedly from the first session to the date of his resignation—in the spring of 1872. He was Lecturer on Anatomy from July 27, 1836, to January 28, 1837; Professor of Anatomy and Lecturer on Surgery from January 28, 1837, to May 31, 1837; Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, May 31, 1837, to April 3, 1839, and was Professor of Surgery in the Medical Department of Louisiana from April 3, 1839, to resignation in May, 1872. Dr. Stone was editor of the *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, from September, 1857, to January, 1868. The following list embraces his chief contributions to the sciences of medicine and surgery, which have appeared in the *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, and the *New Orleans Monthly Medical Register*: "Trismus Nascentium," Hospital Report, 1840; "Dislocation and Fracture of Spine;" "Concussion of Brain;" "Fracture of Skull and Fracture of Brain;" "Amputation of the Mammary;" "Ligature of the Femoral Artery;" "Ligature of the Corotid Artery;" "Observations on the Treatment of Wounded Arteries," 1845; "Phosphate of Lime in Scrofula, and other Depraved States of the System," 1851; "Lectures on Venereal Disease," 1852; "Case of Traumatic Aneurism;" "Ligature of the Posterior Tibial Artery;" "Osteo Sarcoma of the Lower Jaw;" "Operation and Removal of one-half of the Inferior Maxilla;" "Lateral Operation for Stone in the Bladder;" "Observations upon Hernia and Obstruction of the Bowels;" "Case of Epilepsy Trephined three times with Relief," 1858; "Comminuted Fracture of the Thigh, Amputation and Recovery;" "Ligature of the Common Iliac Artery;" "Tracheotomy;" "Pulmonary Tuberculosis;" "On Inflammation," 1860; "On Mania a Potu;" "On Cholera," 1866. In addition to the foregoing articles, which partly indicate his service in the surgical wards of Charity Hospital, "Clinical Memoranda" and "Notes from the Lectures of Professor Warren Stone," were published by his son a short time before his death.

STONE, Warren, Jr., of New Orleans, La., was born in that city in 1843, and died there January 3, 1883. He was a son of the preceding late distinguished physician and surgeon of the same name, who was called to attend General Grant when he was thrown from his horse, near New Orleans, in September, 1863. Dr. Stone was educated at the Jesuit College, New Orleans, and served in the Confederate Army during the War of the Rebellion. On returning to his native city he began the study of medicine; was graduated at the University of Louisiana in 1867, and at the opening of the Charity Hospital Medical College of New Orleans, in 1874, was appointed Professor of Surgical Anatomy. In 1873 he made what is thought to be the first recorded cure of traumatic aneurism of the subclavian artery by digital pressure. Like his father, he was noted for the attention that he gave to va-

rious epidemics of yellow fever which have visited the South. He volunteered his services to the people of Brunswick, Ga., during the prevalence of the malady in 1874 and in 1878, and when that disease was raging in the Southwest he left his home and large practice and traveled about from one stricken village or town to another, giving his services gratuitously. Dr. Stone became a member of the American Public Health Association in 1880. "He did not long survive the death of his father." His professional career was brief but brilliant. He was regarded as the most accomplished surgeon in New Orleans at the time of his death." It is said that both father and son died of Bright's disease and fell victims to the ingratitude of those whom they had befriended and advanced in life.

STONE, Willis Claude, of Chicago, Ill., was born in Smithfield, Madison county, N. Y., April 21, 1855, of Scotch-Irish descent on both



Willis C. Stone.

sides. His father was Captain James Riley Stone, of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York State Volunteers, who died a rebel prisoner at Macon, Ga., after having been held eleven months at Libby and Andersonville. His mother was Pamela Coe Ellinwood daughter of George W. Ellinwood, of Silvain, Madison county, N. Y. Dr. Stone, up to the age of fourteen years, attended the Evans Academy, of Peterboro, N. Y., when the family moved to Reedsburg, Wis., at which place he attended High School; afterwards teaching in common schools and attended Oshkosh State Normal School for two years, beginning in 1876. He afterwards spent one year in Wisconsin State University, in the meantime spending one year with Dr. Samuel Hall as medical preceptor, at Reedsburg; graduated at Rush Medical College in 1884, in which year he went to Potter county, South Dakota, then Dakota Territory. He practiced

his profession while there for two years, and also represented his county at the Sioux Falls Convention which formed the State Constitution. In 1890 he was appointed Clinical Assistant to the Chair of Gynecology in Rush Medical College. Though he does not as yet make gynecology a specialty, he has recently been appointed Professor of that chair at the Harvey Medical College of Chicago.

STORER, David Humphreys, of Boston, Mass., was born at Portland, Me., March 26, 1804, and died in the former city, September 10, 1891. He received his early training in his native town. He was an *alumnus* of Bowdoin College, of the class of 1822, graduating at the early age of eighteen. In 1876 that same institution conferred upon him a Doctorate in Laws. He studied medicine with Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston, obtaining his medical degree from the Harvard School in 1825. Five years later he, with Drs. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jacob Bigelow and one or two others, founded the private medical school which was known as the Tremont Street School, and which was a pioneer in that kind of systematic tuition and drill of students. This school was a gain to the cause of medical education in that vicinity, and was one of the incentives to the subsequent establishment of a summer term in the Medical Department of Harvard. He likewise assisted in the formation of the Society of Natural History, and for years gave to it freely of his evening hours, and to the subjects of natural history much interest and research. To the department of ichthyology, especially, he contributed some valuable memoirs. In 1837 his scientific reputation was such that he received a state appointment to report upon the zoology and herpetology pertinent to the then closing State survey. In 1845 he contributed to the New Haven meeting of American Naturalists his standard synopsis of the fishes of North America, and later he brought out his illustrated quarto on the "Fishes of Massachusetts." He became a Visiting Physician to the General Hospital of the State in 1849, served for nearly a decade, and was then promoted to a Consultant's position, which he retained over thirty years. His membership in the Massachusetts Medical Society dates from 1829, and he was the Senior Fellow residing in Boston at the time of his decease. He delivered the annual discourse before the Society in 1851, taking for his subject "Medical Jurisprudence," and this was the same subject-matter that a few years later made a part of his chair in the Harvard Medical School. He was in his fiftieth year when he was chosen to succeed Dr. Walter Channing as Professor of the Theory and Practice of Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence. This chair was filled by him acceptably and eloquently from 1854 to 1868. His lectures were seldom shirked by the students, but on the contrary they added popularity to the college. He was dean of the school for nine years. In 1868 his active participation in college duties ceased by resignation. His interest in the American Medical Association was early enlisted, and he attended a majority of the meetings in the first decade of its history, being made one of the vice-presidents in 1855. The passing away of this estimable and honored physician and scientist, ripe in years and character, is a great loss to our profession. He was, at the time of his death, with one ex-

ception, the senior surviving president of the American Medical Association. He presided in 1866, being the immediate successor in office of the Nestor, Davis, who held the chair at the second Boston meeting in 1865. The convention over which Dr. Storer presided was held at Baltimore, the first Southern city to entertain the organization after the signature of peace and the healing up of internecine wounds had begun in good earnest. He was especially prominent in the proceedings at the Charleston Convention when the question of Dr. Ramsey's obstetrical statistics was made a cover for an attack upon the Association. He was at that time the chairman of the committee on obstetrics, the branch of medicine which, with the diseases of women, engaged his special attention. He was one of the few who were made honorary members of the American Gynecological Society, at its foundation in 1876. He was a forcible and clear speaker in the debates of his chosen societies, and he had a quick intuition as against measures and methods that opposed the progress and honor of the profession, but of late years he has been little known in the medico-literary world. Fifty years ago he was prominent in a committee on library in the State Medical Society, and some of the results of his committee's labors rest among the 10,000 medical volumes on the shelves of the Public Library of Boston. Within the past two years, however, his friends and former students have made it possible for the Medical Library Association of that city to place upon its walls an exceptionally fine portrait of this lover of books, of natural science and of the healing art. When he was seventy-nine years old he was troubled with vesical calculus, and was operated upon successfully by the late Dr. H. J. Bigelow. His retirement from professional activity had been gradually progressing before that operation, but after that it became more decisive. This retirement, however, left him with a mind well furnished for life's decline, and he sustained his long-time reputation for cordiality and geniality and a lively sympathy with the junior members of the profession.

STORER, Horatio Robinson, of Newport, R. I., son of Dr. D. Humphrey Storer, was born in Boston, February 27, 1830. His classical education was obtained at the Boston Latin School and at the Harvard University, whence he graduated A. B. in 1850, and A. M. in 1853; and his medical education was also at Harvard, graduating M. D. in 1853. He also, subsequently, for the purpose of perfecting himself in medical jurisprudence, went through the regular course of the Cambridge Law School in 1854. After receiving his medical diploma he visited Europe, where he remained two years, settling in Boston in 1855. In 1872 he again went to Europe, returning in 1877, having previously been admitted, in 1876, by vote of the Branch Council of England, to a place upon the Medical Register of Great Britain. His specialty is gynecology. He was formerly prize essayist and secretary of the American Medical Association (1865), and its vice-president in 1868; president of the Association of the American Medical Editors; Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and one of the founders (1869); and later secretary and president of the Gynecological Society of Boston, and responsible editor of its journal; member of the

Massachusetts Medical Society; and Medico-Chirurgical and Obstetrical Societies of Edinburgh; and of the Rocky Mountain Medical Association; also, corresponding member of the Obstetrical Societies of Berlin and London, and New York Medico-Legal Society; honorary member of the Canadian Medical Association; Province of New Brunswick Medical Society; State Medical Society of California; Louisville Obstetrical Society; and Medical Society of Sorrento, Italy. He was formerly Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women in the Berkshire Medical College; and Assistant in Obstetrics in Harvard University; Physician to the Boston Lying-in-Hospital; Surgeon to the New England Hospital for Women and Children; St. Joseph's Home; and to St. Elizabeth's Hospital for Women; and Consulting Surgeon to the Carney General Hospital. For several years he delivered in Boston a semi-annual course to medical graduates upon the surgical diseases of women, refusing to admit any applicant that was not in good standing in the American Medical Association. These lectures were attended by physicians from all parts of the country. In 1871, by special invitation of the California State Board of Health, he delivered a lecture in Sacramento, on "Female Hygiene." Dr. Storer has been a large contributor to medical journals, and the titles of his papers exceed 125 in number. In book form he has published, with Dr. W. O. Priestly: "The Obstetric Memoirs and Contributions of Sir James Y. Simpson," 1855; "Criminal Abortion in America," 1860; "Why Not? A Book for Every Woman," 1866; "Is it I? A Book for Every Man," 1867. With Franklin H. Heard: "Criminal Abortion; its Nature, its Evidence, and its Law," "On Nurses and Nursing with Special Reference to the Management of Sick Women," 1868; and "Southern Italy as a Health Station for Invalids," 1875. Since the return of Dr. Storer from Europe, in 1877, where he spent five years to regain his health, he has resided in Newport instead of Boston, his former home.

STURGIS, Frederic Russell, of New York City, N. Y., was born at Manila, in the Philippine Islands, on July 7, 1844, of English and American parentage. He was educated during his early life in England, and at the age of thirteen came to this country, entering the Private Latin School in Boston, Mass., and from there went to Harvard College. In 1862 he entered the Harvard Medical School, from which he received the degree of M. D. in July, 1867. In 1864 he became a member of the Boylston Medical Society, and was elected its vice-president in 1866. In 1867 he received the second prize of the Boylston Medical Society for an essay on "Human Cestoids." In 1865 he served for one year as House Physician at the City Hospital in Boston, Mass., and in 1866 was House-surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital for a term of one year, being attached to the division of Drs. J. Mason Warren, Samuel Cabot and Richard Hodges. In the latter part of 1867 he came to New York, where he has practiced his profession ever since. In 1868 he entered into partnership with the late Dr. Freeman J. Bumstead, of New York, being with him for six years, and has devoted himself entirely as a specialist to the treatment of venereal and genito-urinary diseases, with a fair degree of success. During his residence in Boston he

was a member of the Boston Society of Natural History, and since his residence in New York has been a life member of the American Geographical Society. From December, 1869, to October, 1876, he served as Assistant Surgeon to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, and in 1874 he was appointed Clinical Lecturer on Venereal Diseases in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York. He held this office until 1880, when he was appointed Clinical Professor in the same department of the University. In 1861 he resigned his professorship and became Professor of Venereal and Genito-Urinary Diseases in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. He resigned this position in 1890. From 1882 to 1888 he was Secretary of the Faculty of the above named institution, and from 1887 to 1890 served on the Board of Directors. In June, 1876, he was appointed Sur-



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geon in the department of venereal and skin diseases in the New York Dispensary, and held this office until 1880. On October 29, 1877, he was appointed House Physician at the last-named institution and held this position for nearly two years. Since 1883 he has been one of the Visiting Surgeons to the venereal and genito-urinary division in the City (formerly Charity) Hospital on Blackwell's Island, New York. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, being for several years a member of its Board of Censors and in 1882 its president. He is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, a member of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, and is a permanent member of the Medical Society of the State of New York. Of the latter Society he

was chairman of the committee on legislation in 1883. Among his contributions to medical literature may be enumerated: "On the Etiology of Hereditary Syphilis," New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1873 (reprinted from the *New York Medical Journal*, July, 1871, and July, 1873); "On the Progress of Syphilis," *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, 1873; "Scleritis Syphilitica," *Archives of Dermatology*, 1875; "Upon Some Points in the Etiology of Hereditary Syphilis," *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, June, 1876 (read before the Medical Journal Association of the City of New York, May 26, 1876); "Relations of Syphilis to the Public Health," New York, Hiram Truss & Co., 1877 (read at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association in Philadelphia, November 12, 1874, and printed in the Report of the Association, Vol. II, 1876); "On the Affections of the Middle Ear during the Early Stages of Syphilis," *The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, June 3, 1880; "The Students' Manual of Venereal Diseases" (being the University lectures delivered at Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, during the winter session of 1879-1880), New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1880; "On the Virus of the Simple Venereal Ulcer (the Chancroid)," *The Specialist and Intelligencer*, December, 1880; "A Case of Gummous Infiltration of the Inguinal Glands, Followed by a Pustulo-Crustaceous Syphilide," *The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, February 3, 1881; "A Simple Venereal Ulcer or Chancroid," *The International Encyclopedia of Surgery*, New York, Wm. Wood & Company; "Hints and Suggestions for Reform in Medical Education," *Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New York* for 1882; "A Question of Medical Ethics," *The Manhattan*, July, 1883; "A Treatise on Syphilis in New-born Children and Infants at the Breast," by P. Diday, American edition, with Notes and an Appendix, New York, William Wood & Company, 1883; "What Effect does Syphilis have upon the Duration of Life?" "Medical Topics," New York, William Wood & Company, 1885, containing: (1), "Hints and Suggestions for Reform in Medical Education" (read at a meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New York, February 7, 1882); (2), "A Plea for the State Regulation of Medicine and Surgery;" (3), "Medical Education; its Objects and Requirements;" "The Hygiene of Syphilis," *Hygiene and Public Health*, 1887, William Wood & Company; "Is there a Chancroidal Virus?" *Journal of Cutaneous and Genito-Urinary Diseases*, March, 1887; "Syphilitic and Genito-Urinary Diseases of Infants and Young Children," *Journal of Pediatrics*, 1888; "Diseases of the Testis, etc., in Infants and Young Children," *Encyclopedia of the Diseases of Children*, J. B. Lippincott Company, 1890. He revised and edited the fourth edition of "Gross on the Disorders of the Male Sexual Organs," Lee Bros. & Company, Philadelphia, 1890; "A Plea for Rapid Dilatation (Holt's operation) in the Treatment of Urethral Stricture," *International Clinics*, Vol. II, 1891, J. B. Lippincott Company; "Diagnostic Value of Albumen in the Urine," *International Medical Magazine*, Vol. I, 1892, J. B. Lippincott Company; "Hereditary Syphilis—A System of Genito-Urinary Diseases, Syphilology and Dermatology," D. Appleton & Company, 1893.

SUTCLIFFE, John A., of Indianapolis, Ind., was born in Fayette county, Ind., in 1845. His parents were Joseph M. and Cynthia Sutcliffe. He was educated at Brookville College and Asbury University, and graduated from the first-named institution in 1869. He afterward received the degree of Master of Arts from Moore's Hill College. His medical education was acquired at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, where he completed his course and received his medical degree in 1872. He was Assistant Surgeon in Bellevue Dispensary during the same year, an honor only conferred upon the most proficient graduates. On the expiration of his term of service in that capacity he began the general practice of his profession, but for the past six years he has confined himself exclusively to surgery and genito-urinary diseases. Since the date of his



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graduation Dr. Sutcliffe has supplemented his education and training by taking two courses in surgery and genito-urinary diseases in Bellevue Hospital, and also two similar courses in the New York Polyclinic. In 1888 he went to Europe, visiting the large hospitals of London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin and Edinburgh, where he remained for nearly a year, taking additional courses in the same branches of his profession, in order to better prepare himself for the practice of his specialty. Dr. Sutcliffe has filled the chair of Anatomy and Genito-Urinary Diseases in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, for several years, and for the past seven years, that of Principles and Practice of Surgery and Genito-Urinary Diseases in the same institution, and is treasurer of the Faculty. Dr. Sutcliffe is Surgeon to the Cincinnati, Hamilton &

Dayton, Railroad Consulting Surgeon to the City Dispensary, and Clinical Lecturer at the City Hospital and St. Vincent's Infirmary, Indianapolis. He is an active member of the Marion County Medical, the Indianapolis Surgical, and the Indiana State Medical Societies, and of the Mississippi Valley, and the American Medical Associations. Dr. Sutcliffe was a member of the Indianapolis Board of Health for four years, and president of the same for two years. He was married in 1876 to Miss Laura K. Jones.

SUTHERLIN, William Keener, of Mansfield, La., was born in DeSoto Parish, La., July 11, 1859. He is a son of the late Judge J. H. Sutherlin and Sarah (Keener) Sutherlin, and on his mother's side is of German descent. He received his early education at the male school at Mansfield, La., and at Thatcher's Institute at Shreveport, La. He studied medicine for a few months, while clerking in drug store in Mansfield, with Dr. A. J. Beall, of that place, and then became an *Interne* in the Shreveport (La.) Charity Hospital for eighteen months; then attended medical lectures at the University of Virginia during the session of 1878-79; graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1880, but on account of his not having arrived at the age of majority, the faculty refused to grant him his diploma until the following year. He attended the New York Polyclinic for four months during 1889-90. He has always taken more interest in surgery than any other of the branches in medicine. He has done a great many surgical operations which he rarely reports. He has practiced medicine in Mansfield since his graduation. He joined the Louisiana State Medical Society, 1883, and has been an active member ever since. He became a permanent member of American Medical Association in 1889. Being actively engaged in a large country practice, frequently his patients are twenty-five or thirty miles apart; he has but little time to contribute, and has contributed but little to medical literature, the only ones being "A Case of Simple Dislocation of the Metatarsal Bone of the Great Toe Upon the Dorsum of Foot, Caused by Indirect Violence," and "The Report of a Case of Peri-Nephritic Abscess."

SWERINGEN, Hiram V., of Fort Wayne, Ind., was born October 5, 1844, in Navarre, Starke county, Ohio. He is a descendant of the doughty Garrett Van Sweringen, of whom it is related in history, as well as by tradition, that upon the surrender of the Dutch colony in America to the English, he broke his sword across his knee and, throwing its fragments right and left, renounced all allegiance to the Dutch government. He was a notable man, the younger son of a noble family, born at Roensterdwan, Holland, in 1636, served the West India Company, and was supercargo of the "Prince Maurice," which sailed to the Dutch colony on the Delaware. Dr. H. V. Sweringen received but a common school education. He left his native place in 1861 for Fort Wayne, Ind., where he has since resided. Soon after his arrival there he enlisted in the Forty-fourth Indiana Regiment, but on account of his youth and stature, was not taken to the front. For some years he served in the capacity of a drug clerk and medical student with Dr. W. H. Myers as his preceptor. After the lapse of a few years thus

employed he began the preparation of a book on pharmacy, "A Pharmaceutical Lexicon," which was published by Messrs. Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia, upon the recommendation of Prof. John M. Maisch, of that city, who examined the manuscript. A few years later he entered the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated in March, 1876, with honor and credit to himself and *alma mater*. A few months later he was elected to the chair of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics in the Medical College of Fort Wayne, a position he resigned a few years later. In 1883 Dr. Sweringen was honored by the Monmouth College, Illinois, with the degree of A. M., and in 1884 he was invited to accept the chair of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago, an honor he regarded very highly, but which circumstances not under his control forced him to decline. In June, 1885, he was appointed a member of the Board of



H. V. Sweringen

Examining Surgeons for the Pension Department. In 1890 he was appointed Physician and Surgeon to the Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth, a position he still holds, ably assisted by his son, Dr. Budd Van Sweringen, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. H. V. Sweringen is a member of the Allen County Medical Society, of which he has served a term as president; of the Indiana State Medical and of the American Medical Associations, and has served a number of terms successively as Physician to the Allen County Infirmary, and as a member of the staff of Physicians and Surgeons of Hope and St. Joseph Hospitals. He has been an acceptable contributor to various medical journals, many of his articles having been extensively quoted by others. While not devoting himself to any specialty in his profession, he has won particular distinction in the field of obstetrics and in that of the diseases of women and children. There are few cases of midwifery recorded

in the books that he has not successfully met. Dr. Sweringen has recently become interested in the study of psychic phenomena, hypnotism, telepathy and other occult subjects, having witnessed a number of remarkable, mysterious manifestations in his own home, which he reported to several secular papers. As a result of his investigations he was elected a member of the American Psychical Association. *The Progressive Thinker*, a prominent journal published in Chicago, under date of December 5, 1891, contains a six-column article from the Doctor's pen, bearing upon the above-named subjects.

SWETT, John Appleton, of New York City, was born in Boston, Mass., December 3, 1808, and died in the former city, September 18, 1854. Memoirs of this noted physician have been written by the late Dr. B. W. McCready and Dr. Austin Flint, from which liberal extracts have been made in the preparation of this sketch. Referring to his ancestry, and early personal history one of his biographers writes as follows: His father, a reputable merchant, and eminently an active, energetic business man, died in 1834. His mother was distinguished for her intelligence, and still more for her moral worth—a woman of unaffected piety. To the influence of her life, and reverence for her memory, may fairly be attributed in a great measure, under Providence, the formation of her son's character, in its moral and religious aspects. He was prepared for college at the Boston Grammar School, and graduated at Harvard University in 1828. He was not distinguished for great proficiency in collegiate studies, but held a fair rank in all, save mathematics, to which he had an invincible repugnance. His medical studies were pursued under the direction of Dr. Jacob Bigelow, of Boston, for many years, and up to a recent period, Professor of *Materia Medica* in the Medical Department of Harvard University. He obtained his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1831, and soon afterward established himself as a practitioner in the city of New York. During the first few years of his professional life, his zeal in the pursuit of medical knowledge was manifested by the discharge of the duties of Physician to the City Dispensary, with which he soon became connected, and by his co-operation with his colleagues in forming a society for mutual improvement, by means of reports of interesting cases, and the discussion of medical subjects. Like most young physicians who are enthusiastic in their love of the profession, Dr. Swett was desirous of availing himself of the advantages which are offered by the hospitals, the museums and the teachers of the Old World. More favored in this regard than many who enter the profession, his pecuniary circumstances enabled him to gratify this desire. On the death of his father, in 1834, he inherited a moderate property. The year following he sailed for Europe, and was absent about seventeen months, spending the greater part of the time in Paris. Among the many distinguished medical teachers of the French metropolis, Louis inspired him with the greatest regard. He followed diligently the service of this eminent observer and philosopher, at the Hôpital La Pitié. Probably here he acquired a fondness for the particular branch of practical medicine, viz., the diagnosis of diseases of the chest, with which his name has become especially identi-

fied. His biographer, Dr. McCready, adduces evidence not only of his diligence when in Paris, but of the salutary effect of his example upon others, by a quotation from a touching letter addressed to Dr. Swett by the late Dr. Power, of Baltimore, on his death-bed. In this letter Dr. Power expresses his feelings of gratitude for the influence which he derived from their companionship, attributing to it all his subsequent success and usefulness as a medical practitioner. More precious such a testimonial than the most costly gifts! After his return to New York, in the spring of 1838, Dr. Swett first became known as a medical teacher. His lectures on the diseases of the chest were first delivered at the Broome Street School of Medicine, a voluntary association for medical instruction. They were repeated at the spring course of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and published from stenographic notes in *The New York Lancet*. These lectures established his reputation as an accomplished diagnostician, in a class of affections which require for their discrimination certain special modes of investigation included under the name of physical exploration. From that time he was consulted by patients, far and wide, who were affected with thoracic disease, and the larger share of his private practice afterwards consisted of cases of this class. The lectures thus referred to formed the basis of an extensive work on Diseases of the Chest, which was published in 1852. This work has been received with favor by the medical profession, both at home and abroad, and will remain an enduring monument of the author's talents, industry and acquirements. Prior to his assuming the labors of a lecturer, he was for two years, in connection with Dr. John Watson, editor of a new quarterly, entitled *The New York Medical and Surgical Journal*. At the end of this time, the *Journal* was discontinued, in consequence of the pecuniary embarrassments of the publisher. During its continuance, many of its most able contributions were from the pen of Dr. Swett. From 1842 up to the time of his death, he was one of the Physicians of the New York Hospital. He persevered in his labors in this institution during the progress of his fatal illness, and relinquished them only when his physical powers were so much reduced as to be wholly unequal to the task. He added to clinical investigations, conducive alike to the welfare of patients and the advancement of science; instruction at the bedside, for the benefit of the students of medicine who were attracted to his wards; and he also delivered repeatedly courses of lectures at the hospital on diseases of the chest and of the kidney. To the latter, for several years preceding his death, he had given close study, and more particularly to the malady known as Bright's Disease, to which he himself fell a victim, adding thus another instance to the number in which physicians have died of the affections to which they had given special attention. These instances, says Flint, are so numerous as to imply something more than mere coincidence, and, in fact, perhaps, to warrant the conclusion that to concentrate the attention to a particular disease, and make it a special subject for study, is to run a greater liability to it than would otherwise exist. In 1853 Dr. Swett was elected Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic in the Medical Department of the University of the City of

New York. To fill a position of this kind had been his aim from an early period in his professional life. He was now forty-four years of age, in the meridian of life; his intellectual faculties in full vigor; his mind stored with learning and the lessons of experience. A new career of distinction and usefulness was now open to him, on which he entered with alacrity, notwithstanding he had for several years suffered from the gradual advancement of a serious and exhausting disease. He completed his first course of lectures in the university during the winter of 1853-54, having discharged the duties of the chair greatly to the satisfaction of those who listened to his instructions. It was evident, however, to his friends that his first course would be his last. The probability of this must have been apparent to himself, for he was fully aware of the nature of his malady, and no one knew better than he that it almost invariably advances steadily onward to a fatal termination. For several years he had watched the gradual progress of his disease, finding temporary benefit, and even apparent restoration, by giving short periods to relaxation and traveling. In 1852 he made a brief visit to Europe, with reference mainly to the improvement of health; but during his sojourn in Paris, under these circumstances, unable to repress the gratification of his thirst for scientific knowledge, he attended diligently the lectures and demonstrations of the eminent microscopist and philosopher, M. Robin. His anxiety to prosecute microscopical researches in pathology continued even after his confinement to the bed with his fatal disease. A short time before his death, he exhibited delight at the reception of an elegant microscope, which he had ordered from London. Toward the latter part of May, 1854, his debility was so great as to compel him to relinquish further efforts to continue his hospital and private practice, which he never again attempted to resume. He endeavored once more to recruit, by resorting to change of scene and the invigorating air of the country, but without avail. Gradual but progressive failure of the powers of life continued, and he was released from the duties and sufferings of this world in the early autumn of the same year. A prominent feature in the life of Dr. Swett is the persistency with which he was devoted to scientific pursuits, and the practical duties of his profession, under obstacles incident to ill health, which would have discouraged most persons; and when, too, for several years, he must have felt morally certain that he was laboring under a fatal organic disease. This will doubtless appear surprising to many readers, and the more so because his circumstances as regards property were such as not to render his personal exertions necessary for the maintenance of his family. Great as was his love of the science and the art of medicine, it would be unjust to his character to suppose that this alone was the motive impelling him to persist in his labors, until compelled by physical weakness to forego them. An excessive enthusiasm, bordering on idolatry, which is oftener, perhaps, affected than real, was not with him a ruling passion, which it may be imagined continued strong in death. A fair estimation of his character leads to other and higher springs of action. In a firm conviction of duty, based on an abiding sense of the responsibility of life, lies the secret of that

tenacity of purpose which refused to stop in the path of exertion which Providence had ordained for him, until his course was arrested by the fiat of the Supreme Ruler of human events. Thus actuated and guided, his mind was enabled to struggle manfully and triumphantly with the discouragements of disease, while it was becoming to continue the conflict. And receiving support from a higher source than the fascination of science, he was the better prepared to derive aid and happiness from the latter. Reason, experience, and revelation teach us that it is best to work, so long as we possess the capacity of performing the labors incident to the position allotted to us. Better, far better, to die in the harness, than to await, timorous and inactive, the uncertain coming of the messenger of death. Such were the sentiments entertained by the subject of this memoir. At all events, his life affords evidence of their practical exemplification. Philanthropy and love of his profession were manifested by Dr. Swett in the disposition of his property. Leaving his family a moderate competence, he bequeathed a handsome legacy to the Society for the Benefit of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, which has been organized and supported by the medical profession of the city of New York. In summing up the moral and intellectual traits which distinguished the character of the eminent physician whose brief but honorable and useful professional career claims the respectful remembrance of the public, and whose example may be held up as worthy of the imitation of young men who are about to enter on the responsibilities belonging to the medical profession, Dr. McCready, whose intimate acquaintance enabled him to speak from a personal knowledge, says: Dr. Swett's understanding was clear and comprehensive, his judgment sound. He was a careful and patient observer, and a devoted and conscientious lover of truth. He was energetic and persevering in what he undertook, his passions were moderate and under the control of his reason, and he possessed, in a high degree, that almost instinctive recognition of truth and propriety, quite independent of the mere power of reasoning, to which we give the name of common sense. The soundness of his judgment and the moderation of his views were shown in the conduct of his ordinary affairs, as well as in his professional career. His love of truth, the care with which he guarded himself against all undue leaning or bias, was a marked feature in his character. It was not merely with him the instinct of the gentleman; the avoidance of the acted or spoken lie, but a principle which pervaded his whole life and influenced his conduct. In relating a case or giving an opinion, he would not only state what was true, or what he believed to be true, but he would disdain to round off with a phrase those points on which he was ignorant, or on which his observation had been imperfect. "Guard yourself against envy," he said to a friend; "it will not only impair your happiness, but it will distort your views; you will be unable to see things as they are, and it will spoil your whole moral character." He was fond of music, but had no skill in it. He had, too, a love of painting and sculpture, and his criticisms on the works of art he saw abroad, as contained in his journal, seem just and appreciative. With all this he

had little imagination, and no love of poetry. Byron was the only poet whom he read with pleasure. Another of his traits that must not be passed over in silence was his kindness of heart. His was not alone the ready charity which seeks the easiest mode to relieve itself from an unpleasant emotion, but a thoughtful and considerate kindness, which carried out deliberately plans deliberately formed. Perhaps of all his qualities, this the most endeared him to his friends and made him loved best by those who best knew him.

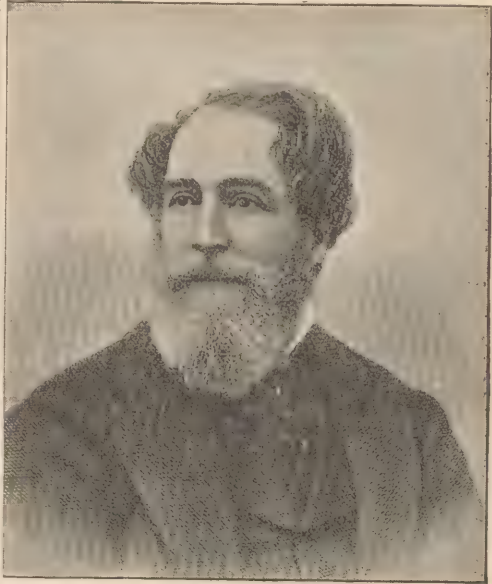
SWINBURNE, John, of Albany, N. Y., was born in Denmark, Lewis county, in the same State, May 30, 1820, and died in the former city, March 28, 1889. Left early an orphan, he was soon called upon to assist in supporting his mother and family, securing his education at district schools and neighboring academies, partly by his own exertions. He studied medicine under Professors Mather and J. H. Armsby, and Dr. Griffin Sweet, graduating in 1847 from Albany Medical College. After a short country practice he was called to fill the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy in Albany Medical College, and performed its duties for three years. During this period he prepared for the Anatomical Museum at Albany, the skeleton of the celebrated Dr. Edson, who for many years was exhibited on account of "his attenuated abnegation of flesh." Appointed Almshouse Physician, he attended eight hundred cases of ship fever in one year, with a mortality of only fifteen per cent. On the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion he was appointed Chief Medical Officer on the Staff of Gen. John F. Rathbone, and given charge of all the sick at the post in Albany, and during three months he treated nearly fifteen hundred patients. In May, 1862, he was appointed Medical Superintendent of wounded New York troops at the front. He served on the battle-field, and labored for the improvement of the appliances for treating and permanently curing the disabled soldiers, publishing the results of his observations in pamphlet form. For a time he was in charge of the United States Army Hospital at Savage's Station, Va., and five times was ordered to the field under special commission from the Governor of New York, four times as the State's representative. He was one of the eight surgeons who organized the hospital at White House. His services led to his appointment by Governor Morgan as Superintendent of the New York State troops. He was instrumental in the preparation of an asylum for 2,500 patients in Virginia, and after General McClellan's retreat to the banks of the James river, though offered freedom by the enemy, preferred to remain with his patients, and notwithstanding the scarcity of supplies succeeded in saving many lives. On his return he was complimented by the surgeon-general of the United States Army and the surgeon-general of the State, for his efficiency and patriotism. After the war he served for six years as Health Officer of the port of New York, at quarantine, being nominated by a Democratic Governor, and confirmed unanimously by the Senate. While in this position he suggested the establishment of large warehouses in the upper and lower bay, for the purpose of protecting the city against the introduction of yellow fever into the port, and lessening the period of quarantine, and secured the passage of a law

preventing "runners" from boarding vessels before their permits were delivered to the mayors of the cities adjacent to the bay. After the expiration of his service as health officer he went abroad, served with the French during the Franco-German War, organized the American Ambulance Corps in Paris, and was in charge of it during the siege. He received the Cross of the Legion of Honor for these services. In 1873 he returned to Albany; in 1882 was an independent candidate for mayor, claimed the election, and was awarded the office after eighteen months of litigation; in 1884 he was defeated for re-election; and the same year was elected to Congress from the Nineteenth New York District, on the Republican and Citizens' ticket. Since 1873 he had maintained a free dispensary in Albany, in which he treated more than one hundred thousand cases, chiefly surgical. He was Professor of Fractures and Dislocations and Clinical Surgery in Albany Medical College, and Consulting Surgeon to Albany Hospital. He was a member of the Medical Society of Albany County, and of the Medical Society of New York. Among his published writings are: "An Address Showing the Identity of the Various Forms of Erysipelas, Peritonitis, and Phlebitis," Transactions of Medical Society of New York, 1850; "Treatment of Fracture of the Femur by Simple Extension," 1859; "Introduction of Air into the Uterine Veins, during Criminal Abortion, with Flexible Catheter," pronounced by Dr. Dalton the only authentic case on record; "Two Cases of Extra-Uterine Pregnancy," Transactions of Medical Society of New York, 1860; "Compound and Comminuted Gunshot Fractures of the Thigh, and Means for their Transportation."

TAYLOR, Benjamin Walter, of Columbia, S. C., was born in that city February 28, 1834. He is a grandson of Col. Thomas Taylor of the Revolution. His education was received at the South Carolina College of Columbia, from which he was graduated in 1855, and he obtained his medical degree from the South Carolina Medical College at Charleston in 1858. He then settled in his native city, where he remained, except during the Rebellion. On the outbreak of the Civil War he was made Assistant Surgeon and assigned to Fort Moultrie, where he served until Fort Sumter surrendered. On the organization of the Hampton legion he was selected as Assistant Surgeon. He was afterward made Surgeon and assigned to the Second South Carolina Cavalry, Hampton's brigade. During the last year of the war he was promoted from Chief Surgeon of Division to Medical Director of Cavalry Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. He is a member of the South Carolina Medical Association, and was its vice-president in 1875, and was president of his County Medical Society in 1876, and was a delegate to the International Medical Congress held in Philadelphia the same year. Dr. Taylor has contributed important articles on various subjects to the Transactions of the State Medical Association of South Carolina. He is Medical Examiner of numerous life assurance companies, and is widely known as an accomplished physician and surgeon.

TAYLOR, Isaac E., of New York, was born in Philadelphia, April 25, 1812, and died in the former city October 30, 1889. He was a son of William and Mary Taylor, natives of Cam-

bridge, England, who settled in Philadelphia in 1797. He was educated at a private boarding school and at Rutgers College, New York, graduating from this institution in 1830. During his stay at Rutgers he was suspended for playing billiards, and during his suspension he attended lectures on anatomy, chemistry and midwifery, and after graduating A. B., entered the office of Samuel L. Southard, Esq., of Trenton, N. J., where he read law for two years, and then in 1832 entered the office of his brother, Dr. Othniel H. Taylor. He graduated M. D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1834. In 1835 he entered into mercantile business with his father-in-law, Stuart Mollan, of New York, but returned to his profession in 1839, in the city of New York. In 1840 he visited Paris and entered the office of Prof. Cazeaux, studying his specialties of obstetrics and diseases of women and children; he also



Isaac E. Taylor

traveled extensively, attending hospitals and other places of interest. He returned in 1841, and associated himself with the City, Eastern, Northern and Demilt Dispensaries as Attending Physician, having charge, in each, of the diseases of females for seven years. In 1851 he was elected Physician to Bellevue Hospital, and immediately after commenced that series of improvements and reforms which brought about that renovation in the government, economy and police of its system, resulting in changes eminently beneficial and increasing the utility of the institution, in the uniting of the entire medical department of their government under one medical organization, and embracing Bellevue Hospital, the Penitentiary, Almshouse, Work-house, Island Hospital and Small-pox Hospital, and excepting only Randall's Island and the Lunatic Asylum, and established the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in connection with the Bellevue Hospital, with the addition of an out-door depart-

ment. He was a permanent member of the American Medical Association, permanent member of the New York State Medical Society, and member of the New York County Medical Society, was its president in 1865, and vice-president in 1864 and 1877; Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, vice-president in 1867 and 1868, and elected trustee in 1872 for ten years; president of the obstetrical section of the Academy of Medicine, 1856, also in 1876 and 1877, and of the New York Journal Association (of which he was the founder) in 1868 and 1869; vice-president of the American Gynecological Society, corresponding member of the Obstetric Societies of Berlin, Boston, Philadelphia and Knoxville, Tenn. He was also honorary member of the Medical Society of Christiana, Norway. He was the author and editor, among others, of the following: In 1839, he, with Dr. James A. Washington, introduced to the American profession the hypodermic method of treatment by morphia, strychnine, in the New York Dispensary, sixteen years previous to Dr. Andrew Wood, of Edinburgh (see Bartholow, 1873); "Cases of Diseases Peculiar to Females and Nervous Diseases," 1841; "Dr. Evory Kennedy's Work on Auscultation," 1843; "On the Use of Liquor Hydr iodate of Arsenic and Mercury in Cutaneous and Uterine Diseases," 1843; "Rheumatism of the Uterus and Ovaries," "Report on Cases of Aphonia and Syphilitic Ulceration of the Larynx Treated with Sponge Probang and Nitrate of Silver," "Protrusion of the Eye," 1845; "Syphilitic Mucous Tubercles and Secondary Syphilitic Affections of the Os Uteri," 1853; "Sunburnt Appearance of the Skin," "Regurgitation of Stomach," "Labor with Anteversion of Uterus in that State," "Recto-Vaginal Fistula Cured by a New Operation," 1856; "Non-Shortening of the Supra and Infra-Vaginal Portion of Cervix Uteri," 1862; "Procidencia Uteri of Fifteen Years Cured by Simply Reinverting the Everted Cervix Uteri," 1864; "Placenta Previa," 1865; "Recto-Vaginal and Recto-Labial Fistula," 1866; "Mechanism of Spontaneous Action of Uterine Inversion," read before the Academy of Medicine, April, 1872; "Physiological Lengthening of the Cervix Uteri, Before, During and After Labor," 1875; "Treatment in Cases of Contracted Pelvis During Labor," 1875; "Is Craniotomy, Cephalotripsy or Cranioclastm Preferable to the Cesarean Section in Pelvis?" 1876. He was president in 1861 of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was elected *Emeritus* Professor of Diseases of Women and Children therein in 1867. He held the position of Physician to Bellevue Hospital from 1852 to 1876, and had since been its Consulting Physician; was president of its medical board from 1868 to 1874; Consulting Physician to Charity Hospital in 1872; president of its medical board from 1861 to 1863, and Attending Physician from 1860 to 1872; Consulting Physician to the Infants' Hospital, Blackwell's Island, from 1868 to 1876, and president of its board for 1870; president of the Bureau of the Consulting Board of Medical and Surgical Relief, Bellevue Hospital, from 1866, and Consulting Physician to same; Consulting Physician to the New York State Women's Hospital, the Women's Infirmary and Examiner on Obstetrics; and Physician to the Maternity Hospital, Blackwell's Island.

During Dr. Taylor's career he was noted for the kindly feeling and sympathy which by his manner he had caused to exist between himself and his patients, the students who were under him, and the profession. The former has shown itself in expressions from them, and the second was especially noticeable in 1872 at a dinner given to Dr. Taylor by the profession previous to his departure for Europe.

TAYLOR, Matthew Addison, of Austin, Tex., was born at Columbus, O., November 12, 1828. He is of English and Irish descent. He was educated at the Columbus High School and Miami University. After studying medicine entered the Starling Medical College, and was graduated M. D. from that institution in 1849. Soon afterward he settled at Logan in his native State, where he was engaged in an active general practice, but being compelled by the severity of the winters to seek a milder climate, he removed to Texas in 1852, and since 1853 has been established in Austin, that State. While engaged in general practice, he has given special attention to surgery, particularly to the surgical treatment of women and children. In 1855 he was one of the founders of the first medical association in Texas, an organization that existed two years. In the same year he also assisted in founding the Travis County Medical Society, now the largest county medical society in the State. In 1874 he was a delegate to the American Medical Association, and in 1876 a delegate to the International Medical Congress, at Philadelphia. In 1859 he was appointed one of the Trustees of the State Mute Asylum, and served in that capacity two years. He was Physician to the State Blind Asylum, from 1872 to 1874, and was president of the Board of Trustees of the State Lunatic Asylum, in 1873 and 1874, and was also appointed a member and administrator of the board charged with the duty of founding a State university, and in that position he assisted in the organization of the Texas State Commercial and Agricultural College. Dr. Taylor is widely known as a skillful physician and surgeon, and is examiner of several leading life insurance companies. He has been active in elevating the standard of education in his adopted State.

THACHER, James, of Plymouth, Mass., was born at Barnstable, in the same State, February 14, 1754, and died May 26, 1844. For the interesting details concerning the life and achievements of this noted pioneer representative of the American medical profession the editor is indebted to memoirs written by the late Dr. Stephen Williams and the venerable Dr. N. S. Davis of Chicago. The latter biographer says: Whether viewed as a patriot faithfully serving his country in the darkest period of her history; as a man of science and extensive literary acquirements; or simply as an active and honorable member of a humane and noble profession, the subject of this sketch eminently deserves a prominent page in the historical annals of his country. Referring to his ancestry Dr. Williams, in his Medical Biography, says: Dr. Thacher's mother was the daughter of a Mr. Norton, of Marthas Vineyard, and granddaughter of ex-Governor Coggeshall, of Rhode Island. Paternally, he was descended from one of the most learned and useful families in the colony. In "The Magnalia," by Cotton Mather, we have the biography of Dr. Thomas Thacher, who is

represented to have been a learned physician and clergyman of Massachusetts; from whose pen emanated the first medical publication in that colony. Dr. J. B. Beck in his *History of American Medicine Before the Revolution*, referring to this tract or monograph entitled *A Brief Guide in the Small-Pox and Measles*, says it was published in the year 1677. Dr. Williams tells us that "no less than sixteen graduates of the name of Thacher appear in the triennial catalogue of Harvard University, from 1671 to 1832, nine of whom were clergymen." The name of the subject of this memoir, however, is not on the list, and we have no evidence that he ever enjoyed the advantages of a full collegiate education; although his writings abundantly show that his mind was early stored with, and disciplined by, the elementary branches of learning. At the early age of sixteen he manifested his predilection for the study of medicine, and soon after commenced his period of pupilage under Dr. Abner Hersey, a physician who then enjoyed a high reputation and extensive practice in his native town. Under the guidance of this highly esteemed preceptor, young Thacher enjoyed good advantages for acquiring medical knowledge, and improved them with a faithfulness amounting to enthusiasm. His period of pupilage closed in 1775, at the age of twenty-one years. It was just the time when the long-smothered fires of patriotism in the Colonies had broken forth into flames of open revolution. The blood which stained the fields of Lexington and Concord had not only severed the last tie that bound the people of the American Colonies to the mother country, but had also caused the clarion notes of war to vibrate over every hill and valley in the land. Stepping upon the stage of active life at such a moment, it is not strange that the heart of young Thacher was found beating in unison with the glorious spirit of the times, or that his feelings of patriotism and love of rational liberty should cause him to hazard his all in the cause of his country. Hence one of his first acts was to apply for a place in the medical department of the Continental Army. Taking a letter from Joseph Otis, of Barnstable, he proceeded to Watertown and made his application personally to James Warren, who was then President of the Provincial Congress. He was received by this eminent patriot with great cordiality and kindness on July 3, 1775. Within a week his name was added to the list of candidates for examination by a medical board consisting of Drs. Holton and Taylor. The examinations of this board seems to have been faithful and severe, for of the sixteen candidates examined, only ten were admitted as qualified for duty. Dr. Thacher, however, passed through this ordeal with credit, received from the Provincial Congress the appointment of Surgeon's Mate in the hospital at Cambridge, and entered upon the discharge of his duties July 15, 1775. At that time Dr. Benjamin Church was Director-General of the Hospital, and Dr. John Warren the Senior Attending Surgeon. The institution occupied several private houses in Cambridge, and was filled with the soldiers wounded in the battle on Breed's Hill, and so many sick with various diseases as to afford constant employment for the medical officers. In February, 1776, Dr. John Morgan, of Philadelphia, was appointed by Congress Director-General of Hospitals in

the place of Dr. Church, and Dr. Thacher, after undergoing another examination by him, was appointed Surgeon's Mate to Dr. David Townsend, in one of the regiments stationed on Prospect Hill. This regiment was commanded by Col. Asa Whitcomb, and was actively engaged in the laborious duty of fortifying the heights of Dorchester, where they were almost daily anticipating an attack from the whole British force stationed in Boston. After the British had evacuated the city and the American Army had taken possession, small-pox was found so prevalent that inoculation was very generally resorted to. The regiment to which Dr. Thacher was attached, consisting of five hundred men, were all subjected to the disease by inoculation, and he tells us in his journal that all recovered except one negro. When the soldiers were again fit for duty, this regiment, together with that of Colonel Sargent, was ordered to march to Ticonderoga, on Lake Champlain, where they arrived in the latter part of August, 1776. In April following, Colonel Whitcomb's regiment, having served out the period of time for which they were enlisted, returned home; but Dr. Thacher immediately received the appointment of Surgeon's Mate in the General Hospital, and remained on duty at Ticonderoga until that post was abandoned by our army. He accompanied the sick and wounded to Fort Edward, and subsequently to Albany. While on duty in that city, the final conflict took place between the Northern Division of the American Army under General Gates, and that of the British Army under General Burgoyne. The two hard-fought battles, which preceded the surrender of Burgoyne, took place only about thirty miles from the General Hospital, and many of the wounded officers and soldiers were immediately transferred thither. Six days after the surrender of General Burgoyne, Dr. Thacher made the following entry in his military journal, which is quoted for the purpose of showing the nature of his duties, and the faithful and humane manner in which he discharged them: "This hospital is now crowded with officers and soldiers from the fields of battle; those belonging to the British and Hessian troops are accommodated in the same hospital with our own men, and receive equal care and attention. The foreigners are under the care and management of their own surgeons. I have been present at some of their capital operations, and remarked that the English surgeons perform with skill and dexterity, but the Germans, with few exceptions, do no credit to their profession; some of them are the most clumsy and uncouth operators I ever witnessed, and appear to be destitute of all sympathy and tenderness towards the suffering patient. Not less than one thousand wounded and sick are now in the city; the Dutch church, and several private houses are occupied as hospitals. We have about thirty surgeons and mates; and all are constantly employed. I am obliged to devote the whole of my time, from eight o'clock in the morning to a late hour in the evening, to the care of our patients. Here is a fine field for professional improvement. Amputating limbs, trepanning fractured skulls, and dressing the most formidable wounds, have familiarized my mind to scenes of woe. A military hospital is peculiarly calculated to afford examples for profitable contemplation,

and to interest our sympathy and commiseration. If I turn from beholding mutilated bodies, mangled limbs, and bleeding, incurable wounds, a spectacle no less revolting is presented, of miserable objects languishing under afflicting diseases of every description; here are those in a state of mournful despair, exhibiting the awful harbingers of approaching dissolution; there are those with emaciated bodies and ghastly visage, who begin to triumph over grim disease, and just lift their feeble heads from the pillow of sorrow. No parent, wife, or sister to wipe the tear of anguish from their eyes, or to soothe the pillow of death, they look up to the physician as their only earthly friend and comforter, and trust the hands of a stranger to perform the last mournful duties. Frequently have I remarked their confidence in my friendship, as though I was endeared to them by brotherly ties. Viewing these unfortunate men as the faithful defenders of the liberties of our country, far separated from their dearest friends, who would be so lost to the duties of humanity, patriotism, and benevolence, as not to minister to their comfort, and pour into their wounds the healing balm of consolation? It is my lot to have twenty wounded men committed to my care, by Dr. Potts, our surgeon-general; one of whom, a young man, received a musket-ball through his cheeks, cutting its way through the teeth on each side, and the substance of the tongue; his sufferings have been great, but he now begins to articulate tolerably well. Another had the whole side of his face torn off by a cannon-ball, laying his mouth and throat open to view. A brave soldier received a musket-ball in his forehead; observing that it did not penetrate deep, it was imagined that the ball rebounded and fell out; but after several days, on examination, I detected the ball lying flat on the bone, and spread under the skin, which I removed. No one can doubt but he received his wound while facing the enemy; and it is fortunate for the brave fellow that his skull proved too thick for the ball to penetrate. But in another instance, a soldier's wound was not so honorable; he received a ball in the bottom of his foot, which could not have happened unless when in the act of running from the enemy. This poor fellow is held in derision by his comrades, and is made the subject of their wit for having the mark of a coward." In December following, was entered in his journal the following note: "The wounded soldiers committed to my care in October last have all recovered; and as a compliment for my assiduity and attention to my patients, I have received from Dr. Potts, our Surgeon-General, a generous and handsome present." Two years and a half now elapsed since young Thacher left his home and attached himself to the fortunes of the patriot army; and the duties of the hospital being greatly diminished, he asked, and readily obtained, a furlough, or leave of absence, for forty days. Though in the middle of winter, he made the journey from Albany to Boston and Barnstable on horseback; visited his friends, and returned to the hospital ready for duty two days before the expiration of his furlough. Early the following season, the hospital was removed to the Highlands, further down the Hudson, and Dr. Thacher continued on duty in it until he was advanced to the rank of Surgeon, when, at his

own solicitation, he was transferred from hospital service to that of Field Surgeon, and attached to a regiment chiefly from the South, under the command of Col. Gibson. At another period he was selected as the surgeon to a picked corps of light infantry, chosen from the several New England regiments, and under the immediate command of Col. Alexander Scammel. This corps "consisted of the most active and soldierly young men and officers," and was designed to march in advance of the main army, constantly prepared for the most active and hazardous duty. His selection as Surgeon to this corps was a high compliment, but not higher than his skill and faithful devotion to the duties of his station had entitled him to. From this time Dr. Thacher accompanied nearly all the more important movements of the Continental army to the end of the war. Whether in the camp or in the field—whether under a single tent amidst the snows of a Northern winter, or on the rapid march under the burning rays of a summer sun—he shared fully in all the privations, the toils, and the glories, that were endured and achieved by the defenders of our country during that eventful period of its history. Even in the last important conflict, the siege of Yorktown, he accompanied the corps sent forward in the darkness of the night to open the last entrenchment necessary to complete that siege. The great struggle of the Colonies for independence having been finally crowned with success, and the war actually closed, the following entry appears in his journal under the date of December 25, 1782. "It is with inexpressible reluctance that I contemplate a separation from the numerous friends with whom I have so long associated in the most harmonious and pleasing intercourse. Engaged in the same glorious and honorable cause, encountering together the same perils, suffering unparalleled hardships and privations, and participating in the most interesting scenes and events, our mutual and cherished attachments are no less ardent than the ties of brotherly affection. Friendships formed under such circumstances, and cemented by purity of sentiment, must prove as lasting as our days on earth; and we shall ever cherish a sincere interest in the welfare of the companions of our military career. It will be to me a source of infinite satisfaction, during the remainder of my days, that I have shared in the toils and perils of war, during seven and a half years, in defense of my country and its freedom; and that the mighty struggle terminates in peace, and the establishment of our national independence. This momentous event should be considered as a rich blessing which Providence bestows on us for the benefit of the present and many future generations. It is incumbent on me to express my unfeigned gratitude to the All-wise Author and Preserver of men, that he has been pleased to confer on me innumerable blessings, and preserved my life and health during a long period while exposed to the greatest hardships and imminent perils." Again, on January 1, 1783, he writes as follows: "This day I close my military career, and quit forever the toils and vicissitudes incident to the storms of war. To my military companions I bid a final adieu, and hope to enjoy in future the blessings which attend a virtuous course of domestic life. While I congratulate my country on the

momentous event by which we are about to be elevated to the rank of an independent nation, most cordially do I proffer my sympathy for the many lives of inestimable value which have been sacrificed during this ever-memorable contest." He retired with the most full and honorable testimonials to his punctuality, professional skill and faithful performance of duty in all the stations he had been called to fill. During his long connection with the army he enjoyed the confidence and society of its highest and most gifted officers, including General Washington himself. Nor was his attention entirely absorbed by his professional duties, for he found time to keep a record or journal of all the important events that transpired during the war. This journal was published by Dr. Thacher, with an appendix, containing brief biographical sketches of the principal officers of the American Army, in 1824. It was dedicated to his Excellency, John Brooks, then Governor of Massachusetts. A second edition was issued in 1826, and it was republished, with appropriate illustrations, in 1854, and was a most reliable and interesting historical work. On leaving the army, Dr. Thacher settled in Plymouth, Mass., and entered upon the ordinary practice of medicine and surgery. Having already the active sympathy and gratitude of the community, he soon became engaged in an extensive and laborious business. The practical duties of his profession, however, were not allowed to engross his attention to the exclusion of literary and scientific pursuits. On the contrary, his mind, released from the long-accustomed excitements and anxieties of his military career, seemed to turn with great energy and pleasure to the cultivation of science. In 1802 he communicated a paper, entitled "Observations on the Art of Making Salt from Sea-water," to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of which he was a member. The paper was well received, and published in the Transactions of the Society for that year. He soon after furnished to the Historical Society of Massachusetts a paper "On the Natural Production of Iron Ore, with a Description of Smelting Furnaces." This was published in the ninth volume of their Transactions. In 1810 he had completed and caused to be published his "New American Dispensatory," which soon became a standard work in the profession, and passed through four editions during the succeeding eleven years. In the same year he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from Harvard University. He next wrote a work entitled "Modern Practice of Physic," which was published in 1817, and a second edition of which was issued in 1821. In the latter year he also published a "Monograph on Hydrophobia," exhibiting much research, and containing many valuable facts. In 1822 he had ready for the press the "American Orchardist," a second edition of which was called for in 1825. In 1828, his work on "American Medical Biography" was published, in two volumes. This was the first attempt made in this country to perpetuate the memory of distinguished American physicians, by collected biographical memoirs. These volumes were exceedingly interesting and valuable, and a few years preceding the death of the author he was solicited by many to prepare a new edition with additions, but the infirmities of great age prevented him, and the work has been

suffered to pass entirely out of print. In 1829 he furnished his publishers with a "Practical Treatise on the Management of Bees," and two years after, a very curious and interesting volume on "Demonology, Ghosts, Apparitions and Popular Superstitions." The last work written by Dr. Thacher, worthy of special mention, was the "History of Plymouth," published in 1832. This was an interesting volume, and was received by the public with sufficient favor to call for a second edition in 1835. From the foregoing list of works, it will be seen that Dr. Thacher was not only a voluminous writer, but also that his studies embraced a wide range both in science and literature. He furnished a considerable number of valuable papers to the medical and other periodicals. He also devoted much attention to antiquarian researches, in which he felt an enthusiastic interest. He was an active member of the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, and of the Massachusetts Medical Society. All the writings of Dr. Thacher bear the impress of a mind disciplined by careful study, sharpened by long-continued habits of observation, and well stored with facts. Hence they were anxiously sought for by the public, and generally read with profit. Throughout his whole life he maintained a private character above reproach. During his protracted connection with the army, his military journal affords abundant proof of his sterling integrity, his high sense of honor, and his constant readiness to applaud virtue and condemn vice. In mentioning a high sense of honor, we do not mean that false idea of honor which has led so many foolishly to hazard their lives in accordance with the *code duello*. This practice, which caused the loss of several valuable lives during the Revolutionary War, is alluded to, only to be condemned, in all the writings of Dr. Thacher. In conclusion his biographer, Dr. N. S. Davis, says: As a physician he ever exhibited that urbanity and kindness which so quickly win the confidence and esteem of the sick. As a citizen he was public-spirited, a patriotic lover as well as defender of his country, and a liberal supporter of the civil and religious institutions of the community in which he lived. He was small in stature and physical development, light and agile in his movements, fond of social intercourse, yet regular and studious in his habits. During a few of the last years of his life he was afflicted with a difficulty of breathing, which interfered much with his exercise and social enjoyments, but which he bore with patience and cheerfulness. He came to his death, serenely and peacefully, in May, 1844, in the ninety-first year of his age. As a patriot of tried integrity, as a learned and honorable physician, as an eminent contributor to the advancement of science and literature, and as an active defender of his country in the darkest days of her history, Dr. James Thacher, of Barnstable, Massachusetts, is worthy of grateful remembrance by the present and all future generations.

THOMAS, J. D., of Pittsburgh, Pa., was born in that city, May 8, 1843, and is of Welsh extraction. He first attended the public schools, then the Western University of Pennsylvania. During the last year of the war he served in the light artillery service as a private. After returning to his home he entered the office of the late Geo. McCook, M. D., as a student of

medicine. In 1869 Dr. Thomas graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, but remained in the city of New York, and took the spring course before returning to his home; he also took a post-graduate course in New York City in 1888. After graduation, he began the practice of medicine in his native city, where he has continued ever since. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Pennsylvania Medical Society, of the Allegheny County Medical Society (one term its president), and others. He is one of the founders of the Western Pennsylvania Medical College (Medical Department of the Western University), in which institution he now holds, and has held since its organization, the chair of Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases; he is also one of the trustees of the institution.



J. D. Thomas.

He is one of the founders, and is Surgeon to, the South Side Hospital, of Pittsburgh, as well as a member of the Board of Trustees. He was elected by the councils of the city of Pittsburgh for four consecutive terms as a member of the Board of Health; he served this body at different times as its president and secretary. In 1887 he delivered the address on "Hygiene," before the Pennsylvania Medical Society, at its annual meeting, at Bedford, Pa. The following are some of the articles he has contributed to the medical journals, viz.: "A Case of Rupture of the Lower Segment of the Uterus;" "Paralysis of the Lower Extremities, Following the Use of the Obstetric Forceps;" "Sponge Grafting;" "Application of the Forceps when the Head Lies Too Far Forward;" "Leaves from my Obstetric Case-Book;" "Treatment of Stricture of the Male Urethra by Electrolysis;" "Reply to a Criticism of above Paper;" "An Improved Urethrotome;" "Report of a Case of Rupture of

the Male Urethra;" "Report of a Case of Late Syphilitic Epididymitis;" "A Case of Amputation at the Hip-joint, by Wyeth's Method," and "Acute Rheumatic Neuritis." He delivered the "Valedictory Address," before the Class of 1890, Western Pennsylvania Medical College, at the Grand Opera House. During the summer of 1890 he made a tour of Europe. After his return, his observations made abroad were embodied in book form, and entitled, *A Souvenir of Europe*. The publication was for private distribution only.

THOMAS, Theodore Gaillard, of New York City, N. Y., was born on Edisto Island, South Carolina, November 21, 1832. He was educated at the College of Charleston, and obtained his degree at the medical school of that city in 1852. Shortly after this he came north, and became Resident Physician in the Emigrant Refuge Hospital on Ward's Island. After finishing this course he settled in New York City, where, with Dr. Donaghy, he established, in connection with the University of New York, a "quiz class" in obstetrics, which became very successful, and attracted much attention. He succeeded Dr. Bedford as Lecturer in this institution. Dr. Thomas was equipped with what was considered, at that time, a very perfect and remarkable collection of diagrams and plates, as adjuncts to his lectures. It is an interesting and instructive, as well as encouraging fact (to those who have in later years admired his brilliant oratory and remarkable facility as a lecturer), that his first lecture was considered a complete failure by his friends. But it was his last failure, as we know, for, since then, none of his colleagues have addressed more delighted audiences, among which old visiting practitioners frequently crowded out, in their eagerness to hear and see the lecturer, those whose matriculation fee gave them the better right. Early in his career he attracted the attention of Dr. John T. Metcalfe, who, at that time, had his finger upon the pulse of fashionable New York. Dr. Thomas became his assistant. From this time his course was steadily upward and assured. His general practice became very large, but he devoted himself especially to obstetrics, and made his reputation first in this branch of medicine. He was appointed Professor of Obstetrics at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and held that chair for a number of years. He was appointed on the first Board of Visiting Physicians to Roosevelt Hospital, but soon resigned. He has acted in the same capacity at Bellevue, St. Luke's, and Nursery and Child's Hospitals, and at St. Mary's Hospital in Brooklyn. When the Professorship of Diseases of Women was established at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, he resigned the chair of Obstetrics and accepted this. Not long afterward, he wrote and published his work on "Diseases of Women." This book found its place waiting for it, and attained an immense sale. It was the most complete work on this subject then in existence, and made for its author an immediate reputation as a gynecologist of the first rank. In 1863 he was appointed Physician to the out-patient department of the Women's Hospital, and four years later he became Consulting Physician, and finally, in 1873, he was appointed one of the Attending Surgeons to the same institution. This post he held until a few years ago, when he resigned, and was re-

quested by the board of governors to name his successor. As an obstetrician, his name is especially identified with the operation of *laparo-elytrotomy*, which he presented to the profession as a substitute for the then very dangerous operation of Cæsarian section, and still more dangerous one of craniotomy. He performed the operation a number of times with good results. As a gynecologist, he has devoted himself with special taste to laparotomy. In this branch of the specialty he soon acquired an immense experience and a world-wide reputation as a quick and skillful diag-



G. Gaillard Thomas.

nostician and operator. His quickness, coolness and skill in using the knife are the first things which impress the observer at his operations. Untiring energy, quickness of perception and great decision are to the impartial observer the leading traits in his character. He is a member of the leading obstetrical societies of this country and Europe. An excellent portrait of Dr. Thomas is presented with this sketch for the benefit of those who have only known him by his works, and the editor is indebted for both to the *New York Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics*.

THOMPSON, James Edwin, of Galveston, Tex., was born in Northwich, England, in 1864, and was educated at the Owens College, Manchester, and obtained the scholarship and gold medal in anatomy at the London University, and the Bradley and the Dunville surgical scholarships in connection with the Manchester School of Medicine. He was admitted as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1886, and a Fellow of the same college in 1888. Dr. Thompson obtained the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and the degree of Bachelor of Surgery of the London University, in both of which examinations he was placed in the honors list. He has held the posts of House Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Manchester; House Surgeon to the Dudley Hospital, England, and lastly to the important post of Resident Surgeon to the Manchester

Royal Infirmary, where he obtained his experience in teaching. He studied on the continent six months in Vienna, and six months in Paris. From some dozen or more applicants Dr. Thompson was recently chosen by the regent of the University of Texas for the chair of Surgery in the Texas Medical College, at which time he presented the highest and most satisfactory credentials and testimonials from the most eminent surgeons and anatomists in England, France and Germany.

THOMPSON, William, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Chambersburg, January 28, 1833. His ancestors were Scotch on both sides, who came to this country before 1776. He was educated at the Chambersburg Academy, then a famous classical school, and by private tutors, until he entered the office of Dr. John C. Richards, of his native town, as a medical student. He spent six months in Philadelphia in the study of pharmacy, and finished his pupillage with his brother, Alexander Thomson, at Mt. Savage, Md. He entered the Jefferson Medical College and graduated in 1855. He then settled in Lower Merion, a few miles from Philadelphia, married Rebecca, daughter of William E. George, and was in full practice until 1861. Having passed an examination before a medical board, he entered the Regular Army, and was placed on duty before the battle of Bull's Run, with the Army of the Potomac, with which he served, either in the field or at its base in Washington, until it was disbanded at the conclusion of the war. Having been chosen by the medical director, Dr. Jonathan Letterman, during the peninsula campaign as his assistant, he was placed on duty at the headquarters of the army, and participated in the anxieties and responsibilities of that heroic period, when the organization of the medical department of that army, thanks to Dr. Letterman, became the model of all the others in the service, and inferior to none in the world. These improvements and reforms are described in the *Medical Recollections of the Army of the Potomac*, by Dr. Letterman, in which he also does full justice to the aid rendered by Dr. Thomson, especially at the battle of South Mountain, where, the army being obliged to advance, Dr. Thomson was left in sole charge of the field, and was obliged to find food, shelter, transportation and surgical aid for 2,500 wounded men, and give burial to the dead, both Union and Confederate, all of which was completed in seven days, and for which he was also complimented by President Lincoln. His experiences on the peninsula enabled Dr. Thomson, after the battle of Antietam, to propose and elaborate two reforms for overcoming the defects of the medical field service, one being a system of brigade supplies, to prevent the loss of medical stores, and the other a system of division hospitals, which fixed in order the position of every medical officer during and after an engagement, which were adopted by the medical director, and promulgated in orders from the commander-in-chief. These were reissued by the Secretary of War to all the armies in the service, and remained in use, with little or no alteration, until the end of the war. In 1863 he was placed in charge of the Douglas Hospital in Washington, which under his management became one of the models of the general hospital system, and conspicuous for the excellence of its administration. In 1864 he was

chosen by Medical Director Abbott as Medical Inspector of the Department of Washington, where he remained until the close of the war. During his service these hospitals contained over twenty-three thousand beds; and, in 1864 alone, provided for over one hundred and thirteen thousand patients. In 1866 he organized and had charge of a hospital for cholera, then epidemic, which was also the post hospital of Washington. Having received two brevets for distinguished services, he, in 1867, passed successfully his second examination before the army board, was promoted, and sent to Louisiana; when in 1868 he tendered his resignation, and returned to civil life. In 1861 he introduced the local use of carbolic acid, then issued as creosote, as a disinfectant in the treatment of wounds, and to prevent the attacks of flies and the annoyance from maggots; he wrote also a paper on hospital gangrene, and its treatment by bromine. He was warmly interested from its inception in that splendid monument of American surgery, the army medical museum, and has the distinction, in its published catalogue, of being its largest single contributor in specimens and papers, especially those on osteo-myelitis and pyemia, and wounds of the knee-joints. At the Douglas Hospital, in conjunction with Dr. William F. Norris, then in the army, he demonstrated to the surgeon-general the value of photography in preserving valuable surgical records, by sending to the office a series of prints of wounds and injuries made by them at the hospital. Having seen the establishment of the photographic bureau by the surgeon-general, Drs. Thomson and Norris then essayed to establish the value and possibility of preserving records of microscopic work by photography; and after months of effort, in May, 1864, they placed before the surgeon-general successful reproductions of the field of the microscope, in photographic prints made from negatives, confining themselves to the optical apparatus, the clinical microscope, furnished from the surgeon-general's office, and ranging in magnifying power from ten to three hundred diameters. This was the first successful effort to make practical use of the negative process of photography, by wet collodion, in microscopy, for high powers in the country, and it reflects great credit on the medical staff of the army, and led to the splendid developments afterwards in the hands of Drs. Woodward and Curtis, aided by the full resources of the Surgeon-General's office. He was warmly welcomed by the profession when he settled in Philadelphia, and was elected to their medical and scientific societies, and is now a Fellow of the College of Physicians and a member of the Pathological Society, Academy of Natural Sciences and its biological and microscopical section, County Medical Society and Philadelphia Ophthalmological Society. He also is a member of the American Medical Association, where he represented the United States Army as delegate, and of the State Medical Society; the Neurological Society of New York (honorary); the International Ophthalmological Congress; the American Ophthalmological and Otological Societies. He was a delegate to the International Medical Congress held in Philadelphia, 1876, and was elected vice-president of the Ophthalmological Section. In 1868 he was elected Physician to the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and to the

Church Home for Children, but soon resigned these positions to give his exclusive attention to the diseases of the eye, for which his knowledge of optics especially qualified him. He was elected as Surgeon to the Wills Hospital for Diseases of the Eye, where he gave lectures for several years, and in 1877 was unanimously elected *Emeritus* Surgeon. In 1873 he was appointed Clinical Lecturer on Diseases of Eye and Ear at the Jefferson Medical College, and in 1877 Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Jefferson College Hospital, where he conducts a daily clinic, and gives, in the regular course, practical instruction on this branch to the hundreds of students who crowd the halls of this school. He has contributed largely, in reviews and papers, to the literature of his specialty, and made important additions to its art and science. Among these may be mentioned the following: Professor Gross, in preparing his late edition of his *System of Surgery*, placed the section on diseases and injuries of the eye in Dr. Thomson's hands for revision, and acknowledges his indebtedness to him for this and for the "valuable remarks on refraction and accommodation" in his Preface. He has offered to the profession a novel and practical method for the diagnosis and correction of ametropia, with a simple instrument, which has been placed on a supply-table of the army by the surgeon-general, is in general use by ophthalmic surgeons here and abroad; has been commended by Douders as accurate, novel, and time-saving, and is highly spoken of by Dr. Mitchell, as giving to the physician a prompt means of detecting optical defects in the treatment of nervous diseases. The late Professor Gross, in his paper on a "Century of American Surgery," mentioned this method, and the papers of Dr. Thomson, on the "Connection Between Astigmatism and Posterior Staphyloma" and the "Correction of Conical Cornea, by Cylindrical Glasses," and claimed them as evidences of American skill and originality. In connection with Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Dr. Thomson has also published, in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, papers on the use of the ophthalmoscope, in diagnosis of intra-cranial tumors, and clinical reports of cases of severe and prolonged headache, dependent upon astigmatism, relieved by the correction of optical defects. The report of a case of hemiopia following gunshot wound of the brain, as published by Dr. Thomson and Dr. W. W. Keen, is accepted by Professor Flint, in his *Physiology*, as elucidating the question of the partial decussation of the optic nerve-fibres. A lecture, introductory to the summer course at Jefferson Medical College, on the relation of ophthalmology to practical medicine, was published by the class, and widely distributed. In 1880 Dr. Thomson was appointed Professor of Ophthalmology at the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, which chair he now holds. During the same year he was made Surgical Expert of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and later of the Reading Railroad, to carry out his method of examination for color blindness, acuteness of vision and hearing, which has been largely adopted by many other railroads. He was editor of the ophthalmological part of the annual of the *Medical Sciences* (1889) the first year of its publication. Professor Thomson is also the author of the article entitled, "Surgery of the Eye," in the new work, *An American Text-Book on Surgery*, by thirteen

eminent American surgeons; W. B. Saunders, Publisher, Philadelphia, 1892.

THORNBURY, Frank J., of Buffalo, N. Y., was born at Java, N. Y., March 14, 1867, and is of English ancestry. His preliminary education was received at Arcade Academy, in his native State. He then studied medicine under the preceptorship of Wm. Juddkins, M. D., and entered the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, and was graduated from that institution in 1889. On the occasion of receiving his medical degree he was awarded the Dawson Gold Medal, and received "especial honorable mention" in general studies. He also obtained, by competitive examination, first place as Resident Physician in the Cincinnati Hospital, and was appointed Chief of Resident Medical Staff and Examiner in 1890. His medical education has been supplemented by an extended course of study in Europe, where he attended the Universities of Heidelberg, Vienna and Berlin; also clinical courses in the hospitals of London and Paris. Dr. Thornbury was Assistant in Kaposi's Clinics of Dermatology, and studied in Koch's Laboratory in 1891. He located in practice at Buffalo, in 1892 and devotes special attention to bacteriology. He has recently been appointed *Post-Mortem* Examiner of Erie county and Buffalo, and Supervising Microscopist of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. He has devised "A New Combination Sterilizer" for antiseptizing simultaneously water, instruments and dressings, which was described in the *New York Medical Journal*. In June, 1892, Dr. Thornbury was appointed Demonstrator of Bacteriology in the medical and dental departments of the University of Buffalo. He has made important contributions to medical literature which have been published in some of the leading periodicals. Among his more recent articles may be mentioned the following: "Influenza and the Latest Bacteriological Researches," "Advances in Aseptic Surgery," "The Bacteria of the Mouth," "The Present Status of Wound Treatment," "Septic Dangers of Hypodermic Injections," and "Death from Nitrous Oxid Gas." Dr. Thornbury is a member of the Central New York Medical Association; of the Erie County Medical Society; Fellow of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine, and the Buffalo Society of Natural Scientists.

THORNE, Walter Scott, of San Francisco, Cal., was born July 22, 1840, near Aurora, Cayuga county, N. Y. He is of English descent, his ancestry having settled at the close of the Revolutionary War along the Hudson river, and in the Mohawk valley. He was educated at the Petersburg Classical Institute, Petersburg, Va., and at the Santa Clara College (of the Society of Jesus), in Santa Clara, Cal. In 1857 he made a voyage from New York to San Francisco around Cape Horn. In 1863, while yet a student of medicine, he went to live in Humboldt county, Nevada Territory, inhabited at that time by a few rude whites and the Piute Indians, the latter of whom rose up the following year and mercilessly slaughtered the unprotected whites. After much delay a band of fifty whites was organized, of which he was elected surgeon, and as such served in several engagements. During the campaign he made, with very rough and imperfect instruments, a number of amputations on the field, and ligated some of the larger vessels. He after-

wards returned to California and then went to Mexico, where he followed the French army across the continent from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and on the defeat of the Imperialists, visited South America, exploring to some extent Peru, Ecuador, Chili and Bolivia, and the Isthmus of Panama, and Central America. He returned to California in 1867, and soon after left for New York, where he completed his medical education, receiving the degree of M. D. from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1869, and taking the first honors in a class of 135 graduates. He then established himself at San Jose, Cal., where he remained in active general practice for several years, and afterward removed to the city of his present residence. He has a decided taste for surgery, in which he has performed several of the major operations. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the State Medical Society of California, and of the Santa Clara County Medical Society. Among his literary contributions to medicine is a paper on "Dislocations of the Elbow-Joint," 1871; a paper on "Fracture of the Femur," a paper on "Medical Journalism," 1872; an essay on "Dislocations of the Lumbar Vertebra," published in the Transactions of the California State Medical Society, for 1877; and a pamphlet on "Medical Experts and Investigation of Insanity by Juries."

THORNER, Max, of Cincinnati, O., was born in Geestemünde, Germany, April 2, 1859. His classical education was acquired at Oldenburg, and he pursued his medical education at the universities of Jena, Leipzig, Heidelberg and Munich. Early in 1884 he took the medical State examinations and graduated at the



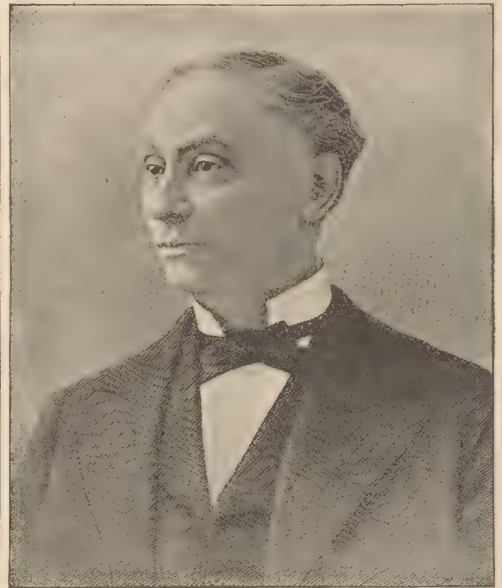
Max Thorner.

Royal University of Munich with the distinction *Summa cum Laude*. He has been *Interne* in the surgical and medical wards at Heidelberg and Leipzig, and was Clinical Assistant in the Lying-in-Hospital at Munich. He then took charge of the practice of a colleague, and attended during seven months to an extended country practice. During the winter of 1884-85

he visited the clinics and hospitals of Berlin, Vienna and Paris, where he devoted himself to the special study of diseases of the throat, nose and ear. He continued these studies in London under Sir Morell MacKenzie, at the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, at which institution he served as Clinical Assistant during the summer of 1885. In the fall of 1885 he began to practice in Cincinnati, where he has since that time successfully devoted himself to the treatment of diseases of the ear, throat and nose. In 1888 he was elected Laryngologist and Aurist to the Jewish Hospital, and in 1892 Consulting Laryngologist to the Ophthalmic Hospital. In the same year he was appointed Professor of Clinical Laryngology and Otology in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He is a member of several medical and scientific societies; a Fellow of the Berlin Laryngological Society, and was from 1890 to 1891 president of the Cincinnati Medical Society. He was one of the honorary secretaries of the section on laryngology in the Tenth International Medical Congress at Berlin, 1890, and the secretary of the section on Otology in the First Pan-American Medical Congress in Washington, 1893. In 1887 he introduced the internal use of salol in acute affections of the throat (*Cincinnati Lancet-Clinic*, December 10, 1887). His contributions to medical literature refer generally to his specialty. He is also the author of a treatise on "Pneumonia Crouposa Congenita" (inaugural dissertation, Munich, 1884), and one of the contributors to Burnett's "System of Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat" (Philadelphia, 1893).

TODD, Robert Nathaniel, of Indianapolis, Ind., was born near Lexington, Ky., January 4, 1827, and died at his home, June 13, 1883. His father was Levi L. Todd, one of the early pioneers of Kentucky, and his mother was the daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Ashby, of Virginia, who served as an officer of the line throughout the War of the Revolution. His family moved to Indiana in 1834, when he was but seven years of age. His early advantages were indifferent—a common school education such as the country at that day afforded, with such a knowledge of Latin as he could pick up (unaided by a teacher) from an old grammar and reader and a copy of Esop's Fables, with the reading of a few volumes of history and travel. These constituted the stock of his literary furnishing. As a boy he was sprightly and energetic. He made rapid progress in his studies at school, showing more than ordinary aptness for figures. At home he was industrious—took to work as kindly as books—was ingenious and remarkably skillful in the use of tools in the common contrivances of boyhood. Though not averse to school, he was there, as at home, not easily controlled, and only by mild means. He was willful and impulsive—always ready to rebel against the least unjust or improper exercise of authority over him, or the infringement of his rights, and the school-teacher who attempted to reduce him to submission by violent means, always left the task unfinished. Physically, he was delicate, rather a sickly boy, and was always dyspeptic from a child. Gaining in strength and health, however, as he grew older, at the age of nineteen he began the study of law at South Bend, with Judge Liston, his brother-in-law, but at the expiration

of a year and a half returned to the farm, where he remained until, broken down by hard labor and sickness, he was compelled, at the end of two years, to abandon farm work entirely. After having remained at home for some months an invalid, and almost despaired of regaining his health, he visited Dr. David Todd, of Danville, Ind., by whom he was induced, after a little while, to commence the study of medicine, which he did more as a diversion from low spirits, not expecting ever to be well enough to turn it to practical account. His health, however, soon began to improve, and the next year he attended lectures at the old Indiana Central Medical College, which was organized about that time under the rule of Drs. Bobbs, Mears, Deming, Dunlap and others (the first of Indianapolis medical colleges), and the next year, 1851, he graduated, and settled in the following spring at Southport, Ind., where he remained until



R. N. Todd.

the breaking out of the war. A good portion of his time as a student had been passed with Dr. J. S. Bobbs, for whom he entertained great regard. He was ever faithful to the memory of his friend and preceptor, never failing to eulogize him in the highest terms when an opportunity offered, and would have accepted as a personal injury any word spoken slightly of him. In the year 1861, shortly after the breaking out of the War, he was appointed Surgeon of the Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, and went soon after with his regiment to Missouri, where he remained on duty in camp and hospital for about twenty months, when he was called home on account of his wife, whom he found rapidly sinking with consumption, and who died in a short time, leaving him a family of five children, the two youngest but a few months old. Having resigned his position upon his return home, he soon after removed

to the city, and again entered the Government service as Surgeon at Camp Morton, where, associated with Dr. Kipp, of the Regular Army, and under the medical directorship of Dr. Bobbs, he continued until the close of the War. His health, for several years following his army service and the death of his wife, was very much impaired, during which time he had several hemorrhages from the lungs, a prolonged cough, and other grave symptoms of pulmonary consumption, from which he did not entirely recover for several years. There having been no medical college since the disbanding of the old one, which occurred in 1852, in the year 1869 the organization of the Indiana Medical College was effected, in which he was chosen as Teacher of Theory and Practice, in which he continued until the spring of 1874, when he resigned his chair, and shortly after, upon the organization of the College of Physicians and Surgeons (himself having been the originator), he was assigned the same department, and held it until the union of the two medical schools, in 1878, under the style of the Medical College of Indiana, when he was elected to the same chair he had occupied in the two other organizations, viz.: Principles and Practice of Medicine, and which he continued to hold until the time of his death. He was the first representative from his State upon the Judicial Council of the American Medical Association, which he held for several successive terms, and to which he was again elected, in his absence, at the meeting in 1883. He was president of the State Society in 1871; was an active worker for seven years upon the Provisional Board, created by the Legislature, and whose work was the erection and fitting up of a large building, occupied as the Female Department of the Hospital for the Insane; was one of the Physicians to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum for nearly eight years; he served a single term in the Legislature as Representative, in 1856-57, besides which he held no position disconnected with his profession, and to which most of his life's effort was faithfully given, never abating his interest in State or local society matters, and was a regular attendant of his county society as long as his health would allow. As a practitioner of medicine he was eminently successful. His notably quick perceptive faculties, his careful and systematic methods of examination, with a comprehensive knowledge of pathology, general and special, combined to make him skillful in the diagnosis of disease; whilst his ready resources and originality of thought in the application of means, left him entirely independent of routine therapeutics. Added to these his cheerful, pleasant manner in the sick room, his gentle touch and sympathizing words, made him always welcome; and there was about him that indescribable something that always inspired confidence. These and other qualities necessary to the successful physician, he possessed in an unusual degree, and they enabled him to bring to the bedside resources not surpassed by any man of his State and time; and the estimation in which he was held by his professional brethren throughout Indiana is well attested in the large consultation business he did for many years. As a teacher he was clear and explicit, easily understood, and well remembered; talked much of the specific nature of diseases and their laws of reproduction, and dwelt

largely upon the general principles of pathology and their application in special forms of diseases, frequently referring to them in the solution of minor questions. More popular perhaps with his classes in his lectures upon chest diseases, and especially upon the several affections of the heart, and their differential diagnosis, reducing the knowledge of a difficult and intricate subject to a basis readily understood and easily retained, as many a practitioner of the hundreds scattered through this and other States, who have had the benefits of his teaching, will testify. Though an extensive reader and collater of authorities, he used but few notes, relying mostly upon memory for the authorities, as well as for the arrangement of his subject, giving name of author and page with precision. He was averse to writing, and has left but few written articles, and these have less merit than his talks, public or private. As a lecturer, his manner was easy, dignified and not ungraceful; his words were well chosen, his language was plain but forcible, sometimes eloquent, and he always commanded the attention of his auditors. One of his colleagues, who was familiar with Sir Thomas Watson's methods of teaching, says Dr. Todd always reminded him of that worthy by the simplicity, clearness and force with which he presented a subject. Certainly it would not be claiming for him more than his due to say that in this regard he will compare very favorably with the best lecturers of the several institutions in which he was engaged, and upon the history of medical teaching in Indiana he has left a lasting impress. He had but little toleration for irregular medicine (so called) in any of its forms, and was opposed to all modern innovations upon the usages of the past in medical ethics; was an ardent and unconditional advocate of the code, and always gave his voice and influence to aid in maintaining the dignity of the profession. He was the friend of his brother physician, always ready to aid him in any difficulty when called upon, and to take his side in any controversy when consistent with his ideas of right; especially was this spirit manifested toward the younger members of the profession, who never looked to him in vain for aid, one of his last acts being to vindicate a young practitioner of this city from what he considered an unjust accusation by the Board of Health. On another occasion he very summarily dismissed from his office rooms a legal gentleman of standing, and a special friend, who was talking with some parties and proposing to take evidence prejudicial to a reputable physician in a neighboring country town, declaring with emphasis that no proceeding for the purpose of injuring a doctor should be instituted in his office. If in the conflict of life under circumstances so unfavorable and beset by so many difficulties he attained success where many would have endured defeat—if he succeeded in wrenching from Fortune's unwilling hand a prize worthy of the effort—if the end seems large when contrasted with the small means employed in the beginning—and if there is that to emulate in his example—the lesson it would teach is one of entire devotion to a single purpose in life, with all the force and energy of his nature directed in a single channel. Yet, whatever may be said of education and general advantages—their developing and concealing influences upon char-

acter—there is perhaps too little ascribed to inherent qualities that work their results inevitably as the laws of chemistry, and without external aids. Diamonds are not the product of human skill. "Poets are not made." Birds that sing or soar are not reared in cages. There are few *noticeable* things whose pattern is of human origin, and when the Almighty makes a *man*, he endows him with the means within himself of working out his destiny. Such souls "spring shelterless as grasses," and need not the protecting wing with which nature hovers her "cheaper broods." As is commonly the case with men of his cast, he was not financially successful. Though commanding a large and lucrative business for many years, he failed to improve the opportunities offered, which were ample, for the accumulation of a fortune. But he esteemed money only for its uses, and with a liberal hand he gave it to meet the wants of others, frequently, indeed, to his own injury. And no matter how often imposed upon in the matter of benevolence, he rarely failed to respond to the call of want or distress, and only those who were intimate with him knew how much of his time and of his best efforts in private practice were devoted to impecunious sufferers. It seemed as though the poverty and wretchedness of his patients were the cords which bound him more closely to them, securing for them his most persistent and unremitting efforts, and while he paid but little court to those whose wealth and station made them, as he thought, exacting in their demands for his professional services or respect, yet the charity patient, no matter how difficult or chronic the case, was never turned away unkindly. And the earnest and heartfelt regard he entertained for his suffering fellow-creatures is well attested in the love and gratitude of many who followed him with tears of sorrow to the grave. Truly and worthily might the lines have been written for his sake—

"How many a poor heart's blessing went
With thee beneath that low, green tent
Whose curtain never outward swings."

If it be esteemed a great end in life to be remembered when gone from this world, how much better to live in the warm light of love and sympathy, if it be but for a single generation, within a circle that personal recognition can compass, than to have a name in marble—read through curiosity rather than affection—and a heritage under the cold sky of fame, even though it be world-wide. Though impulsive and passionate in his nature, and possessed of a power of language that gave easy utterance to his mood in expressions of scorn, ridicule or abuse, it required but little acquaintance with him to know that the ebullition was only superficial above the quiet depths of kindness in his heart, and his severest tirades frequently had only the effect to make his victim smile, either in admiration for the keenness of his tongue, or the utter failure in his effort to be severe. Akin to this, or rather growing out of this exercise of good feeling, was an entire absence of vindictiveness, or a spirit of resentment toward those who had wronged him, if beyond the time of infliction of the injury. He had no word in his vocabulary which was expressive of hate, and was as free from malice as the Israelitish Nathaniel was from guile, as those who knew him best will testify. And through

all the conflicts of a stormy and eventful professional life, he never had an enemy to whose aid he would not have come in distress; and his anger toward his fellow-man was never so hot and fierce but that it might have died in forgiveness with the sunset of that day; and his generosity here, as elsewhere, overstepped the bounds of justice, and never stopped to question the extent of his injuries, in the unconditional forgiveness of those who had been his worst enemies. Still he had faults and frailties, his full human share, though for the most part springing from the same deep, generous soil of his nature, out of which grew virtues, one of which would overshadow a multitude. Whatever of bitter fruit was borne, it was to himself and not to others. Let the broad mantle of that charity his life so kindly and yet so justly claims, be thrown over his faults; but may the memory of his virtues shine out like stars in the night, to lighten the darkness that follows the setting of life's sun. His habits as a reader (or rather as a student of medicine, for such he was to the last days of his life) were in some respects more noticeable than worthy of example. His readings were not so general as exhaustive. Once having laid hands upon a book, or his attention having been directed to a subject, he forgot or neglected everything else, himself included, until that was disposed of, and to the best of his abilities. For years past, it was not uncommon for him, and especially during his lecture season, after his family were in bed, to spend the night through in close application upon some work or special subject, and that, too, perhaps, after a hard day's work. The theater, the concert, or the literary lecture, had no attractions for him that his love of medical science and the investigation of its many unsolved problems did not overmatch. He was ambitious and aspiring from the very commencement of his professional life, having declared, when a student, that he intended to be president of a medical college. And this crusader-like zeal with which he espoused his profession did not abate, nor did he suffer the rust to settle upon his harness to the close of his career. In practice, when in good working trim, the number of patients he could see in a given time, the rapidity and precision with which his examinations were made, and prescriptions written, was a matter of no little wonder to those well acquainted with him. As a matter of minor mention his immunity from contagious and infectious diseases was somewhat remarkable, having been subject to none of them. Even when a boy he had none of the eruptive fevers that are incident to childhood and youth, and though never successfully vaccinated he had an unusually large experience in the treatment of small-pox, having volunteered to take charge of a small-pox hospital while in the army, and continued to treat the disease, whenever called upon, to the close of his life. His tastes were simple, and geniality and kindness shown in all the smaller matters of life. He loved his pets. Next to his children his horse and dog came in for their full share of his regards. His health was always inconstant, having been subject to acute attacks throughout his adult life, and these increased upon him very notably in force and frequency of late years, his robust appearance and vigorous manner and movement being deceptive as to his real condition, and

from the indisposition that began in August, 1882, which was unusually prolonged and severe, he never recovered his accustomed tone, though filling most of his lecture course, and with the loss of vital resistance incident to his age and condition he sank at last under the effects of a casualty from which he could easily have recovered a few years earlier in life. Not old, it is true, in years, but relatively as life is really to be reckoned by its vicissitudes and hardships, he was much farther advanced. He is gone from the homes of men, his life has faded from the light of this world's day, his journey has ended, his work is done and his record made, whether for good or evil, and his ear is alike insensate to the praise or blame that may follow. Life to him was no holiday; its beginning was unpropitious, its brightest days were overhung with clouds of sorrow, and its close was invested with unusual sadness. Use the figure as you will—it was to him “a winter’s day,” “a battle,” a “toilsome journey full of weariness and pain,” “a voyage” over a stormy sea from the ceaseless unrest of whose waves and billows we trust his soul has found rest and peace at last in some quiet harbor. Covered with flowers, moistened with sympathetic tears, his remains were borne by friendly hands to a quiet spot far from the noise and tumult of the city’s ways and near to the scenes of his early labors, amidst woods and fields, where the sweet influences of nature which in life he had loved so well might brood over the place of his rest, and where the songs of birds and the hum of bees, and the perfume of flowers might come to him in the balmy air of summer and its gentle winds might lull his spirit to a sweet repose. Rarely has death stilled a hand that left more of the heart of humanity in its friendly grasp, or its palsying touch been laid upon a truer, a manlier or more loving heart.

TONER, Joseph Meredith, of Washington, D. C., was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., April 30, 1825. His academic education was received at the Western University, and at Mount Saint Mary’s College, Md. His medical studies were pursued in the Vermont Academy of Medicine in 1850, and at the Jefferson Medical College in 1853, from which he received the degree of M. D. He practiced, successively, at Summit and at Pittsburgh, Pa.; Harper’s Ferry, Va., and finally at Washington, D. C., establishing himself in the last named city in November, 1855. He is a member of the American Medical Association, was its president in 1873; of the Medical Association and Medical Society of the District of Columbia, having at various times filled the leading offices in both organizations; of the American Public Health Association, its president in 1874; a delegate to, and one of the vice-presidents of the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia in 1876; an honorary member of the New York and California State Medical Societies, and of the Boston Gynecological Society. He was also Vice-President and Registrar of the International Medical Congress in 1887. He was a founder of Providence Hospital, and of St. Ann’s Infant Asylum, to which he was visiting physician, and since 1856 has been the attending physician to St. Joseph’s Orphan Asylum. In consideration of the perishable character of much of the early medical literature of this country Dr. Toner devised a scheme for a repository of medical works that

should be under the control of that profession in the United States, and located at the National Capital. His resolution on that subject was adopted by the American Medical Association in 1868, and resulted in the establishment of the library of that organization. The collection is placed in the Smithsonian Institution, and has reached the number of several thousand volumes, including pamphlets. In 1871 he founded the Toner lectures by placing \$3,000 (which has since grown to nearly double that amount) in the hands of trustees who are charged with the duty of annually procuring two lectures that contain some new facts valuable to medical science; the interest on the fund, save ten per cent., which is added to the permanent fund, being paid to the authors of the essays. These lectures are included in the regular list of the publications of the Smithsonian Institution. It is the first attempt in this country to endow a course of lectures on such conditions. Dr. Toner has devoted much time and research to early medical literature, and has collected over a thousand treatises published before 1800, and besides publishing numerous monographs has in preparation a Biographical Dictionary of Deceased American Physicians, of which more than four thousand sketches are completed. He is an authority in the medical, biographical and local history of the District of Columbia, and has devised a system of symbols of geographical localities which has been adopted by the United States Post-Office Department. He is a member of numerous medical, historical and philosophical associations, and has published more than fifty papers and monographs upon subjects of interest to the medical profession. Of his more important publications may be mentioned: “Abortion in a Medical and Moral Aspect,” “Arrest of Development of the Cranial Bones—Epilepsy,” 1861; “Maternal Instinct of Love,” 1864; “Propriety and Necessity of Compelling Vaccination,” “History of Inoculation in Pennsylvania,” 1865; “Anniversary Oration before the Medical Society of the District of Columbia,” “The Portability of Cholera and Necessity for Quarantine,” 1866—joint paper with Charles A. Lee, M. D.; “History of Inoculation in Massachusetts,” “Medical Register of the District of Columbia,” 1867; “Address at Dedication of Medical Hall, Washington,” 1869; “Statistics of Representation in the American Medical Association,” “Necrology of the Physicians of the Late War,” 1870; prepared “Medical Register of the United States,” 1871; “A Sketch of the Life of Dr. Charles A. Lee,” “Facts of Vital Statistics in the United States, with Diagrams,” 1872; “Statistics of the Boards of Health in United States,” “Free Parks, Camping Grounds, or Sanitariums for Sick Children of the Poor in Cities,” “Statistical Sketch of the Medical Profession of the United States,” “Statistics of the Medical Associations and Hospitals of the United States,” 1873; “Address as President before the American Medical Association,” 1874; “Dictionary of Elevations and Climatic Register,” “Annals of Medical Progress and Education in America,” “Contributions to the Study of Yellow Fever in the United States—Its Distribution with Weather Maps,” 1874; “Annual Oration before the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland,” 1875; “Address as

President of the American Public Health Association," 1875; "Biographical Sketch of Dr. John D. Jackson," "Medical Men of the Revolution—an Address before the Alumni of the Jefferson Medical College," 1876; "Sketch of the life of Dr. T. M. Logan," "Biography of Dr. John Morgan, of Philadelphia," "Address on Biography before the International Medical Congress," 1876; "Water Supplying of Cities—Public Health Association," "Notes on the Burning of Theaters and Public Halls," "Rocky Mountain Medical Association," and a "Memorial Volume with a Biography of its Members," 1877; also addresses before various societies and colleges. In 1874 he placed a gold medal, struck at the United States mint and bearing his likeness, at the disposal of the faculty of Jefferson Medical College to be awarded annually to the student producing the best thesis based upon original research. In the same year he established a medal to be granted annually by the faculty of the University of Georgetown, D. C., to the student who should collect and name the greatest number of specimens in any department of the natural sciences. In 1882 he gave his entire library, including manuscripts, to the United States Government. It consisted of 28,000 books and 18,000 pamphlets.

TONEY, Luther Clark, of Omaha, Neb., was born in St. Louis, Mo., May 25, 1858. He graduated at Missouri Medical College in 1881, and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1882. He was appointed, after special medical examination, as Assistant Physician on the medical staff of officers in the New York City Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, and served until November 15, 1883, when he left by voluntary resignation. In December of the same year he was appointed Surgeon on board the *Leerdam*, of the Netherlands Steamship Navigation Company, between New York and Amsterdam, Holland. The death of a brother, T. N. Toney, midshipman in the United States Navy, took him to Illinois, where his father, Dr. E. C. Toney, lives, and where he remained in practice with his father and served in the capacity of Surgeon for the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, at Trenton, that State. In 1885 he was Agency Physician for the Indians in Chehalis county, Washington, and afterward established himself in Omaha, where he remained in general practice until 1888, when he was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army and was ordered to Los Angeles, Cal., and has since served at Fort Lowell and Fort Grant, Arizona. Dr. Toney has been a member of numerous medical societies, including the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Public Health Association. Among his contributions to medical literature may be mentioned those entitled as follows: "Cystic Sarcoma," "Hour-glass Contraction of Uterus," "Effects of High Altitude upon Heart and Lung Diseases," and "The Use of the Stomach-tube for the Insane."

TUCKER, Willis Gaylord, of Albany, N. Y., was born in Albany, on October 31, 1849. His father, the late Luther Tucker, was a well-known editor and writer upon agriculture. From childhood he evinced a taste for the natural sciences, and especially for chemistry, and at the Albany Academy, where eight years were spent, he came under the instruction of teachers whose influence was in every way most beneficial. Under the guidance of

the late Dr. Jacob S. Mosher, he devoted himself assiduously to the study of chemistry, and graduating from the academy in 1866, he became Dr. Mosher's assistant in the laboratory of the medical college, which position he had occupied for some time before leaving the academy. A year later he entered the office of the late Prof. James H. Armsby and began the study of medicine, but he still continued to devote much of his time to the study of chemistry and other branches of natural science. From the medical college he was graduated in 1870, and during the succeeding year he was appointed Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, and in 1874 Lecturer on *Materia Medica* as well. On the reorganization of the Faculty in 1876 he was made Professor of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry, and in 1887 the department of toxicology was also assigned to him. During these years he has conducted the laboratory classes in practical chemistry, in connection with the lectures given, and, as a teacher, has been most successful in kindling new ardor and love for science and the methods of scientific inquiry in the pupils who have come under his instruction. In this capacity his relations with the college are still continued, but Dr. Tucker's work as an instructor has not been confined to the Albany Medical College alone. Since 1874 he has been Lecturer on Chemistry at St. Agnes School, and at different times he has been Professor of Chemistry at the Albany Academy, the Albany Female Academy, and from 1876 to 1887, at the Albany High School. Largely through his instrumentality, in 1881, was founded the Albany College of Pharmacy, created by the board of governors as a department of Union University. From the outset he has been Professor of Chemistry in this new school, and for several years was its secretary, and is now the president of its Faculty. From a small beginning, he has seen this school grow into one of the most successful of its kind in the land. The State Board of Health was created in 1880, and the following year Dr. Tucker was appointed one of the analysts to the board, a position which he continued to hold until 1891, when the entire chemical work of the board was put under his charge as Director of the State Laboratory. During these years he has investigated and reported upon many of the public water supplies of the State, examined thousands of samples of drugs, and made special study of matters pertaining to sanitary science, especially in the direction of food and drug adulteration. For many years he has given much attention to water analysis, and from the outset opposed the plan afterwards adopted, of taking the city supply from the Hudson river. As chemist to the special water commission, and afterward to the board of water commissioners, he has examined the various sources of water supply proposed for the city of Albany, and a few years since he analyzed for the City Board of Health the waters of the public wells, and recommended the greater part of them to be closed. As an expert in medico-legal cases his services as a toxicologist have frequently been rendered in court; and he is a witness not easily discredited. In 1882 Dr. Tucker was chosen Registrar of the Albany Medical College, and he was one of the originators of its alumni association, and since its organization in 1874, has

been its secretary. As president of the Faculty of the College of Pharmacy he is an *ex-officio* member of the board of governors of Union University. He is a Fellow of the Chemical Society (London); of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the American Chemical Society; of the New York State Medical Society, and of various other scientific societies throughout the country. As a writer Dr. Tucker has been a frequent contributor to scientific journals, particularly on chemical subjects. For several years he was one of the editors of the *Albany Medical Annals*, and contributed to its pages many original articles of his own. He is a great lover of books and has collected a large library in which most of the great masters in literature are represented as well as a working library well stocked with the latest authorities and works of reference in science. The honorary degree of Ph. G. was conferred on him by the Albany College of Pharmacy in 1882, and the same year he received the degree of Ph. D. from Union College.

TURNBULL, Charles Smith, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city, November 10, 1847. He is the son of the following Dr. Laurence Turnbull and was graduated at the Philadelphia Central High School A. B. in 1868, and A. M. in 1873; and studied medicine in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1871. In 1871 and 1872 he was Surgeon to the United States Geological Survey of the Territories of Wyoming and Montana. In 1873 and 1874 he was Resident Assistant Surgeon to the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute. In 1874 and 1875 he was a student in the Ophthalmic and Aural Departments of the Imperial General Hospital, Vienna, under Arlt, Jäger, Politzer and Gruber, since which time he has been practicing ophthalmology and otology in Philadelphia. He is a member of the Franklin Institute, and is Chief of the Aural Department of Jefferson Medical College, and Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon to the Howard, St. Christopher, German and Jewish Hospitals, as well as the Home for Incurables. He is a member of the Philadelphia County and Pennsylvania State Medical Societies, of the American Medical Association, and other national organizations, also a Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and the associate editor in charge of the Department of Otology in the "Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences." He has translated from the German Gruber's "Tenotomy of the Tensor Tympani Muscle;" Brunner's treatise "On the Methods of Connections of the Ossicles;" and Arlt's "Injuries of the Eye Considered Medico-Legally."

TURNBULL, Laurence, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born September 10, 1821, in Scotland, and came to this country when he was twelve years of age. After receiving an academical education he entered the drug and chemical establishment of Mr. John Bringham, and about the same time the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he graduated, taking as his thesis, "Salacine," which he discovered in the *populus tremuloides*, which was afterwards published by the faculty of the college in the *Journal of Pharmacy*. Subsequently entering the establishment of the late Frederick Brown, Esq., he took charge of the chemical department, preparing many of the new preparations

of the day, and while thus engaged received an award of merit from the Franklin Institute for his success and skill in preparing citrate of iron, and other pharmaceutical remedies. He subsequently made the discovery that biborate of soda had the property of bleaching ordinary colored ointments. While yet giving a portion of his time to chemistry and pharmacy, he entered as a student the office of the late Prof. John K. Mitchell, and subsequently graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1845. Owing to his failing health he relinquished his chemical and pharmaceutical studies. Soon after his graduation he accepted the position of Resident Physician at the Philadelphia Hospital, Blockley, afterwards that of out-door Physician of the poor for the Department of Moyamensing, and subsequently that of Vaccine Physician, which he held for a number of years. For some time he was a Lecturer at the Franklin Institute, on Chemistry Applied to the Arts, giving particular attention to electricity, in its various manifestations and applications, especially to telegraphy, his lectures being subsequently published in the journal of the institute and in book form, while a second edition was published by Abraham Hart. In 1857 he was elected one of the Physicians to the Department of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Western Clinical Infirmary (now Howard Hospital), and served in that capacity until 1887. In 1859 he visited Europe, where he studied the practice of the Irish, Scotch, English, Dutch, and French physicians in diseases of the eye and ear. Returning to this country, he published a work (the first of its kind in the United States), on the mode of using the ophthalmoscope. At an early period in his professional life, he began the special study of aural surgery, and he was the first in United States to perform perforation of the mastoid cells for diseases in that region, which operation he has successfully repeated with the most gratifying results. After the second battle of Bull Run he offered his services to the United States Government, serving in Emory Hospital and Fortress Monroe. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the American Medical Association; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, of which he was vice-president; Philadelphia County Medical Society; and was a delegate to the recent International Medical Congress, in 1876, where he was elected president of the Section on Otology, which he declined in favor of a gentleman from abroad. Besides holding membership in various medical societies, he presided over the Section in Otology of the American Medical Association in 1880, and of the British Medical Association in 1881, and he was chosen a delegate to the Section in Otology of the British Medical Association in 1888, and to the Congress of Otology that convened in Brussels, Belgium, during the same year. In 1878 Dr. Turnbull was elected Aural Surgeon to Jefferson Medical College Hospital. Among his contributions to medical literature are: "A Biographical Sketch of Prof. John K. Mitchell;" "The Electro-Magnetic Telegraph, with an Historical Account of its Rise, Progress, and Present Condition;" "Whooping-Cough;" "Hints and Observations on Military Hygiene, with the Best Means of Treating the Medical and Surgical Diseases of the Army;" "Defective and Impaired Vision, with the

Clinical Use of the Ophthalmoscope in their Diagnosis and Treatment;" "The Nature, Causes, and Treatment of Nervous Deafness, with an Additional Translation from the French of Duchenne;" "A Manual of Diseases of the Ear;" "A Brochure on Tinnitus Aurium," second edition; and, "Clinical Observations on the Relief of Pain in Acute Affections of the Ear." He is also the author of "A Clinical Manual of Disease of the Ear," 1881, "A Manual of Anesthetic Agents, and their Employment in the Treatment of Disease," 1885, and has since made other important contributions to medical literature.

TURNER, Henry E., of Newport, R. I., was born in Warwick, R. I., June 16, 1816. He was educated at the schools of Newport and Portsmouth, and received the degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1836. He was appointed an Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army in 1862, and was stationed at Fort Adams and Newport Harbor. He has contributed many valuable papers to medical and scientific literature, and also to history. His standing as an anatomist is exceptionally high. He is the oldest of the Newport physicians, and is one of the most respected in his State. He is City Physician, and one of the Attending Physicians in Newport Hospital, one of the Medical Examiners of the district, president of the State Board of Health, and a prominent officer of the Society of Cincinnati.

TYSON, James, of Philadelphia, Pa., born in that city October 26, 1841, descended from Cornelius Tyson, who emigrated to Germantown, Philadelphia, from Crefeld, on the lower Rhine, between 1683 and 1703. Cornelius Tyson died at Germantown, in 1716, at the age of sixty-six, and is buried in Axes graveyard. Over him was placed by Pastorius a tombstone, still in good state of preservation, which is said to be the oldest existing tombstone erected to the memory of a German in Pennsylvania. Dr. James Tyson received his preliminary education at Haverford College, Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated A. B. in 1860, and A. M. in 1864. He studied medicine under the direction of his father, the late Dr. Henry Tyson, of Reading, Pa., Dr. John B. Brooke, of Reading, Pa., and the late Dr. John Neill, of Philadelphia. He was graduated from the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1863. During the last year of his student life was an acting medical cadet in the military hospitals of Philadelphia, and shortly after graduation was appointed an Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, serving during the summer in Philadelphia and Harrisburg. In July, 1863, he was elected a Resident Physician in the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he served until the following April, when he again entered the service of the government, and continued until the close of the War of the Rebellion, in 1865, serving in Philadelphia and for a time at Winchester, Va. He commenced practice in Philadelphia in 1864, and continues to reside there at the present time. He began also teaching medicine to private classes of students in the University of Pennsylvania with the session of 1864-5. He was appointed Lecturer on Microscopy there in 1868, and on Urinary Chemistry in 1870. From 1870 till 1878 he was Professor of Physiology and Microscopy in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. On the organization of the new Hospital of the Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania, in 1874, he was made Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy and Histology. In 1876 he was elected Professor of General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy in the Medical Department of the University, and in 1889 was transferred to the Chair of Clinical Medicine, which he now holds. He was Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine from 1877 to 1888, and Dean of the Faculty from 1888 to 1892. He was one of the visiting physicians of St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, 1871-2. He was appointed Microscopist to the Philadelphia Hospital in 1866, Pathologist in 1870, and Visiting Physician from 1872 to 1890, and President of the Medical Board in 1886. He is also *ex-officio* one of the physicians to the Hospital of the University, and was one of the Board of Managers from 1874 to 1878, and was again made a manager in 1891. He is one of the Visiting Physicians to the Rush Hospital, for consumption and allied diseases, in Philadelphia (1892), Consulting Physician to the Kensington Hospital for Women (1891.) In 1871 and 1872 he assisted in editing the Philadelphia Medical Times, and he also edited four volumes of the publications of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia (1871 to 1877.) In addition to numerous papers on histology and pathology, and clinical lectures, he has published "The Cell Doctrine: Its History and Present State" (Philadelphia, 1870), second edition, 1878; "An Introduction to Practical Histology" (1873); "Practical Examination of the Urine" (1875), eighth edition, 1893; "A Treatise on Bright's Disease and Diabetes" (1881), and a hand-book on "Physical Diagnosis" (1891). Dr. Tyson is a member of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia (1866); a member of the Pathological Society (1863), and was recorder from 1869 to 1877, vice-president from 1871 to 1882, president from 1882 to 1884, member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society (1874), and a life member of its Mutual Aid Association; of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania (1875), and of the American Medical Association (1872). He was recorder of the Biological and Microscopical Section of the Academy of Natural Sciences from 1868 to 1872, vice-director from 1872 to 1877; one of the original members of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, 1869; is an original member of the Association of American Physicians' Institutes, and since 1887 a member of the American Philosophical Society.

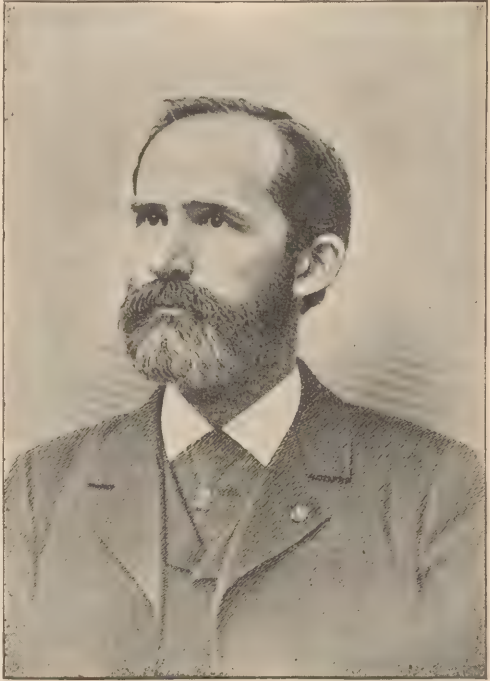
ULRICH, William B., of Chester, Pa., was born in Philadelphia, May 4, 1829. After receiving an academic education in the common schools of Chester and at a high school at Unionville, in his native State, he studied medicine and entered the Philadelphia College of Medicine, and subsequently the New Orleans School of Medicine, graduating from the former institution in 1850, and from the latter in 1866. Dr. Ulrich established himself in practice at Fairview, La., in 1851, where he remained engaged in the active duties of his profession until 1867, when he removed to Galveston, Tex., but near the close of the latter year settled in the city of his present residence. He was a member of the Galveston Medical Society, and is ex-president of the Delaware County (Pa.) Medical Society, and is an active member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the Ameri-

can Medical Association. He has served as Surgeon to the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, and has taken an active interest in educational affairs, both at Chester and at Fairview, La., where he has held the position of School director.

VAN BUREN, William H., of New York City, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 5, 1819, and died in the former city March 25, 1883. He was a great grandson of Abraham Van Buren, who studied medicine under Boerhaave at Leyden, and who in 1700 came from Holland to New York. He was in his day a prominent physician of that city. The subject of this sketch was a student at Yale of the class of 1838 for two years, and was subsequently graduated at that institution. On leaving college he studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. He received his medical degree from that institution in 1840, and supplemented his professional education by attendance at the hospitals of Paris. Soon after graduating he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, and served five years in that capacity. In December, 1845, he went to New York to assist his father-in-law, the late Dr. Valentine Mott, in his surgical clinic connection with the medical department of the University of New York. Dr. Van Buren attained eminence as a teacher and demonstrator of anatomy and surgery, as well as an operative surgeon and a skillful physician. On the organization of Bellevue Hospital in 1847 he was appointed one of the surgeons. In 1849 he became Surgeon to St. Vincent Hospital, and in 1852 he was elected Professor of Anatomy in the New York University Medical College. He became Visiting Surgeon during the same year to New York Hospital, and held that position for sixteen years, and was then Consulting Surgeon. He was also Consulting Surgeon to Bellevue and Charity Hospitals. He was one of the founders of the United States Sanitary Commission in 1861, and served as the medical member of its executive committee throughout the Rebellion, declining the appointment of Surgeon-General of the United States Army. He resigned his chair in the University Medical College in 1866, on being elected Professor of Surgery for the newly-established Department of Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. In 1868 this chair was combined with that of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, and from 1871 to 1873, also, he acted as Professor of Clinical Surgery. He was vice-president of the New York Academy of Medicine, president of the New York Pathological Society, and a corresponding member of the Paris Surgical Society. Yale conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1879. Dr. Van Buren amputated at the hip-joint, tied the internal and external iliac, and the subclavian arteries, as well as executed many other difficult and important surgical operations. He placed more reliance than surgeons generally in the reparative processes of nature. He devoted much study to hereditary taints and constitutional tendencies, and in later life, though still noted for his skill in general surgery, devoted his attention mainly to diseases of the genito-urinary organs. He published, with Dr. C. E. Isaacs, a translation of "Bernard and Huettes' Manual of Operative Surgery and Medical Anatomy," 1855; a translation of Charles Morel's "Compendium of Hu-

man Histology," 1861; "Contributions to Practical Surgery," 1865; "Lectures on Diseases of the Rectum," 1870, and, with his pupil, Dr. E. L. Keyes, a "Text-book on Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, with Syphilis," 1874. In addition to his contributions to medical literature in book form, he was also the author of numerous important articles of professional interest in the leading journals of this country.

VANDER VEER, Albert, of Albany, N. Y., was born in Montgomery county, New York, July 10, 1841. He is a son of Abram H. VanderVeer, farmer, merchant, mechanic, and comes from good old Holland stock, a race which has done so much in the interest of colonization, civilization and the development of moral and intellectual powers. He was sent, when young, to the Union Free School, at Palatine, afterward to the Canajoharie



Albert VanderVeer

Academy, where he became a diligent and successful student, laying the foundation of a substantial intellectual fabric. His inclinations in the direction of medicine were so strong that when a mere boy he found great interest and satisfaction in dissecting birds and various small animals. At the age of eighteen he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Simeon Snow, of Root, N. Y., where for a year he studied the various medical text-books with all the enthusiasm and devotion of a genuine student; then, desiring to continue his education in a larger sphere, he went to Albany and entered the office of Dr. John Swinburne, the well-known surgeon, attending lectures at the Albany Medical College. In 1861, when the Civil War was begin-

ning, the call for surgeons as well as soldiers was so urgently made that, filled with ardor for his professional work, he desired to go to the front. He first served at the Ira Harris Hospital as a State Medical Cadet, and in May, 1862, was one of the original "one hundred" commissioned as a United States Medical Cadet, and ordered to report for duty at Columbia College Hospital, at Washington. While at this post he attended a course of lectures at the National Medical College, graduating in the session of 1862. He was then examined and commissioned by Surgeon-General S. O. VanderPoel as Assistant Surgeon of the Sixty-sixth Regiment of New York Volunteers, and in the following year was advanced to the grade of surgeon, with the rank of major. He served with this regiment until the close of the war and was mustered out September, 1865, having served in several important positions in the First Division Hospital, Second Army Corps. To perfect as far as possible his attainments in medical science, he attended a full course of lectures in the autumn of 1865 and 1866 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. In the spring of 1866 he returned to Albany and established himself in the general practice of his profession. In the summer of 1869 Dr. VanderVeer was appointed to the chair of General and Special Anatomy in the Albany Medical College, from which, about this time, he received the honorary title of M. D. He now became Attending Surgeon in the Albany Hospital, and in 1874 was appointed to the same position in St. Peter's Hospital. He visited Europe in the fall of 1874 and the winter of 1875, finding much to gratify his special taste and to further enrich his stores of medical learning. On the re-organization of the Albany Medical College, in 1876, he accepted the professorship of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, and now holds the position of Professor of Didactic, Abdominal and Clinical Surgery. In 1882 Williams College gave him the degree of A. M., and in 1883 Hamilton and Union Colleges that of Ph. D. In 1884 he again visited Europe, where great kindness was shown him by Mr. Lawson Tait, F. R. C. S. He also read a paper before the International Medical Congress at Copenhagen. Outside of his own profession it may be here stated that the Doctor is a great lover of the fine arts, and studies with absorbing interest and delight the works of the great masters in sculpture, painting and engraving. Dr. VanderVeer is a member, and has been president of both the Albany County and New York State Medical Societies. He is moreover a member of the Boston Gynecological Society; the British Medical Association; the International Medical Congress, held at Copenhagen in 1884; the British Gynecological Society; the American Surgical Association; the Holland Society of New York, of which he is now vice-president for the Albany District; the American Medical Association; the New York Medico-Legal Society; the Albany Institute; the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and President of the latter Association in 1892. Dr. VanderVeer has written much on surgical subjects, of which the following are among the principal contributions: "The Operation for Stone as Observed in Some of the London Hospitals, Together with a Report of Cases from Private

Practice;" "Report of Eight Cases of Uterine Fibroids;" "Report of Three Cases of Incision of the Rectum;" "Some Personal Observations on the Work of Lawson Tait, Together with a Report of Five Cases of Abdominal Section;" "Case of Sub-Cutaneous Section of Femur Above Trochanter Major;" "Cleft Palate and Hare-Lip," for Wood's Reference Hand-Book of the Medical Sciences; "History of Abdominal Section in Albany;" "The Relation of the Abdominal Surgeon to the Obstetrician and Gynecologist;" "To What Extent Can We Classify Versical Calculi for Operation;" "Water Supply of Cities and Villages," the anniversary address before the Medical Society of the State of New York, delivered at Albany, February 3, 1886; "Report of a Case of Hematophilia, or a Family of Bleeders;" "Appendicitis—The Relation of the Physician and Surgeon in the Care of Cases;" "Retro-Peritoneal Tumors—Their Anatomical Relations, Pathology, Diagnosis and Treatment;" "Report of Cases of Cholecystotomy, with Special Reference to the Treatment of Calculus Lodging in the Common Duct;" "Hystero-Epilepsy, with Report of Cases;" "The Management of Cancer of the Uterus, Complicated with Pregnancy, with Report of a Case." We may state here that the Doctor is paying the strictest attention to abdominal surgery and surgical diseases of women.

VANDERVORT, Franklin Cady, of Bloomington, Illinois, was born August 5, 1858, near Peru, in the same State. He comes of Knickerbocker stock, his father being of Dutch descent and his mother English. After receiving a high school education he attended literary college at Butler University, Irvington, Ind. He took up the study of medicine with his father, Dr. Ira A. Vandervort, and in the year 1881 graduated at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, being chairman of the executive committee of his class, which consisted of 185 members. He immediately commenced the practice of medicine at Tonica, his old home in Illinois, where he soon gained a large practice. In 1888 he moved to Bloomington, and is at present in partnership with Dr. J. L. White, and Assistant Surgeon of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. He is a member of the North Central Illinois Medical Society, of which he was president in 1888. He is also a member of the McLean County Society, of which he was also president. He was the first Medical Health Officer of the city of Bloomington, and has been County Physician of McLean county. He is a good writer, and has contributed many valuable papers to the different medical journals. He was married to Hattie E. Morehouse, of Bloomington, September 3, 1884.

VARICK, Theodore Romeyn, of Jersey City, N. J., was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., June 24, 1825, and died November 23, 1887. He descended from Dutch ancestry, who came to this country about 1680. His professional education was received at the University of New York, where he was graduated M. D. in 1846. During the following two or three years he practiced in the City of New York, and was Attending Physician to the New York Dispensary. In the latter part of 1848 he finally established himself in Jersey City, where he resided until his death. He was an active member of numerous local, State and national medical organizations; was president of the New Jersey and the New York State Medical

Societies, and was Surgeon-General of New Jersey. He was also Surgeon to St. Francis Hospital and the Jersey City Charity Hospital, and also a member of the New Jersey State Board of Health, and Director of the Morris Plains Hospital for the Insane. Dr. Varick made important contributions to professional knowledge, and his skill as a surgeon was widely known. He was the first to demonstrate the value of cocaine in capital amputations, and he introduced into this country Trendelenberg's method of amputating at the hip-joint. "Being dissatisfied with the results of the Lister method of dressing open wounds, he perfected a system for the employment of hot water in surgery, and thereby secured the largest percentage of successful amputations known, but three deaths resulting from fifty-four capital amputations. He was also the first to use hot water to control oozing in laparotomy." Of his professional publications may be mentioned: "Use of Nitrate of Silver in Acute Laryngitis;" "Subperiosteal Resection of the Clavicle;" "Distal Compression in Inguinal Aneurism;" "The Causes of Death After Operations and Grave Injuries;" "The Use of Hot Water in Surgery," and "The Protective Treatment of Open Wounds."

VERNON, George W., of Indianapolis, Ind., was born near Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, April 20, 1857. He is a son of Noah Vernon and Mary (Morgan) Vernon. His father's family were Scotch-English, and among the



Geo. W. Vernon.

first settlers in Muskingum county, O. His mother was born in Virginia, of German parentage. His father died in December, 1863, leaving him the oldest of three children, which his mother kept together until the fall of 1865, when she sold all her property and moved (with her parents and family) to Sidney, Champaign county, Illinois. From the spring of 1866 to the fall of 1874, he worked upon a

farm, attending school when the weather was too disagreeable to work, and kept up with his classes by night study. From the fall of 1874 to the spring of 1880, he taught school—the last year was principal of the graded school at Sidney, his home. In the spring of 1880 he entered the drug business, receiving a certificate of Pharmacy from the Illinois State Board of Pharmacy, October, 1881, after which he worked in one of the leading drug stores in Champaign, and spent all leisure time in the study of pharmacy and medicine. In the fall of 1883 he entered the office of Dr. Joseph Eastman, Indianapolis, Ind., with whom he studied medicine, and attended three courses of lectures at the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, from which school he graduated in March, 1886. Upon receiving his degree he entered the competitive examination for positions in Indianapolis City Hospital and Dispensary; was successful, and served in City Dispensary for one year, when he commenced private practice, doing general practice until the summer of 1892, when he limited his practice to diseases of children and dermatology. He has been on the medical staff of the Indianapolis Orphan Asylum, also Consulting Physician to City Hospital and Dispensary since January, 1889. He is a member of the Marion County, the Indiana State, and the Mississippi Valley Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association. His principal contributions to current medical literature are: "The Causes and Pathology of Broncho-Pneumonia of Childhood," Transactions of Indiana State Medical Society, 1889; "Vulvo-Vaginitis in Children," same society, 1891; "Constipation in Childhood Following Diarrhea," read before the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, at Evansville, Ind., October, 1889, and printed in several medical journals. He is now engaged on a work in his special line of practice.

WAGNER, Theodore A., of Indianapolis, Ind., was born in Grevenmacher on the Moselle river in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, February 25, 1849. He received his education at the Royal (Grand Ducal) Athenaeum of Luxembourg, and came to the United States in December, 1865, entering on a mercantile career which he pursued for five years. In 1870 he began the study of medicine under Drs. F. S. Newcomer and John Chambers, and graduated from the Indiana Medical College in February, 1876, when he immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Indianapolis. The following year he was appointed Physician at the City Dispensary, which post he occupied for four years; during two years of this time he was also Surgical Attendant at the police station and county jail. In 1878 Dr. Wagner was one of the three Indianapolis physicians in charge of the expedition for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers at Memphis, Tenn. In September, 1879, he married Sarah Hill Fletcher, daughter of Calvin Fletcher, of Indianapolis. From 1882 to 1885 he was Consulting Physician to the Marion County Infirmary. In addition to the practice of his profession, Dr. Wagner has taken a deep interest in municipal affairs, and has twice been elected Coroner. In 1884, while attending a case of small-pox, then epidemic, Dr. Wagner contracted the disease, and voluntarily went to the pest-house. After his recovery, with an abundance of clinical ma-

ferial about him, he devoted some time to the study of small-pox and its complications; and



Theodore A. Wagner

at subsequent meetings of the County and State Societies presented a resume of his investigations that attracted attention, and brought to him many letters from prominent physicians in various parts of the country. Among his other contributions to medical literature are: "Puerperal Septicemia;" "Varieties of Croup and Treatment;" "Complications of Diphtheria." Dr. Wagner is on the consulting staff of the City Dispensary. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical Associations.

WALKER, Edwin, of Evansville, Ind., was born in that city May 6, 1853. His ancestors for several generations were natives of the United States. On his father's side they were of Irish-English descent, and lived in Delaware and Pennsylvania. On his mother's side (Burtis), they were of Scotch and Dutch descent, and lived in New York. His paternal grandmother and his maternal grandfather were Quakers. Both families came west early in the twenties, and, after a short residence in Cincinnati, moved to Evansville, and have taken prominent parts in the affairs of their adopted city. Dr. Walker was educated in the schools of his native city and in Hanover (Ind.), College. He began the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. George B. Walker, and, after attending three courses of lectures at the Evansville Medical College, graduated in 1874. In 1877 he attended a course in New York, and, in 1879, graduated at the University of that city. Subsequently he attended a course at the Policlinic, and has every year or two spent a month or more in study in New York City. In 1885-6 he spent a year in

Europe, studying at Berlin, Vienna, London and Edinburgh, devoting his time to gynecology and abdominal surgery. He has resided in Evansville all his life, and all his practice has been at that place. Dr. Walker has been gradually limiting his work to gynecology and abdominal surgery, and, while not yet entirely a specialist, the probabilities are that he will be in a few years. He has already done much work in this department. He has had two successful operations for extra-uterine pregnancy. He has done eight operations for appendicitis, and has also had more than fifty laparotomies. During the existence of the Evansville Medical College he filled successfully the chairs of Anatomy, Nervous Diseases, and Diseases of Women. He was one of the founders of the Evansville Hospital and also of the Training School for Nurses, both of which are now in prosperous condition. He has been Gynecological and Abdominal Surgeon of the Hospital since its beginning (1882). Dr. Walker is a member of the local and State Medical Societies and of the American Medical Society, also of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and the Southern Gynecological and Surgical Association. In 1891 he was unanimously elected president of the Indiana State Medical Society, and was the youngest man ever chosen for that office. He has been an active practitioner, having very soon acquired a very large clientele, and has, therefore, found little time for writing. Among his contributions to the literature of the profession may be mentioned: "Report of Two Cases of Extra-Uterine Pregnancy," *American Journal of Obstetrics*; "Remarks on One Phase of Puerperal Sepsis," advocating early operation



Edwin Walker

in purulent collections after labor, with report of cases, *Medical Mirror*, also "Office Gyneco-

logical Practice," *Medical Mirror*. In 1880 he married Capitola, daughter of George P. Huds-peth. In 1888 the trustees of Hanover Col-lege conferred upon him the degree of Ph. D. as a recognition of his professional merit.

WALKER, John C., of Indianapolis, Ind., was born in Shelbyville, near that city, February 11, 1828, and died April 14, 1883. His ancestry were of Scotch-Irish stock, and emigrated to Penn-sylvania early in the Seventeenth Century. Benjamin Walker, a veteran soldier in the Revolution, at the close of the war returned to his home on the Susquehanna, near Harris-burg. In some trouble with the Indians, his father was captured, and, it was said, burned at the stake. Peace having been restored, a band of Indians encamped near the town, and one night two of them were overheard by Ben-jamin Walker relating the circumstances of the murder of his father. When the Indians de-parted he and his brother followed, overtook them, and after a desperate encounter killed both. The fight began near a high bank, over-looking the river, Benjamin and his adversary rolling in the water below, where he succeeded in drowning the latter. This affair having oc-curred in time of peace, Benjamin Walker was outlawed by proclamation of the Governor, and, with his wife and several small children, embarked in canoes on the Ohio river and ul-timately reached Dearborn county, Ind. At his home on Laughery creek he was frequently visited by Daniel Boone, the celebrated hunter. One of his sons, John C. Walker, a prominent citizen and member of the State Senate, re-moved to Shelbyville, where his son, the sub-ject of this sketch, was born. Dr. Walker was educated by his brother-in-law, Prof. E. P. Cummins, an eminent teacher and minister. Young Walker possessed a strong and active intellect, was a good student and diligent reader, and soon acquired a large store of information and varied accomplishments. Early in his career he purchased the *La Porte Times*, which, as editor and proprietor, he made the most influential paper in Northern Indiana. Its editor was soon re-cognized as a man of mark. He was elected to the Legislature of 1853, and took a high rank in that body. In 1855 he became a joint owner of the *Indianapolis Sentinel*, which he made a powerful party organ. In 1856 he was nomi-nated for Lieutenant-Governor, on the ticket with the eloquent A. P. Willard, but being under the constitutional age he was obliged to withdraw. A. A. Hammond, who was sub-stituted, became Governor by the untimely death of Governor Willard. Dr. Walker was chosen, in 1858, to make the race for Congress against Schuyler Colfax, but was defeated. Being a War Democrat during the Rebellion, he took the first opportunity to enter the Union army, and was elected to command the Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, and served in that capacity for the period of one year. He then went to Europe, where he remained until 1872. In London he studied medicine at King's Col-lege, and married Miss Laura Seymour, daugh-ter of an officer in the British Navy. After his return to this country he continued his studies at the Indiana Medical College, from which he obtained his medical degree. He settled in his native town, and there success-fully practiced his profession until 1879, when he was appointed Assistant Physician in the Indiana Hospital for the Insane. In that in-

stitution he died of quick consumption, super-induced by diabetes, with which he had suffered for more than a year. Dr. Walker was a man of most noble nature, chivalrous in his devo-tion to principle and friends, fair and not im-placable to his enemies. His intellectual abil-ity was of high order. He was thoroughly well informed, a pleasant conversationalist, a de-lightful companion, full of reminiscences of great men and stirring times. He possessed a decided literary gift, was a facile and vigorous political writer, and sometimes practiced his pen in poetry. He was an accomplished phy-sician and a many-sided man, endowed by nature with noble and delightful talents.

WARREN, John, of Boston, was born in Roxbury, Mass., July 27, 1753, and died April 4, 1815. "Among those whom, in the history of our country, posterity will learn to regard as their most devoted benefactors, none will be placed in a more elevated position or be considered as entitled to a more grateful re-membrance, than the earlier teachers and prac-titioners of scientific medicine. Surrounded by almost insuperable obstacles, both to the attainment of instruction in those acquire-ments which in this noble pursuit can alone lead to extensive usefulness, yet having over-come them all, they certainly most richly merit the gratitude of succeeding generations who have placed the cultivation of this science upon a firm and enduring foundation. When, in addition, we have the memory of the purest, most disinterested and most active patriotism, sacrificing the dearest of human ties and in-terests for the general good, then, indeed, we have a combination which the pages of a na-tion's history are but rarely called upon to record. It is of such a man that the following pages are commemorative. Justice demands no more truthful exemplification of such a career than is found in the public life and services of Dr. John Warren." From a me-moir written by Dr. Buckminster Brown, of Boston, and published in the *American Medi-cal Biography*, the editor has derived the fol-lowing interesting details concerning the life and professional achievements of this eminent physician and surgeon: He was the son of Joseph Warren, whose chief interest and occu-pation consisted in cultivating his land, and particularly in raising fruit, and his enthusiasm in producing and bringing to maturity a cer-tain variety of apple, to which he had given much attention, may, indeed, be said to have cost him his life. This was the apple now called the Warren russeting. While walking through his orchard one morning he observed, near the top of one of his favorite trees, a very beautiful specimen of this fruit. The sun gilded its rosy side, and it had a very tempt-ing appearance. Determined to obtain so valuable a sample, he climbed the tree, and just as he had plucked it, the branch upon which he stood gave way, he fell to the ground and was instantly killed. The mother of Dr. Warren was one of those truly noble-minded women who always leave an impression; an impression which is felt, however unacknowl-edged, from one generation to another, and which is extended in constantly widening cir-cles, like the eddy formed by the stone upon the lake, with increasing radii, until the shore upon each side is touched by its gentle undula-tions. That biography must indeed be im-perfect, which omits all reference to the youth

of the great and good, or to those early influences and teachings that planted the seed, which in its maturity yielded such beneficent fruit. The virtues of the mother of Washington will ever form a part of his country's history, and the simple instructions and example, the disinterested courage and devotion of Mrs. Warren, will be felt so long as the names of her sons and the memory of Bunker Hill shall hold a place among its annals. Left at an early age a widow, with four young boys to educate, most faithfully did she perform the double duty which devolved upon her, and in her daily life they witnessed the exemplification of those virtues, which in after years they so signally imitated. A writer who knew her well, in describing her character, says: "But not only as a mother was she estimated, for she practiced the virtue of benevolence in the fullest sense of the word. To her neighbors she was kind and hospitable; to the poor her house was always open." The name of Dr. Warren's eldest brother, Dr. Joseph Warren, will ever be remembered, as that of one of the earliest martyrs in the cause of his country's freedom. Gen. Warren was also a physician, and previous to the Revolution enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice in Boston. The eminence to which Dr. Joseph Warren had attained in the New England States, as a medical practitioner, may become shaded, and perhaps even overlooked, in the interest which his bright career and early death have awakened in the hearts of his countrymen. But this can never be without doing injustice to his memory, and to the medical profession, of which he was an earnest member, and in whose ranks he was proud to enroll himself. Dr. Joseph Warren was the medical instructor of his youngest brother, Dr. John Warren. He is, therefore, doubly entitled to consideration in a work of this character, both as having himself been distinguished as a medical man, and as having kindled the flame of professional enthusiasm which burned so long and with such results in the heart of his ready pupil. Dr. John Warren was educated at Harvard University. He entered college at the age of fourteen, and was entirely dependent upon his own exertions for maintenance while pursuing his education. Even at this early age, he exhibited a taste for the study of anatomy, and by his efforts an association of students was formed for the purpose of cultivating it. He took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1771; and having, under the tuition of his brother, completed his preparation for the practice of medicine, he settled in Salem, in 1773, being then only twenty years of age. He had previously made himself thoroughly acquainted with the Dutch language, with the intention of pursuing the practice of his profession at Surinam. The disturbed state of his native land, however, and his unwillingness to leave home while trouble was impending, prevented the execution of this design. While pursuing his medical studies he was initiated by his brother into the principles on which the patriots of that time grounded their opposition to the pretensions of the British government; and imbibed his ardor in supporting the rights of his country. He early became a political writer, and engaged heart and soul in the sacred cause of freedom, and in animating his friends and his often desponding fellow-citizens to encounter with

fortitude the difficulties of the contest. He endeavored to impress upon them his own sentiments: "that being engaged in a cause that was just it was their duty to persevere, and to be discouraged neither by present danger nor by the certain prospect of death." In Salem, Dr. Holyoke soon became one of his warmest friends. To all who are acquainted with the medical history of our country the name of this distinguished physician is familiar. Universally respected and beloved, he was alike honored for his practical science, his extensive attainments and accurate judgment, and for those noble qualities of mind and heart which attached all who were personally acquainted with him, and left a memorial in their hearts which the lapse of years has had no influence in effacing. Aided by so influential a patron, and winning his own way by his agreeable manners and evident ability, the practice of Dr. Warren rapidly extended, and soon became second only to that of his distinguished friend. In the mind of Dr. Warren, however, personal and individual considerations were of minor importance when the welfare of his country was in jeopardy. It was evident that love for his native land was paramount to all other interests. He was present when the first blood was shed in that eventful conflict which severed the American Colonies from the mother country. News being received of the intended attack on the military stores at Concord, he immediately joined Colonel Pickering's regiment, as a volunteer, and marched to the defense of this most important post, and was present when the two hostile forces encountered at Lexington, where the first battle took place. Two of Dr. Warren's brothers were also present in this action, and each of them took an active part in the skirmish. The reports of the conflict and the rumbling of the cannon of the ever to be remembered 17th of June, again called Dr. Warren from his professional duties. He armed himself, and hastened on foot, guided by the flames of Charlestown, to join the army at Cambridge. His mind was overwhelmed with anxiety for his brother's safety. He well knew that that brother's enthusiasm in the cause would lead him into the thickest of the fight, and he felt his own heart burning with eagerness to engage in the glorious struggle. Various and contradictory reports reached him on the road. By some he was informed that General Warren was taken prisoner; by others, that he had been slain on the field of battle. During this period of suspense, Dr. Warren suffered great distress. After some days the certainty of his brother's death was established, and the excitement caused by this event, added to his previous deep interest in the cause, determined him at once to relinquish his brilliant professional prospects, and to engage as a volunteer in the capacity of a private soldier. The intense agitation and emotions of resentment which burned in his breast against the instigators of those outrages which had brought such evils upon his country, may be best gathered from some fragments of his private journal which have recently been discovered, extracts from which have been published. A few sentences are cited to show his feelings at this exciting period: "Some told me that my brother was undoubtedly alive and well; and others that he was wounded; and others that he fell

on the field. Thus perplexed almost to distraction, I went on inquiring with a solicitude, which was such a mixture of hope and fear as none but such as have felt can form any conception. In this manner I passed several days, every day's information decreasing the probability of his safety. Oh, ye bloodthirsty wretches! who planned the dreadful scene which you are now forcing your bloodhounds to execute, did you but feel the pangs of heart-felt pungent grief for the cruel wounds you inflict upon the tenderest part of the public, as well as upon individuals, you would excrete those diabolical measures which, by your counsels, have been adopted, and which have precipitated us into all the horrors of a civil war! Go home, and tell your bloodthirsty master your pitiful tale, and tell him, too, that the laurel which once decorated the English soldier, has withered on his brow on the American shore. Tell him that British honor and fame have received a mortal stab from the brave conduct of Americans. Tell him that even your conquests have but served to inspire the sufferers with fresh courage, and more determined resolution, and let him know that since that accursed day, when first the hostile forces of Britain planted their foot on the American shore, your conduct has been such as has resulted in a continued series of disgraceful incidents, and in operations replete with ignorance and folly." The deep grief of Mrs. Warren at the loss of her eldest son, and the anguish she experienced at the thought of another being equally exposed, at last prevailed upon Dr. Warren to alter his resolution. He decided to serve his country by performing the more useful and equally arduous duties of hospital surgeon. To this office he was appointed by General Washington, during the siege of Boston. Important and honorable as this siege was to America, the Regular Army of Great Britain being shut up by an undisciplined militia for nearly a year, it was not fertile in military events. In March, 1776, however, there was a prospect of a bloody and desperate engagement. The Americans, by a masterly maneuver of their general, had taken possession of Dorchester Heights, and the British commander had the alternative of driving them from their position or of evacuating the city. He determined to make the attempt to storm the Heights, and at the same time attack the American force at Roxbury. General Washington, ever on the alert, and not willing to act simply on the defensive, ordered a select body of four thousand men to cross Charles river in boats, and at the same moment to attack Boston. Dr. Warren was of this party, and sympathized with the hopes and animation which filled the breasts of this patriotic band. It is a matter of history that the English general did not carry out his intention, but finally abandoned the city. Dr. Warren was one of the detachment ordered to take possession of Boston on its evacuation by the British troops. It was on this occasion that he, with Dr. Daniel Scott, made the discovery of a most ignoble and fiendish trap which had been set for their destruction by the enemy, viz., the poisoning of a large quantity of medicines that had been left by the English in the workhouse. This building had been used by them as a hospital, and in it were found large stores of capital and important articles. Upon examining these,

Dr. Warren found that large quantities of white and yellow arsenic had been mixed with them. By this timely discovery, undoubtedly, many lives were saved. Dr. Warren, in his private journal, very accurately describes the appearance of the city as it was left by the British, and the redoubts and fortifications upon Beacon, Copp's and Fort Hill, together with the cannon, ammunition, horses, wheat, hay and other articles which were found in various parts of the city. Although this sketch is intended chiefly as a biography of Dr. Warren as a medical man, yet we can not forbear making one further extract from this journal, to show more fully by what influences he was surrounded on his entrance into professional life, leaving the reader to judge how far these stirring events, which aroused the deepest feelings of an acutely sensitive nature, may have assisted in moulding his character in after life. His first visit to the spot where his brother was slain is thus mentioned: "This day I visited Charlestown, and a most melancholy heap of ruins it is; scarcely the vestiges of those beautiful buildings remain. The hill which was the theater upon which the bloody tragedy of the 17th of June was acted, commands the most affecting view I ever saw. The walls of magnificent buildings tottering to the earth below; above, a great number of rude hillocks, under which are deposited the remains in clusters of those deathless heroes who fell on the field of battle. The scene was inexpressibly solemn. When I considered myself as walking over the bones of many of my worthy fellow-countrymen, who jeopardized and sacrificed their lives in these high places; when I considered that perhaps, while I was musing on the objects around me, I might be standing over the remains of a dear brother, whose blood had stained these hallowed walks; with what veneration did this inspire me! how many endearing scenes of fraternal friendships, now past and gone forever, presented themselves to my view! But it is enough; oh, may our arms be strengthened to fight the battles of our God!" Dr. Warren was attached to the main army under the immediate command of General Washington. In the disastrous battle of Long Island, his professional skill was called into full operation, and he continued in active service throughout the gloomy and disheartening winter of 1776 and 1777. He, however, never for one moment was discouraged. Notwithstanding that the fate of the army seemed almost inevitable, as he constantly saw it diminishing in numbers day by day; although he beheld the suffering of the troops from the want of provisions and clothing, and retreated with the remnant as they were pursued from spot to spot, in this, the most dark and trying period of our eventful contest, yet his faith in the integrity of the cause, and the firmness of his conviction that the result would be the happiness and liberty of his country, prevented him from ever yielding to the pressure of the circumstances by which he was surrounded, but enabled him to sustain and strengthen the sinking hearts of his fellow-sufferers. The successes on that eventful Christmas Eve at Trenton, and on the brilliant morning of the ensuing 3d of January at Princeton, confirmed his prognostications. At the former place, he and the entire medical staff were very near being taken prisoners.

This was in consequence of the celerity and secrecy of General Washington's movements. Following up his advantages with a rapidity and decision which constantly took the English by surprise, and which so strikingly displayed the talents of a great military commander, he marched during the night to the attack upon the British at Princeton. The breaking up of the encampment took place so quietly that the medical officers were not aware of the event until in the morning they beheld upon the other side of a small stream the advance of the enemy upon them, while their own army was not anywhere visible. Mounting their horses, they with some difficulty discovered traces of the route taken by the American forces, and arrived in time to succor the wounded at Princeton. Soon after this Dr. Warren was seized with a fever which nearly proved fatal. Brighter prospects began now to dawn upon our country, and having been with the army through the most dangerous and discouraging periods of the Revolution, he was removed to another department, and returned to Boston to superintend the establishment of a military hospital in that place. He there continued in public service until the peace. This situation was favorable to the advancement of the anatomical studies which he had commenced when in college, and which he had occasionally pursued to the present time. His proficiency in this branch, together with the skill in surgery which he thus acquired, gained him a distinguished reputation, and soon raised him to the rank of the most eminent surgical practitioner in the New England States; a rank which he maintained for nearly forty years. While with the army at Philadelphia, Dr. Warren had frequently met, at his general's table, Miss Abby Collins, the daughter of Governor Collins, of Newport, R. I. This young lady was on a visit to the wife of General Mifflin, and formed one of the family party at headquarters, at General Washington's table. She was a favorite *protégé* of the great commander. Before the encampment at this place was broken up Dr. Warren became engaged to Miss Collins, and soon after his settlement in Boston he went to Newport to claim his bride. During the early part of his married life the expenses of a family were a source of anxiety. They exceeded his means, particularly as he was, at this time, under the necessity of liquidating a debt incurred for his education. Pecuniary embarrassments, however, could no more damp his ardor than political adversity; and, triumphing over all difficulties, he led the advance guard in the corps of medicine and surgery. His anatomical acquirements excited the interest and inquiries of his friends, and he gave for their instruction a few private demonstrations. These were so well received that the Boston Medical Association invited him to deliver a regular course of lectures. Dr. Warren's opportunities for attending lectures upon any subject connected with his profession had been very few. Those whom he was now called upon to instruct had some of them been educated in foreign medical schools, and had heard the first lectures of the age; they held the medical practice of Boston and its vicinity. Dr. Warren and his immediate contemporaries in the profession, when pursuing their studies, had been prevented from quitting home by the dangers which menaced their

country, and the importance of their services at home at that juncture. Before such an audience it was somewhat of a severe ordeal to present himself as an instructor. An early biographer, however, states "that all deficiencies were supplied by talents and resolution," and another writer says that he "gained much reputation from his accuracy in demonstrating and his facility in describing." In 1780 he gave a course of dissections to his colleagues with success. To them the opportunity was so novel and so desirable that they seized upon it with zeal, and none of them ever forgot the impression received from his lectures. These lectures were delivered in the Military Hospital, which was situated in a pasture, in the rear of the present Massachusetts General Hospital, at the corner of Milton and Spring Streets. It is well known that, at the time referred to, and in truth for many years later, there existed a strong popular prejudice against dissections. On this account the lectures were conducted with great secrecy. In the following year they were more public, and the students of Harvard University were permitted to attend. It was this season, and at the place above referred to, that Dr. Warren performed the operation for the removal of an arm at the shoulder-joint, with complete success. Already, by bequests previously made, there existed, at the university, foundations for professorships of anatomy and surgery. No person had as yet appeared whose talents and acquirements in these branches were such as to entitle him to fill these important chairs. President Willard perceived how much the interests of the university might be promoted by the talents of Dr. Warren. A correspondence was entered into, which terminated in the establishment of the first medical institution in New England. The courses were opened in 1783. Dr. Warren filled the chair of anatomy and surgery for more than thirty years. For twenty-six years his lectures were delivered in Cambridge without any assistance. The difficulties with which he successfully contended in the performance of these duties, arising from the circumstances of the times, from the public opinion in respect to dissections, and other causes, can not now be thoroughly understood. Add to these the delays and uncertainties of a tedious ferry, which had daily to be crossed, with the occupation and embarrassments of an extensive medical and surgical practice, and we may indeed consider this undertaking, and its attendant labors, as almost Herculean. At times, in the winter, the accumulation of ice would render the ferry impassable. To disappoint his class, or take a long drive through Roxbury and Brookline were the alternatives—a circuit of at least twenty miles. The latter was universally his choice—going and returning on the same morning by this circuitous route, after performing his dissections for demonstration to his students, and delivering a lecture sometimes three hours in length. Soon after commencing these exhausting labors, Dr. Warren was attacked with a violent fever, from which he was not expected to recover, and more than once were his overtaken powers on the point of sinking under these accumulated duties. Becoming fully aware that such exertions were rapidly undermining his constitution, he twice unsuccessfully tendered his resignation of the professorship. His

services as a physician were zealously rendered to the poor, as well as to those whose pecuniary circumstances enabled them to remunerate, so far as money can remunerate, the attentions of a faithful physician. With what fidelity these duties were performed, with what devoted attentions their various calls were answered, there are many in all classes of society yet living to attest, by their words, still breathing the warmest affection, and by their grateful remembrance. In 1784 Dr. Warren, in concert with several other medical gentlemen, established a small-pox hospital at Point Shirley, near Boston, and in 1792 he inoculated more than fifteen hundred persons. At the time of the yellow fever epidemic in Boston, in 1798, he interested himself deeply in the study of this disease, both in its symptoms and treatment during life, and in the morbid appearances presented after death. He examined the bodies of a large number who had died of this disease, and at the time, when the belief in its contagious nature was universal, he answered all calls, and showed his fearless devotion to the welfare of his patients, by inhaling their breath, in order to ascertain whether the calomel administered had had its specific effect. His experience in this disease convinced him that it was non-contagious. At this period Dr. Warren again became embarrassed in his pecuniary circumstances. He was induced to become responsible for the debts of a medical gentleman, and a former student, who had made extensive purchases of lands in the State of Maine. The lands were held in security. The gentleman failed to redeem his notes, and the property, reverting to Dr. Warren, was the source of large loss, of great annoyance and vexation, and finally involved a large portion of his property. In 1783 he took part in the formation of the Massachusetts Medical Society; and in 1804, after having been an active member, and most of the time an officer in that society, he was appointed president, an office to which he was annually re-elected until his death. Between the society and the medical school there had unfortunately been some misunderstanding, and at times even severe collisions. From his prominent position in both institutions, he was enabled to create harmony, and final co-operation in the furtherance of those great objects for which they had each been instituted. In 1810, by the efforts of Dr. Warren and his colleagues, the medical branch of the University was located in Boston. This step has served greatly to increase its prosperity and usefulness. A remarkable advance in the state of American medical science dates from this period. These changes were observed to have originated in Boston, and to have spread from thence throughout the country. A few years previous to this event, Dr. Warren had been elected president to the Massachusetts Humane and Agricultural Societies. He was also at this time Grand Master of the Massachusetts Lodge of Free Masons. In an eloquent eulogy, glowing with words fresh and warm from one of the noblest hearts and most gifted intellects of the profession, we find the following mention of the amount of work performed by Dr. Warren during these years of incessant toil. We refer to an address on the subject of this memoir, delivered at the request of the citizens of Boston, by Dr. James Jackson, who, universally

beloved and honored, was then engaged in the beneficent work to which his life had been devoted, and exhibited a noble example of the true physician, the brightest star in the medical galaxy of New England. His words are as follows: "From the year 1777, when Dr. Warren took charge of the army hospitals in this place, he became engaged in private practice. How extensive this has been, almost from the first moment, scarcely needs to be stated in an assembly of his townsmen. Probably no man in America has gone through so much business—I will not say in the same number of years, but even with the longest life. Certainly, for thirty years, one would think he scarcely retained time enough at his own command for the common purposes of sleep and refreshment. Yet we find that during this period he always had time to do good in his fullest proportion, as to those concerns which are common to all men. The interests of humanity were always his, and from her call he could never turn away his ear. We learn from the respectable fraternity of Masons, that he was among their greatest favorites; and, following his brother, he attained, at the age of thirty, to the highest distinctions which they could confer. In the Humane Society he was one of the earliest and most valuable members, and for many years was justly placed at their head. What, in short, is the institution, designed for the promotion of human happiness among us, in which he has not taken an active part? When a useful object was proposed, who has not felt assured that Dr. Warren might be counted among those who would give his efficient support?" Dr. Warren's mental attributes were of a high order. He may truly be considered a man of genius, although this was tempered and rendered doubly useful to mankind by a most rare combination with clear, far-sighted judgment, keen common sense, and extensive general literary attainments. His reasoning faculties were acute and powerful. He was gifted with a vivid imagination, which, in the practice of his profession, was of great service, both in enabling him to arrive at a more true and sympathizing appreciation of the sufferings of his patients than could otherwise be attained, and also in varying and adapting his treatment to the peculiarities and exigencies of the occasion. With a thorough knowledge of his art, he possessed a peculiar tact for the accurate observation of disease, and in rapidly arriving at conclusions, which another would only prove to be sound after a prolonged investigation. This quickness of perception, and the extraordinary rapidity with which thoughts succeeded each other in his mind, bringing him almost instantaneously to a correct judgment, constantly excited the astonishment and admiration of those with whom he was brought in contact. The rapidity of his bodily movement was equally remarkable. To this physical quality may in part be attributed the power which he acquired of performing an amount of work in a short time, and of accomplishing in a comparatively short life what, under other circumstances would have been utterly impossible. His intellectual activity and celerity of motion were manifested in all his habits of life. It was his custom to drive through the streets, when visiting his patients, often with his mind concentrated upon some important case, and with a speed which frequently set the laws of gravity

at defiance, and at his own imminent risk. It has been related by those who have accompanied him in his gig, that, considering the danger as always great, they have been in the habit of placing one foot upon the step, in readiness for a spring to the ground in case of accident. An incident may, with propriety, be here mentioned, at once exemplifying the universal respect with which his person was regarded by all classes of his fellow-citizens, and the qualities, mental and physical, above referred to. A military company being one day on parade through the streets of Boston, Dr. Warren was observed approaching them, driving with his customary speed, absorbed in thought, and evidently unconscious of their presence. At the word of their commander the soldiers, in true military style, opened to the right and left, and it was not until Dr. Warren had passed several of the foremost ranks that he realized this token of respect, and cordially acknowledged it with his usual courtesy. His experience of the toil and anxieties indissolubly connected with the medical profession, both in their effect on the practitioner himself and upon those connected with him in the family relation, and their intrenchment upon those hours of domestic enjoyment, which to him were peculiarly dear, led him to express a decided opinion adverse to any of his descendants entering upon the same path, or forming any connection by which they would be liable to suffer from this cause, as he and his had suffered. But the father can not mark out his children's destiny. His eldest son, the late Prof. J. C. Warren, whose career of elevated usefulness and distinguished professional renown has also terminated, early exhibited a taste for the studies and pursuits in which his father was so deeply interested. When his collegiate education was finished this inclination assumed a decided character. His father's opposition was equally decided, and for several months the young man remained at home in comparative idleness, prevented from following his natural bias by his desire to conform to the paternal wishes, while at the same time he found it impossible to interest himself in any other pursuit. But it was of no avail; the decision of the father was forced to yield to the enthusiastic ardor of the son. And it was well that it was so. Another of his sons, Dr. E. Warren, of Newton, Mass., likewise became a medical practitioner, and two of his daughters were united in marriage to members of the same profession; the eldest to John Gorham, M. D., late Professor of Chemistry in Harvard University, and another to John B. Brown, M. D., of Boston. As an orator Dr. Warren was gifted with peculiar power. His contemporaries unite in attributing to his eloquence a charm and interest which fascinated and riveted the attention of his audience. Time passed unheeded in listening to his flowing speeches, and after three hours had thus elapsed, which length of time was not unusual, they heard the closing words with regret. One who knew the subject of this memoir intimately, and to whose address we have previously referred, thus speaks of this endowment: "Amidst the various incidents and characteristics of his life which crowd upon my mind, I have not yet noticed his rare eloquence as a lecturer, nor do I know how to do so in adequate terms.

To those who have been accustomed to its charms I can not appear to do it justice. His voice was most harmoniously sonorous, his utterance distinct and full, his language perspicuous and well chosen. But its more peculiar charms were derived from the animation of delivery, from the interest he displayed in the subject of his discourse, and from his solicitude that every auditor should be satisfied both by his demonstrations and explanations." In a private communication to the writer, the same distinguished authority says: "His voice was fine, sonorous and mellow, and in the sick-room it was beautifully tender, expressing the kindliness of his heart and the warmth of his sympathy." The first time this gentleman met Dr. Warren was in the chamber of a young college friend, who was taken ill in Cambridge, far away from his home; and the warmth and tenderness of his manner at that time made an impression which, after the lapse of more than sixty years, remained still fresh in his memory. Another, in referring to these traits which so prominently marked his character, and which alone can account for that deep affection which was felt towards him by all who knew him, and which is cherished for his memory in the hearts of those who yet survive, thus writes: "Nor was his fame limited to a narrow circle of admirers; it was extended through our State and country; it was known, and honorably, in that from which we sprang. Much may not be said, but it is impossible to be wholly silent, on his wonderful assiduity in the practice, as well as diligence in the study of his profession. No call was unanswered; no hours or seasons were reserved. Wherever there was pain to be assuaged, or infirmity to be supported, or anguish to be relieved, there, at the first summons, was this ready minister of the healing art. The poor, who could give nothing but gratitude, the wretched, who scarce dared ask his attention, found in him a good Samaritan, not only binding up their wounds, but imparting, too, oil and wine for their comfort. To all his patients the manner of his attendance enhanced the value of his skill, and rendered him not only a celebrated but a beloved physician." "Not diligence alone, in the pursuit and communication of knowledge, and the discharge of those duties to which he had peculiarly pledged himself, but ardor of soul in all that he thought or did, emphatically characterized him. Who so active in business as he? Who more fervent in spirit? What could have carried him through such a course of duty, especially with his slender habit of health, but an eagerness which nothing could repress, a zeal which nothing could abate, a resolution which nothing could impede? His liberality was not confined to professional services; he cheerfully gave pecuniary aid to those he found in want; and all enterprises of a public or charitable nature found in him a ready contributor, both of money and of time." Ardent, energetic, enthusiastic, and generous in his temperament, Dr. Warren's mind and heart were in harmony with these qualities. Disinterested and unselfish almost to a fault, his whole soul was absorbed in fulfilling his duty towards those who were entrusted to his care; leaving no possible means for their relief un essayed; elevating, ennobling, and extending the usefulness of the medical profession, and benefiting the community of which he formed

a part. His nature was acutely sensitive, and his feelings keenly susceptible. He declined no responsibility which it seemed right he should assume. He exacted from himself the performance of duty to its utmost limit; and his shrinking from the fear of subsequent self-reproach caused him often to extend these limits far beyond the reality, and beyond his own powers of physical endurance. If an unusually important or doubtful case, or one which especially interested his feelings, was to be considered, his anxiety overcame all personal considerations, and the long hours of the night were passed in pacing his room, tasking his brain for some untried measure yet remaining to be employed, or by prolonged thought seeking to assure himself that no expedient which science or thoughtful consideration could suggest had been neglected. Keenly alive to the sufferings of others, the feebleness of his own constitution and his own liability to attacks of diseases, to which he was for many years subject, were immediately overlooked when others called upon him for aid. It was his custom to ride much upon horseback, as being the most expeditious means of visiting his patients, and especially when summoned in the night. His own complaints were most frequently relieved by an emetic, combined with the sudorific effect which usually accompanies their administration. He could not, however, even while under the influence of this remedy, be prevailed upon to refuse to bestow upon others the required attention; and frequently, after having retired for the night under these circumstances, he would rise and, in the severest weather, jump upon his horse and hasten to the bedside of the sufferer. It was undoubtedly such exposures, united to other causes already referred to, that undermined his constitution and shortened his life. As an almost necessary accompaniment of this extreme sensibility, Dr. Warren was subject, at times, to great depression of spirits. The hopes and aspirations of a strong and firm religious conviction had, however, taken deep root in his mind. Faith in the supreme goodness of a superintending Providence, and in a nobler state of existence, cheered him in his most desponding moments. To a firm conviction of the truth of the Christian revelation he had arrived, as the result of personal examination. Referring to this subject, Dr. Thacher, in his Medical Biography, says: "He was a Christian from conviction as well as feeling. He had examined for himself the evidences of our religion, and was satisfied of their conclusiveness; and the fruits of his belief were shown in a life spent in doing good, and in diffusing religious sentiments where he had influence. Although he visited many patients on Sunday morning, he devoted the rest of the day to religious duties, to attending on public worship, to reading on religious subjects, and instructing his family in the great truths of Christian doctrine. The foundations of this practice were laid by the instructions of an excellent and pious mother whom he zealously cherished while he lived, and deeply mourned on her death." All biography is comparatively worthless, which, in describing the public actions of a man, does not at the same time weave into the history of a sketch, minute so far as possible, of the distinguishing traits in his character in private life, one from which the

reader may be enabled to trace, in a clear, well-defined, and unique form, the entire man. No apology, therefore, is required for having entered into these details. It is in such, chiefly, that the biography of one distinguished man differs from that of another in the same walk of life; otherwise there would be a tendency to wearisome sameness. It is a narrative of the mental and moral qualities which can alone respond to the interest in the private history of an individual which his public career has awakened. From the sketch which we have thus far endeavored to trace, the true characteristics of Dr. Warren, in his domestic relation, will be readily understood. The ever flowing tenderness of affection with which he regarded those of his own household, and which awakened an endearing and peculiar strength of filial love and reverence in return, need find no memorial here. It requires no more living remembrance than that which it has found in the hearts and lives of those to whom he was thus united, and affords ample proof—if proof were required—that the career of the man of science, of one even the most completely absorbed in the active duties of life, is not inconsistent with the cultivation of the higher and nobler qualities; that such a life does not, of necessity, exclude the growth of those finer sentiments of the heart upon which, more than upon all else, true happiness depends. In his intercourse with his patients, the same susceptibility was conspicuous, and was the means of acquiring their affection. "He entered readily and warmly into their feelings. He affected no interest in their troubles that was not sincere. If they were in pain he knew what their sufferings were, and it would have been abhorrent to his nature to have treated them with indifference. In all the anxieties of those who were connected with the sufferers, by the relations of domestic life, he warmly sympathized, for no one had felt them more deeply than he. His virtues were heightened by an unaffected modesty, which the place he held in the estimation of his fellow-citizens never diminished. With the qualities we have described, he could not fail to possess that true politeness, which has its foundation in a benevolent heart." The esteem in which he was held often caused him to be called upon by those whose wish it was to advance some important political or social measure, and who were desirous that his influence should be exerted in its favor. His biographer has been informed by contemporaries of Dr. Warren that this influence was considered as almost a guide to public opinion. The peculiarity of the connection which, in those days, existed between the beloved physician and the families under his charge, will account in part for the power he possessed, to control or move the public mind. His interest in political affairs continued unabated through life, and when thus called upon, if the measure was one which met with his approbation, and one which he believed would advance the welfare of his country, or of his adopted city, he entered into it with his whole heart, and endeavored to secure its success by every means in his power. It was his custom, on such occasions, to acquaint himself thoroughly with the subject in debate, and, previous to the meeting, to write an address, in which his own views, with the course of reasoning which had

convinced him of their correctness, were clearly stated. Dr. Warren's published writings are not numerous. It certainly is remarkable, under the circumstances in which he was placed, that he found any time for the cultivation of general literature. Those important branches of knowledge, the daily acquisition of which is so indispensable in the progress of every well-balanced mind, were, however, never neglected. He delivered the oration on the first celebration of our National Independence, July 4, 1783. This oration affords abundant proof of extensive historical reading, of familiarity with the political affairs of the day, and of a wise and thoughtful consideration of their influence on the present and future welfare of the country. Orations and addresses on various other occasions of public interest have been published, viz., one before the Massachusetts Humane Society; one on the Hon. Thomas Russel, president of that Society, and an address to the Masonic Lodge of Massachusetts. He likewise contributed a number of valuable articles for the Communications of the Massachusetts Medical Society; others to the *New England Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, and the *Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*. The *Boston Magazine*, which was instituted in 1783, also contains in its pages articles from his pen, on some of the various miscellaneous subjects of general interest. A dissertation read before the Massachusetts Medical Society, entitled "A View of the Mercurial Practice in Febrile Diseases," contains a minute analysis of the effects of this remedy in the class of diseases in which it has been considered most efficacious. The results of an extensive practice, and of many years of careful observation, are here impartially narrated. The influence exerted by the remedy, as modified in many instances by the peculiar type of the prevailing disease, is minutely investigated, together with the circumstances in which it may be regarded as beneficial or injurious. In regard to various diseases in which calomel had previously been universally resorted to, Dr. Warren offers opinions in advance of the received authorities of the age, and in some instances strikingly coincident with those which prevail at the present time. Hydrocephalus, for example, is even yet considered by a large majority of English and American practitioners to be properly treated only by a resort to large and frequently repeated exhibitions of that remedy. In 1813, however, Dr. Warren wrote: "Calomel has for a long time been thought to be almost the only medicine affording any prospect of success. Whether it has ever effected a cure in real hydrocephalus internus, may, perhaps without imputation of skepticism, be doubted." His pathological investigations were unwearied, and the recorded results of these researches have afforded assistance in the diagnosis of disease at a later period, and their effects may often be traced in the established and universally received opinions of the present day. The work alluded to is, perhaps, the most concise and extended examination into the influence which this powerful remedy has upon many of those diseases with which we have most frequently to deal, and is a *résumé* of the knowledge and experience of the period, tempered and biased, of course, by the prevailing ideas and theories upon the subject to which it relates. Dr. War-

ren's chief, and perhaps only recreation, consisted in the indulgence, during the middle and latter periods of his life, of his taste for horticulture. His love for the country and for rural pursuits had always been strong, and had only been kept in abeyance by his more absorbing and sterner interests and duties. At no period could the gratification of this refined taste be considered as more than a passing and momentary relaxation. It was his custom, in the afternoon of a long summer day, to jump into his gig, and, accompanied by one of his family, drive with speed to his estate on Jamaica Plain, in Roxbury. There he would pass an hour, more or less, as circumstances would permit, in laying out his land, planting, trimming and grafting his fruit trees, and in noting their growth, and the development and progress of his various experiments and improvements. These hours afforded him the purest and most unmixed enjoyment, and they were those which his companions on such occasions recalled in after years as among the happiest in their lives. His keen delight in the beauties and wonderful provisions of nature, rendered him at these times peculiarly communicative and interesting in his conversation. His allotted time having expired, again he was in the city, and immersed in the anxieties and fatigues of professional business. Dr. Thacher, a contemporary, describes Dr. Warren's personal characteristics and hygienic habits in the following manner: "The personal appearance of Dr. Warren was most prepossessing. He was of about middling stature and well formed; his deportment was agreeable; his manners, formed in a military school and polished by intercourse with the officers of the French army, were those of an accomplished gentleman. An elevated forehead, black eyes, aquiline nose, and hair turned up from his forehead, gave him an air of dignity which became a person of his profession and character. Temperance was as agreeable to his wishes as it was necessary to his health. He rose and breakfasted early, afterwards did business at home, either professional or promiscuous, for about two hours, rarely leaving home till nine in the morning in summer, and ten in winter. He dined at two, ate heartily, but drank no wine and usually nothing but water,—for wine and the stronger stimulant drinks were poisonous to him through life. The afternoon and part of the evening were passed, like the morning, in visiting patients, and the evening terminated in visiting, or in consultation of such works as were necessary to the labors of the time, or in performing the duties incident to his position in the many societies with which he had become connected by his active and beneficent disposition. "Dr. Warren made his visits very short. He wasted no time in conversation, but immediately applied his mind to the case, and succeeded in possessing himself of it in a few minutes, in such a manner as perfectly to satisfy the patient and his friends; so that, though they often complained that his visits were short, and wished that they could have more of his company, they were deeply attached to him. This is not, however, to be attributed solely to their confidence in his skill, but to the warm and affectionate manner which with him was constitutional. In surgery, his pre-eminence was unrivaled during the greater

part of his career. The soundness of his judgment saved him from erroneous conclusions in a practice more within the cognizance of the public than that of medicine. Although compelled to trust to his own resources, and for the most part destitute of any aid from consultation in this division of his duties, his success was uniform, so far as the nature of the diseases he treated would allow. Hence he was resorted to from all parts of New England for surgical advice and operation. His manner of operating was perfectly cool, composed and decided. Though sympathizing in the suffering he was called upon to inflict, he did not allow that sympathy to influence him, or to hurry one step of his operation, or to omit any detail which could contribute to its success. Before its conclusion he always satisfied himself and those about him that everything had been done that ought to be done, and that no relic of disease had been suffered to escape his vigilance. At a very early period, and long before it was practiced on the continent of Europe, he introduced the healing of wounds by the first intention; thus shortening prodigiously the cure and sufferings connected with it. Among other difficulties he had to surmount was the want of an individual to whom he could resort for making, improving and repairing surgical instruments. No such person existed in Boston during the principal part of his time, and he was compelled to find a substitute in some itinerant razor-grinder, or in the labors of his pupils or his own hands."—*Thacher's Medical Biography*. Dr. Warren's collegiate education included a knowledge of the Greek, Latin, and to some extent of the Hebrew languages. He afterwards studied also the Dutch. Still later in life, being desirous of becoming acquainted with the French medical and anatomical works, he acquired that language; and thus a new field of industry and improvement was opened to himself, and an opportunity of transplanting to American soil the results of the investigations and discoveries of the French literati. Dr. Warren never possessed a robust constitution. Throughout the early and middle period of his life, he had been subject to frequent attacks of sick headache, which were accompanied by great depression of spirits. In his fifty-first year, he experienced complete relief from this affection. From the age of thirty he also suffered from uneasiness and pain in his chest and side. In 1811, while demonstrating a brain which had been immersed in alcohol and muriatic acid, and which he held and handled for a long time, in a very cold state, he was suddenly seized with a paralytic affection of the right arm, from which he never completely recovered. From this time the affection of the chest increased in severity, and recurred with still greater frequency. The pain came on in paroxysms and generally in the night. He was often obliged to take considerable doses of opium for its relief, and at times even this remedy failed. He would then rise and bleed himself. This last resort generally mitigated his sufferings. During the last winter of his life these attacks became alarming. They were attended by a sensation as if of a cord drawn across the chest and consequent dread of suffocation, producing great agitation and distress. In February and March, 1815, he underwent great anxiety, exposure and fatigue.

His friend, Governor Brooks, had been dangerously ill, and Dr. Warren had been obliged to visit him once and sometimes twice a day at Medford, five miles from Boston. About the same time, one evening, on returning home, he received a letter informing him that his brother at Foxboro', twenty-five miles distant, had dislocated his shoulder, and that the physician of the place had been unable to reduce it. Exhausted as he was in body and mind, and laboring under disease, Dr. Warren immediately ordered a carriage and started for his relief. On his arrival he at once commenced operations, and made several unsuccessful attempts to reduce the dislocation. He finally deferred further efforts until morning. He obtained no rest, but passed the night in walking the room. Before morning he again roused the family, and made renewed, and this time successful, efforts to restore the joint. Sinking from exhaustion, he got into his sleigh and returned home, and resumed his usual routine of visits. On the night of the 22d of March he had a paroxysm of dyspnea, with fever. Three days after he again visited some patients, and in the afternoon attended to business at home. In the night he had an alarming attack of his complaint. From this time the disease increased in severity, accompanied by fixed pain in the right side, and laborious respiration, with occasional cough. The remedies made use of alleviated the most distressing and urgent symptoms, but debility and general derangement of the functions of all the organs supervened. The pulsations of the heart became irregular and intermittent; the circulation in the left arm became peculiarly disordered, and the functions of the brain impaired. On the third day of April a distressing paroxysm of pain and dyspnea occurred, so severe that he requested an opening might be made in the side, probably under the impression that pus or water might be discharged. The pain was relieved by the application of hot tincture of cantharides and a moderate dose of opium. At seven in the morning of the fourth, he inquired the hour; then remained quiet; in a few moments he began to breathe more slowly, and almost imperceptibly expired without a struggle or a groan. A dissection of the body revealed extensive disease of the aorta. The following is the account given of the pathological appearances: "The affection of the aorta was of that sort which terminates in ossification. The extent of the morbid changes was from the orifice of the vessel, including the valves to as far down the thorax as the sixth dorsal vertebra, and probably much further. On the right side of the thorax, the lungs adhered in all the upper part. This adhesion was evidently of long standing. The lower part of the lung on both sides, but mostly on the right side, was greatly inflamed. The pleura on this part was high-colored, and was covered by a recent effusion of coagulable lymph. The lungs were heavy and very firm, not crepitating. When the inflamed parts were divided very few air bubbles issued; but from some portions there was discharged much thin purulent fluid. In nearly one-third of the whole lungs the air-cells were compressed by the effusion of coagulable lymph into the cellular membrane." The grief felt at the death of Dr. John Warren was great and widely extended. His fellow-citizens united to do honor to his

memory. His remains were deposited in a tomb, erected for the purpose by his family, in the cemetery under St. Paul's Church in Boston, in the same sepulcher, where also were laid the relics of his brother, who was killed at Bunker Hill. A eulogy was pronounced at the interment by his friend and former colleague, Prof. James Jackson. A funeral sermon was preached at the church where the deceased had attended public worship, and the Hon. Josiah Bartlett delivered a funeral oration at the request of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

WARREN, John Collins, of Boston, Mass., was born in that city August 1, 1778, and died there May 4, 1856. He was a son of the preceding Dr. John Warren, and when but eight years of age entered the public Latin school of his native city. "At this period of his life, he is described as a boy of great sedateness, remarkable for his scrupulous neatness of person, and for his love of order, as shown in his room, his library and his clothes. He was also distinguished as a child for a high tone of moral feeling, but was cold, reserved and silent even at that age. Notwithstanding this external coldness, however, he was naturally of a warm, ardent and even impetuous temperament. His disposition was affectionate, and his mother often mentioned the devoted and patient attention which he displayed in watching by her sick-bed, when he was nine years of age. He had a strong natural taste for music, and could easily catch a tune upon once hearing it. As an illustration of this, it may be mentioned, that though in after life he never indulged the taste, yet he states in his diary that he perfectly retains, after the lapse of fifty years, the air of a Greek song, which he learned from one of Napoleon's officers, with whom he boarded in Paris." Dr. Edward Warren, of Massachusetts, his biographer, writes as follows: "At the first distribution of the Franklin medals, at the Latin School, his name stood at the head of the list. He left school for Harvard College in 1793. He was then at the head of his class, and delivered a valedictory address, on the 13th of July, in this year, in laudation of public school education, before the 'venerable fathers of the town.' This address, a copy of which is extant, partly in his handwriting, consists of grave advice to those who were to remain in the school to avail themselves to the utmost of the advantages which they enjoyed—advantages which were greater because shared equally between the poor and the rich, so that a feeling of cowardly depression was not cultivated in the former, or undue consciousness of superiority in the latter. Two of his surviving classmates, the Rev. Dr. Jenks, of Boston, and Judge White, of Salem, testify to his honorable standing in college, both as a scholar and a young gentleman. They state that he always held in view the rank obtained by his uncle, General Joseph Warren, as well as the high standing his father had obtained, and his ambition was continually stimulated by these examples. He was graduated in 1797. It was his father's wish that he should not enter a profession which he had found so laborious, and in many respects so full of care and anxiety as his own; but that he should adopt the more immediately lucrative employment of a merchant. John does not appear, at that time, to have had any

decided bias for his father's profession, and he spent the first year after he was graduated in studying the French language, as a useful preparation for whatever occupation he might adopt. The troubled state of Europe had, at that time, deranged mercantile affairs so seriously that, upon inquiry, it was found impossible to obtain such a situation in a counting-room as his father thought entirely suitable, and he was permitted, therefore, to indulge the preference which he felt for a profession. He commenced the study of medicine, and remained one year with his father. That his taste for this pursuit was not naturally very strong, seems to be shown by his speaking in his letters of this period as a year lost in the 'pretended' study of medicine. At the end of a year his strong desire to visit Europe, and avail himself of the advantages afforded by foreign hospitals, induced him to embark for London. He sailed on the 16th of June, 1799, two years after he had taken his Bachelor's degree, and arrived in London in twenty-four days. His passage, though less rapid than those made in these days, had more objects of interest. Despite of the assistance which France had rendered America, difficulties had arisen, and a war—which, by the testimony of even a Frenchman, Las Cases, was brought on by the vexatious and insolent conduct of the French—ensued. It was not possible, at that exciting period of our history, for the nephew of General Warren, and the son of one of the most ardent and unselfish patriots who ever lived, to behold public events with indifference. He had previously taken a deep interest in politics, and on the breaking out of the French war, took an active part in military affairs, and in the organization of companies. This interest in military matters, and his connection with a company, latterly as surgeon, continued through life. He describes his employments on board ship as of a warlike character. He and the other passengers were appointed to the charge of the great guns, and they soon became so expert in the management of these heavy pieces, that, he says, the oldest seaman could not outdo them. The captain inclining to prove their alacrity, once gave the alarm at midnight, when they were all buried in sound sleep. 'In five minutes we were all at our stations, and had every gun prepared for action.' They had many real alarms, and were forced to pass many nights in their clothes. Friends and enemies were almost equally disagreeable to meet. They were driven within pistol-shot of the French coast. 'After chasing a privateer, quarreling furiously with a British cruiser, and receiving very polite treatment from others, we landed at Deal, on the 10th of July.' Having arrived at London, seen the wonders, delivered his letters, and received the consequences thereof, he commenced at once the attendance of the hospitals. 'There are,' he says, 'two kinds of students in the hospitals; the one called dressers, and the other walkers. The first have the advantage of practicing on all the simple surgical cases, and dressing all wounds themselves; the others merely see what is done. Of course the former have vastly the greatest opportunities, but the expenses are likewise double, as the walker pays twenty-five pounds, the dresser fifty pounds. Though I do not like to pay so much money for one object, I believe I shall

enter as dresser; for, as I intend to become a surgeon, I think the acquiring a facility and standing in manual operations of the utmost importance." Our American student was fortunate in having opportunity to enjoy the instruction of the immediate pupils of the celebrated John Hunter, of Guy's Hospital. From them he acquired the taste and the facility of making anatomical preparations, which he always pursued with interest, and gradually formed the collection which he gave to the Massachusetts Medical College, and which is designated as the Warren Museum. He engaged lodgings near the hospitals, comfortably situated, three stories from the earth. His chambers were of sufficient size to require two steps from one side to the other. The "master," with whom he engaged was at first absent from London, and he availed himself of four weeks' leisure, for a tour in the Isle of Wight, and a large part of the south of England. On the surgeon's return, in August, he entered his name, and became senior dresser to William Cooper, "one of the best of men, and most eminent surgeons in London." Astley Cooper was afterwards connected with his uncle, and Dr. Warren always took delight in speaking of him as his "master," a word that has become nearly obsolete with us. Mr. Warren speaks in the highest terms of Astley, also. Though both were of high standing, their opinions, he states, were in many respects diametrically opposite. Thus, William Cooper would say that the opening of an abscess was effected much more kindly and safely by nature than it could be done by art. Astley maintained that an early incision, by relieving the tension of the parts, aided nature and saved much suffering. Here he devoted himself one year especially to hospital practice, and to the study of anatomy, surgery, and midwifery. His time was fully occupied. He went only from his room to the hospital, where he was obliged to sleep during his week to attend accidents, which came in very fast. He had from thirty to forty patients particularly under his care, at once. "I had, among others, a very fine simple fracture of the leg, which I think will do well. In fact, without the least previous notice, I am pitched into a surgeon. Obligated to do things of which I never saw a case, nor had an idea of, and I think I do very well." He writes to his mother, September 27, 1799: "I am the luckiest dog in life. I was called away at the end of the last period to a dislocated shoulder, which I have reduced in very handsome style. Within three days of my week, I have had one fractured leg, and another that we thought was fractured at first; one fractured rib, and this dislocation, besides two or three trifling accidents. I have been exceedingly fortunate every way, and I really begin to think I shall be famous." In September, 1800, he left London, and went by way of the lakes to Edinburgh, with the special view of studying medicine and chemistry, not, however, losing sight of anatomy and surgery. He remained in Edinburgh until June 4, 1801, having diligently attended the lectures which closed for the season about this time. Traveling through Holland on account of the war, he reached Paris in July, and entered, with M. Antonie Dubois, afterwards Baron Dubois, at the Hospice de l'Ecole de Medecine for one year. Here he studied anatomy, clinical surgery, midwifery, chemistry, and botany, with

Dubois, Vauquelin, Dupuytren, Chaussier, and Desfontaines. Through the aid of his banker, he obtained a place in the family of Dubois, a situation attended with very great advantages. In the family of Dubois were two of Napoleon's officers, from whom he received much attention and valuable information. He had laid the foundation of a thorough knowledge of chemistry in Edinburgh, by six months' attendance upon the lectures of Dr. Hope, then the best chemical teacher in Europe. In Paris, he attended the lectures of Vauquelin, whom he describes as the best chemist in France, though certainly not the best lecturer. This course was two hours a day for seven or eight months. His attention to anatomy and surgery was, of course, never remitted. After the conclusion of the winter course, he attended the lectures at the Jardin des Plantes. Here were Fourcroy, whom he describes as a great orator; Cuvier, afterwards so distinguished, and Desfontaines. Shortly before he left Paris, he received an invitation from, or by the order of Napoleon, to join the French army, which was then organizing in Italy. It would have been gladly accepted, but his father was anxious for his return, to see him established in medical practice before his own health, which was feeble, should fail, and the business be taken by others. Dr. John C. Warren returned home in the latter part of the year of 1802, and speedily began to aid his father in his practice. At that period there were comparatively few physicians in Boston, and those of much note were of advanced age. Though well acquainted with the principles of the art of healing, he was little familiar with the details of private practice, or the proportioning doses of medicine; details which, however important to the welfare of a novice's first patients, are too apt to be left to be acquired by supposed intuition. Many cases of midwifery came under his charge. In the course of the succeeding summer he was left with the whole practice, medical, surgical and obstetrical. At this period he sometimes made fifty visits a day. The remarkable tact possessed by his father, in taking in at a glance the patient's case, has been noticed by Dr. Jackson. As some children possess in arithmetic the remarkable faculty of arriving at results without apparently going through the previous steps, so did the elder Dr. Warren perceive, by an apparent intuition, the exact condition of his patient; he rode rapidly, almost furiously, and made very rapid visits. From his father, and from his own rule adopted very early in life, of never wasting a moment, he undoubtedly acquired the power of doing a great deal of business in a very short time. His attention having, as a matter of necessity, been occupied with the study of the theory and science of medicine, he underwent many severe trials, both from want of his habit of prescribing, and from the unwillingness of many to confide in so young a physician. Dr. Warren did not adopt the recommendation of old Panton to Dr. Percy, in "Patronage," to provide himself with a wig; he satisfied himself with keeping his queue and white top boots for some time after they had begun to be abandoned by the young and fashionable. He was much more at home in the dissections, which he undertook to prepare for the lectures in Cambridge. This, however, interfered, he complains, with a more important affair which

he then had on hand. In about a year after his return from Europe, he was married to the daughter of the Hon. Jonathan Mason. Engaged as he was in active business, he found time for other pursuits. In 1803 he became a member of a Society for the Study of Natural Philosophy, of which Mr. John Lowell, John Quincy Adams, Rev. Dr. Kirkland, Josiah Quincy, Dr. Jackson, William Emerson and others were members. He also became a joint editor of the *Monthly Anthology*, one of the earliest and ablest monthly periodicals in Boston. The ablest literary men, among whom was the highly-gifted Buckminster, whose early death was so deeply lamented, contributed to support this work. Rev. Mr. Gardiner, William Emerson, William S. Shaw, Buckminster, Tuckerman, Dr. Jackson and others formed the Anthology Society. In 1806, the Society took into consideration the establishment of a reading room in the town, and from this small beginning arose the Boston Athenæum. Dr. Warren, at this time, also formed a private medical society, with Drs. Jackson, Dixwell, Coffin, Bullard and Howard. The earnest zeal of Dr. John Warren for the extension of anatomical knowledge had introduced demonstrations upon the real body, instead of wax figures, at Cambridge. A medical school was soon formed there in connection with the college. It was a matter of novelty; and it is now difficult to conceive the interest and delighted attention with which a class of students, who were eager to improve in knowledge of anatomy, and whom privation had taught the value of the privilege, listened during an extempore lecture, two hours long. Those who enjoyed the privilege describe the elder Warren as very eloquent. In October, 1805, Dr. J. C. Warren removed to No. 2 Park street, where he continued to reside for the rest of his life, a period of more than fifty years. During this year he took a room over the apothecary store of Mr. White, in Washington street or Marlborough street, as it then was. Here he gave public demonstrations in anatomy. The same was used, for many years after, for lectures upon subjects connected with medicine. In 1806 he was chosen Adjunct Professor in Anatomy and Surgery with his father. This office he held until the death of Dr. John Warren, in 1815, when he was chosen to fill his place. Dr. John Warren, while surgeon of a military hospital in Boston, in 1780, had commenced the first course of anatomical lectures ever delivered in New England; and the following year they were attended by the students of Harvard College. He furnished a plan for a medical school, which was adopted by the corporation. In 1783 he was chosen Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, and Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic. It being found exceedingly inconvenient to the professors, who resided in Boston, and the medical students in general, to attend the lectures in Cambridge, the plan of transferring the school to Boston was proposed, and carried through in the year 1810, though not without great opposition. In the year 1809 Dr. Warren published a paper on "Organic Diseases of the Heart," a subject which had not before received attention in this country. In 1810 he began to make exertions, in conjunction with Dr. Jackson and other medical gentlemen of Boston, for the establishment of a hospital, for

the double purpose of relieving persons too destitute to be taken care of at their own homes, and of affording an opportunity for students to acquire a practical knowledge of medicine. The succeeding year he united with Drs. Jackson, Gorham, Bigelow and Channing, in the establishment and editorship of the *New England Journal of Medicine and Surgery*. This journal was conducted with great ability, and continued to flourish until the year 1828, when it was united with another, under the charge of the same editors, and took the name of the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*. On the death of Dr. John Warren, in 1815, Dr. Warren took the principal part of his father's business, in addition to what he had previously acquired. He was chosen Professor of Anatomy and Surgery. He also gave lectures upon midwifery and physiology. In this year the Massachusetts Medical College was built, the funds for which had been obtained principally by the exertions of Dr. Jackson and Dr. Warren. It was opened the succeeding year. But in addition to this unwearying industry, Dr. Warren possessed that temperament, that faculty of throwing himself into his subject, seeing it in the strongest light, and feeling it vividly as a matter of personal interest; that faculty, in short, in which talent and genius consists. This gave him his power as a clear and able writer, and an interesting and successful lecturer. Seeing clearly and full of his subject, but using as few words as possible, he was lucid and intelligible. By those who wished to depreciate his skill, but could not deny his success, it was sometimes said that he was a mere skillful operator, but destitute of the other qualities of a surgeon. They knew him only from what they saw in public, in the operating room. The fact was widely different. He did not value himself upon his dexterity as an operator, at least if celerity is a proof of dexterity. On the occasion of a physician from a distance taking out his watch, when Dr. Warren commenced an operation at the hospital: "You may put up your watch, Dr. —," said the surgeon; "I do not operate by time." That he was a skillful and dexterous operator there is abundant proof, but he possessed a much higher skill—that of distinguishing disease at a glance, and treating it in the most skillful manner, both before and after an operation, if an operation was necessary, and instantaneously seeing any change for the worse. It was said some years ago, by an American physician resident in Paris, that if he was compelled to undergo a surgical operation he would come to Boston, because he had much more confidence in the after-treatment. Other Americans felt the same. Recognizing the truth of the maxim that operations are the opprobrium of surgery, Dr. Warren never made up his mind to perform an operation until all other probable means of cure had been fully tried. The patient, therefore, might always feel full confidence that he would not advise or perform an operation unless it was absolutely necessary. Having determined to operate, he prepared himself deliberately for it, by reflecting in his own mind upon the method required, writing a list of the contingencies that might occur in the course of it, and of every instrument or article of apparatus that might be called for. In important cases, he resorted to authorities, and often practiced the operation upon the

dead subject. Thus, every operation was with him a matter of study, greater or less, according to its importance. He took pains also to avoid everything which might interfere with the steadiness of his hand, or the delicacy of his manual tact, or that might produce mental excitement in a temperament which, though kept under rigid control as it was, was always excitable. He proceeded to the operation with the greatest deliberation and caution, taking care to assure himself of the nature of every part or texture before he divided it, and to ascertain at every step that he knew exactly where he was. The operation performed, he proceeded with equal care to the bandaging, which with him was also a science. Perhaps one of the greatest improvements which he adopted was in the little use made of the needle and ligature in closing wounds. By the judicious use of adhesive straps and bandages, these were often dispensed with, and the unpleasant necessity avoided of making additional painful wounds, and leaving a foreign substance to increase the irritation. Thus it may be seen to the satisfaction of every one that the position which he now occupied was obtained and held, in the first place, by his diligent and earnest preparation in the study of his profession, and by his availing himself to the utmost, of the very great advantages which he enjoyed abroad, and secondly, by his continued and unremitting efforts, not only to keep his ground, but to improve himself and his science. If there were any who supposed that he fell easily and naturally into his father's place, with little exertion of his own, or that he held his position without both talents of a high order and unwearied and exclusive devotion to his profession, they were utterly ignorant of his labors. In 1820 Dr. Warren joined the religious society of Episcopalians, which had then recently erected St. Paul's Church in Boston. In this year the Massachusetts General Hospital was opened. It differed from other institutions of this nature in the comparative elegance of its accommodations. There were not at the time great numbers that required its advantages. The native population were generally well off, and had comfortable homes. However poor, they preferred to be taken care of at their own homes, and felt a prejudice against entering a hospital. The accommodations, therefore, were intended to give to a few, in a superior style, everything which their comfort or well-doing demanded. The poor patient who entered was sure of receiving all the care and attention, and of having everything done which would promote his cure, equally with the man of wealth. In 1828, the *Boston Medical Journal* was commenced. The *New England Journal*, before mentioned, had sustained its character from its foundation; but the professors whose aid had rendered it so valuable had now become fully engaged in private practice, and were less able to contribute freely to a work of this character, or to take an active part in its conduct. It was thought also that a weekly publication, somewhat of the character of the London *Lancet*, would be more acceptable. A weekly paper, *The Medical Intelligencer*, had been in existence for some time, established or conducted by Dr. Coffin, and had a very good list of subscribers. The proprietorship was purchased, and the two journals were united; Dr. Warren taking charge of the

editorship. He threw himself into this new labor with his usual energy, and exerted himself heart and soul to raise the work to the highest point of excellence. He caused the surgical records at the hospital to be kept more fully than before; and his selections from these formed a most valuable part of the new journal. It is difficult to understand how he could devote the time which he did to this work, which might seem to afford almost sufficient occupation for one who had no other business. Dr. Warren was now in the zenith of his medical career. He had an extensive private practice, medical as well as surgical; he was the leading surgical operator in New England. His labors in the temperance cause had recently commenced. The affairs of St. Paul's Church had a great share of his attention, beside other affairs. He rose in winter and breakfasted by candlelight; and went out directly to visit his patients, until one o'clock, when he received patients at his house, until two. He devoted about ten minutes to his dinner; but after this meal he rested for an hour or more. In the latter part of the afternoon he visited such patients as required a second visit; took tea at seven; after which he wrote and worked upon the subjects above alluded to, often until two o'clock, A. M. The greater part of this time was devoted to the *Medical Journal*. He prepared the hospital records; selected the extracts from foreign journals, and prepared original articles. The late hours which he kept at this time, doubtless, did serious injury to his eyesight. A temperance society had been formed in Boston in 1813, and the elder Dr. Warren was vice-president. It, however, accomplished very little, and was in a languishing condition in 1827, when Dr. J. C. Warren was chosen president. He engaged earnestly in the cause. He prepared a series of resolutions, which were heartily adopted, and produced great effect upon the community. It was thought, at the time, that men could not work without their regular supply of ardent spirits; and that their use was requisite to the health. The resolutions declared the contrary of this. Their influence was gradual; but, with the continued labors of Dr. Warren and the society, a total reform in this respect was effected. The sale of intoxicating liquors upon the common on public days, which had hitherto been days of riot and drunkenness, was prohibited, in consequence of a petition to the city government, headed by Dr. Warren. The next step was to place greater restrictions upon the retailing of liquors, especially of those to be drank on the premises; for grogshops were abundant in every street, and were places of riot and excess. In all these labors Dr. Warren was a prominent mover. He worked with so much zeal that he was sometimes accused of intemperance in the temperance cause; and yet, he never advised extreme measures. His efforts were directed, at first, against the most prominent abuses, and against the habitual use of distilled liquors. The compounding of medicine had always received a large share of his attention. Dr. Warren now devoted himself to the substitution of other forms of medicines for the tinctures. These had always been freely used by both sexes. Many ladies thought they required their daily dose of "tincture of bark" or "Stoughton's elixir;" and men who were ashamed to resort to

brandy or rum, took these substitutes. It was Dr. Warren's opinion that their use occasioned an imaginary necessity for their continuance, and led eventually to the employment of spirits, and this to intemperance. His efforts so far succeeded that, in the course of a few years, an eminent apothecary declared that whereas prior to the commencement of the society's labors, his rows of bottles of tinctures were regularly filled every morning, they now were almost untouched, and hardly required filling once a month. Dr. Warren always paid great attention to the subject of diet. In his younger days he once recommended custard; and the lady, whose daughter was sick, requested directions as to the ingredients. It was Dr. Warren's maxim never to appear in doubt. "O," said he, "take some flour and eggs and milk and stir them together, and put in a little sugar." The lady knew how to make custards, but she had wanted directions how to make them in this particular case. Dr. Warren probably was never caught in a similar blunder. He paid great attention to articles of diet and their composition; and the skillful management of these, enabled him to dispense with a great deal of medicine. The Graham bread, or bread of unbolted flour, and cracked wheat were introduced, upon his recommendation, as substitutes for cathartic drugs. He bestowed great attention also to the rendering medicines acceptable to the palate, and introduced many very elegant preparations. He was not inclined to assert that wholesome medicine is beneficial in precise proportion as it is nauseous. He acted upon the opposite principle, that, the less disagreeable to the palate, the better will be its effects. Dr. Warren's caution in preparing himself to perform an operation has already been recorded. He introduced many new operations, which had not hitherto been performed in this country. His father had done successfully a great number of amputations, extirpations, and other operations, and had removed many cataracts; thus being successful in restoring sight to the blind, by an operation oftener done than done with success. He had also repeatedly performed the operation of lithotomy; and on one occasion amputated at the shoulder joint, with complete success. Dr. J. C. Warren first operated for strangulated hernia, and met with great opposition from the friends of the patient, and other medical men. Subsequently he performed it so often as to do it with very little anxiety, and he lost very few patients. He introduced the operation for aneurism, and performed it in numerous cases, all of which but two were successful. In one of these two, the patient had delirium tremens, and fell a victim to his imprudence. In one case he extirpated the clavicle. The patient did well the first fortnight; but some imprudence caused his death. He performed the operation of removing the upper and lower jaw. One case of this is given in the first volume of the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*. Keeping his attention always on the alert, he introduced from abroad every new operation which was likely to be useful. He says: "I have always considered it as my mission to introduce the as yet unknown science of Europe, rather than to attempt originality. Still, however, I believe no one has been more ready to propose and execute new and difficult operations, required by peculiar cases." In 1837 he published his

"Surgical Observations on Tumors," a thick octavo volume, with plates, giving principally the results of his own practice. He intended it, not as a complete and elaborate treatise, but rather as a collection of cases, intended to illustrate the distinctions between different tumors. He published this work on the eve of his departure for Europe, with his family. He sailed for Liverpool June 12, 1837, leaving his son, Dr. J. Mason Warren, in charge of his practice. While abroad he neglected no opportunity in acquiring new information. He visited every hospital or other medical institution in places where he stopped in journeying; and he states that he rarely failed to derive something valuable from every one he visited. One main object of this labor was to acquire knowledge to be communicated in his lectures. In Paris he went through a regular course of dissection, with a French surgeon. On his return from Europe, Dr. Warren resumed his usual duties, his daily visits, hospital attendance, and lectures. As his son advanced in experience, and in the public confidence, Dr. Warren was able to devote more and more time to other objects of public usefulness. He had engaged a friend to purchase an estate in Brookline, six miles from Boston, during his absence, and he found it ready for occupancy in the summer after his return. He became an active member of the Agricultural Society, and interested himself in the importation of foreign stock, to improve the breed of milch cows and cattle; also, in encouraging efforts to improve the breed of horses. He became an earnest member of the Society of Natural History, of which he was chosen president. Comparative anatomy had always been with him a favorite science, and from this he was led to the study of fossil remains. In 1845 it was his good fortune to obtain the most perfect skeleton of the mastodon which exists. His work on the subject—first printed for private circulation, in an elegant quarto volume—but recently published, must be too well known to need description. Dr. Warren, having given his valuable museum of morbid anatomy to the Massachusetts Medical College, soon filled his house with a rare collection of fossil remains. In 1854 he published a small work on Fossil Impressions; and in 1855 an interesting account of the "Great Elm Tree on Boston Common." In October, 1846, the introduction of ether gave a new impulse to operative surgery. He gives this account of its first introduction: "The amount of what I know may be comprised in a few words. Dr. Charles T. Jackson suggested the use of ether to Dr. Morton, and Dr. Morton first employed it to prevent pain from the extraction of teeth, and at his request I first used it in a surgical operation. Dr. Jackson has also stated to me that he advised Dr. Morton to apply to me to use it in a surgical operation." Dr. Warren, with his usual circumspection, wished to pursue its use further, and give it a fair trial before making the discovery public. He was, however, anticipated. But fully convinced of its value, he gave it his sanction, and his well-known high reputation, both at home and abroad, insured it a fair trial. It was speedily adopted in the English hospitals, and Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, entering warmly in its favor, made experiments with a view of discovering some other substance which might answer the ends, but be free from the disagreeable odor of ether.

This he found in chloroform, and its quick operation and pleasant odor and effects insured it rapid success. Deaths, however, occurred from its use, and Dr. Warren set himself to ascertain if something might not be found superior to ether, but safer than chloroform. After many experiments with chloric ether, he adopted this preparation, and continued to use it in his operations." In 1848 he published a small volume or tract on "Etherization;" and the subsequent year one upon the "Effects of Chloroform and Strong Chloric Ether as Narcotic Agents." He strongly opposed the use of chloroform. Dr. Warren continued to contribute frequently to the *Boston Medical Journal* and the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, and also to supply verbal or written communications to the Natural History Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions of London. Dr. Warren's first wife died in May, 1841, leaving six children, most of whom were married, and his house was left solitary. He was married again, October, 1843, to the daughter of Gov. Thomas L. Winthrop. She died December 17, 1850. The last paper, probably, which Dr. Warren contributed to any periodical, appeared in the *Boston Medical Journal* for May, 1855. In the fall and winter of this year, though his health for some time past had been seriously impaired, he still continued to practice; kept his usual hours for his various employments; visited a few patients, and even operated. He was now seventy-seven years of age. He devoted himself more than formerly to social enjoyment, and seemed to delight in collecting his family around him on such evenings as his other engagements did not prevent. His health, however, rapidly declined during the last three months of his life. Dr. Jackson, who has given an account of his last illness, thought that an autopsy would be very unlikely to show that the immediate cause of death was any local affection. He considered that distress of mind had accelerated his death. The loss of his first wife had been deeply felt, and that of his second, when he was older and feeble, still more so. The ill health of his son in Europe also occasioned him great distress and anxiety. Dr. Warren left ample materials for an extended memoir, which he directed by will to be prepared for publication within two years after death. It subsequently appeared, in two octavo volumes.

WARREN, Joseph, of Boston, was born at Roxbury, Mass., June 11, 1741, and died on the battle field of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1776. "He graduated at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., in 1759, and immediately commenced the study of medicine. Having completed the usual course, he established himself as a physician at Boston, where he soon acquired an extensive practice, and arrived at the highest eminence in the profession. Had he been desirous of wealth, or ambitious only of eminence in his profession, his opportunities were such as might have gratified his highest wishes." Dr. Perkins, a Tory, is quoted as saying of him: "If Warren were not a Whig he might soon be independent and ride in his chariot." But the oppressive acts of the English Government had excited an alarm, and Dr. Warren took too deep an interest in the affairs of his country, and felt too strongly the dangers that threatened it,

to suffer himself to be engrossed by private business, when his exertions might be of some use to the public. After the passing of the Stamp Act, he undertook a serious examination of the right of Parliament to tax the Colonies, and as time was not at his command during the day, his nights were spent in this investigation. When he had satisfied himself that no such right existed, he was indefatigable in his exertions to produce the same convictions in the minds of others. He devoted himself to the common cause with a zeal extremely prejudicial to his private interests. While he was engaged in disseminating the great truths he had learned, his pecuniary affairs were neglected and became greatly deranged. Young and ardent, with a fine person, engaging manners, and a kind and generous disposition, he enjoyed the affection and confidence of all classes, and was thus enabled to exert an influence extremely beneficial to the cause he had espoused. By his writings in the newspapers, his public speeches and orations, he labored to infuse his own ardor into the breast of his fellow-citizens. Probably no man did more to excite and sustain the spirit of opposition to British tyranny for which Boston was so early distinguished. During his short but eventful life, Dr. Joseph Warren was appointed by his fellow-citizens to various high offices within their gift. He was elected first a delegate, and then president of the Provincial Congress, and chairman of the Committee on Public Safety. "By virtue of these places he united in his person the chief responsibility for the conduct of the whole civil and military affairs of the new commonwealth, and became a sort of popular dictator." He twice delivered the annual oration commemorative of the Boston Massacre of the 5th of March, 1770, viz., in 1772 and 1775. The latter was delivered at the point of the bayonet. It is an historical fact that some of General Gage's officers had declared that no one should publicly refer to the event of which the day was commemorative, and escape with life. It was on account of these threats of assassination that Dr. Warren, at his own request, was appointed orator on the occasion, as it is stated that there were not many equally willing to brave the indignation of the military. The pulpit in which he stood was filled with British officers, and the orator was obliged to make his entrance by a ladder at the pulpit window. The oration was as warm, earnest, powerful and stirring an invective against English oppression and tyranny as any which had ever been pronounced, and the bloody scene in State street, with the series of wrongs which had preceded, were vividly portrayed. While in the midst of one of the most exciting periods, an officer standing upon the steps leading to the desk, being unable longer to endure the stinging words, drew and cocked his pistol and pointed it at the head of the orator. Dr. Warren saw the movement, and without a moment's hesitation in his speech, unblenched and unmoved, took from his desk his white pocket-handkerchief and quietly dropped it upon the upturned muzzle. The sensation produced among the populace below warned the officers of their danger and prevented the execution of their implied threat. At the battle of Lexington, the first conflict of our Revolution, Dr. Warren took a prominent part. In Mr. Alexander H. Everett's account of the

engagement, he says: "For the vigor and determination which marked the conduct of the people on this occasion, it is not too much to say that the country is mainly indebted to the vigilance, activity and energy of Warren." On the approach of the British, he armed himself, and went out in company with General Heath to meet them. On this occasion he displayed his usual fearlessness by exposing his person very freely to the fire of the enemy, and a bullet passed so near his head as to carry away one of the long, close, horizontal curls, which, agreeably to the fashion of the day, he wore above his ears. Previous to receiving his appointment as Major-General, Dr. Warren had been requested to accept the office of Surgeon-General to the Army. But this office suited less with the ardor of his temperament than to be an active participator in the hazards and triumphs, the adversities or successes of the glorious struggle. We are told, however, that his aid and advice were sought in the medical department, and were of great service to them in their organization and arrangements. Dr. Warren was prepared by a thorough course of military study and observation for the elevated rank to which he was appointed in the army. He did not live to see the grand object of his life achieved. In the official account of the battle of Bunker Hill by the Massachusetts Congress, his death is thus noticed: "Among the dead was Major-General Joseph Warren, a man whose memory will be endeared to his country and to the worthy in every part and age of the world, so long as virtue and valor shall be esteemed among mankind."

WATKINS, Thomas James, of Chicago, Ill., was born at Steuben, Oneida county, N. Y., July 6, 1863, of Welsh parentage. He attended the Steuben District School from 1868 to 1879, and then the Holland Patent Academy for one year. During the following two years he was a student at the Adams Collegiate Institute for the fall and spring courses, and taught the Steuben District School in the winter. In 1883 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. D. A. Crane, of Holland Patent, and in the fall of the same year entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, where he attended lectures for two years, taking special courses in embryology and pathology, and spending the summers in Utica, N. Y., where he studied with Dr. J. H. Glass. He was also Resident Physician at the Utica City Hospital, and in charge of the City Dispensary. In the fall of 1885 he entered the third year class at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was graduated April 13, 1886. He obtained, by competitive examination, the first position at St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, where he served as *Interne* for eighteen months. In 1887 he competed for and obtained first position in the Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, and there remained eighteen months as *Interne*. In the spring of 1889 he removed to Chicago. His practice is chiefly gynecological. In the fall of 1889 he was appointed Assistant to the chair of Gynecology in Chicago Medical College, and Instructor in Gynecology at the Chicago Polyclinic. A year later he resigned his position at the Polyclinic and became Adjunct Professor of Gynecology at the Chicago Post-Graduate School, and Gynecologist of the Dispensary, St. Luke's Hospital. He is a member of

the Chicago Medical Society, and vice-president of the Chicago Gynecology Society. He has contributed to medical journals articles as follows: "Concentrated Solution of Magnesium Sulphate as an Enema, With Some Points Relative to the Physiology of the Abdominal



Thomas J. Watkins.

Circulation;" "After-Treatment of Laparotomy;" "Laceration of the Anterior Vaginal Wall and Its Repair;" and has also written for Hare's System of Therapeutics, the section entitled "Diseases of the Vulva and Vagina (Non-Venereal) Leucorrhoea."

WAXHAM, Frank E., of Denver, Col., was born near La Porte, Ind., in 1853. A life sketch, by H. L. Conard, published in a recent number of the *Magazine of Western History*, says: His ancestry is English, although his father, Zachariah Waxham, came to this country when a boy, and was raised in the United States. The elder Waxham was a farmer, and in one of the country schools of La Porte county his son received such education as he had been able to pick up until he was twelve years old. In 1865 Farmer Waxham removed to Illinois, and purchased land just outside of the little city of Rockford, where his son began attending the city schools. In 1871 the latter graduated at the Rockford High School, and soon after commenced teaching school. After following that pursuit two years he went to California in 1873, and remained there two years. At the end of that time he returned to Rockford, and began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Lucius Clark, of that city. In the fall of 1875 he entered the Chicago Medical College. After attending one course of lectures he found it necessary to devote another year to teaching school in order to obtain sufficient funds to enable him to complete his medical education. He returned to the medical college in 1877, and graduated in the class of 1878. The pio-

neer physicians of Chicago, broad-minded and public-spirited men that they were as a rule, while striving for professional eminence themselves, were not unmindful of the fact that in the years to come their burdens must be shifted to other shoulders, and that they were in a measure responsible for the proper education and qualification of their successors. It was these pioneers that laid the foundations of the great medical educational institutions which have since become renowned throughout the country, and a few of the founders have lived to see those who have received their professional training in these schools distinguished both at home and abroad for their contributions to medical science. The immediate successors of the pioneers have themselves grown gray in the service, and the public is beginning to cast about among the young men of the profession for those who have the broadest and most comprehensive knowledge of the healing art. Critical in a sense, and at the same time quick to appreciate genuine talent and real skill, either in the treatment of diseases in general, or particular forms of disease, the public does not withhold the meed of praise from deserving practitioners of medicine, waiting for them to attain a certain age. And so it happens, particularly in Western cities, that some of the younger members of the profession are among those best known to the general public. What is true of any other Western city, is true of Chicago in this respect. The profession has reason to be proud of the pioneers, satisfied with the attainments and general high character of their immediate successors, and sanguine as to what will be accomplished by these younger members of the medical fraternity, who have demonstrated that they have a genius for the practice of medicine. To this younger class of physicians, Dr. Frank E. Waxham belongs. Immediately after his graduation he entered a competitive examination for the position of House Physician at Mercy Hospital. As a result of the examination he received the desired appointment, and devoted a year to hospital practice, which gave him an exceedingly valuable experience and served to more thoroughly qualify him for the general practice of his profession. After the expiration of his term of service as Hospital Physician, he opened an office in the city, and his close application to professional business, his evident thorough preparation for the practice of medicine, and his manifest deep interest in the welfare of patients, soon brought to him a much larger clientèle than usually falls to the lot of a young physician. At the end of three years of active general practice, he had acquired local distinction for his successful treatment of diphtheria and the various diseases of children. His professional friends were not slow to recognize the fact that he had given this branch of practice careful and intelligent consideration, and in 1882 he was invited to become a member of the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons as Professor of Diseases of Children. This position he retained until 1888, when his treatment of another class of diseases, and his skillful operations in connection therewith, attracted widespread attention among medical men, and led to his being transferred to a chair in the college dealing especially with diseases of the throat and nose. This chair, which is tech-

nically known as the chair of Laryngology and Rhinology, he still retains, while he has been further complimented by being called to a corresponding professorship in the Chicago Ophthalmic College, and the Post-Graduates Medical School of Chicago. In the spring of 1885 Dr. Waxham became prominently identified with the operation of intubation, an operation which he has perhaps performed a greater number of times than any other physician. In treating diseases of the throat Dr. Waxham had frequent occasion to resort to the generally approved operation of tracheotomy, but the results were so far from satisfactory he determined to adopt a substitute for that procedure. Instead of attempting to keep his patient alive by making an incision in the windpipe and inserting a tube to breathe, when respiration by any other means became impossible, Dr. Waxham began trying the experiment of inserting the respiratory tube through the mouth and throat of the patient. It is this operation, generally recognized by the profession as vastly preferable to tracheotomy, which has become known as intubation, and with which Dr. Waxham, of Chicago, and Dr. J. C. O'Dwyer, of New York, have been more prominently identified than any other American physicians. The Chicago physician has himself, in something less than five years, performed the operation about three hundred times, and in thirty-four per cent. of the cases the lives of the patients have been saved. When the fact is taken into consideration that the operation is what is always looked upon as the last resort for saving the life of the patient, the percentage of cases in which it has proved successful in Dr. Waxham's practice, demonstrates the value of this discovery to the medical profession, and at the same time proves conclusively the fact that he has acquired rare skill in the performance of the operation. His contributions to the medical journals, and papers read before the various medical societies and associations with which he is connected, concerning diseases of the throat and nose, have for several years been read and listened to with much interest by members of the profession, and all exhibit careful study and painstaking research. In 1888, while attending the session of the British Medical Society, held at Glasgow, as delegate from the American Medical Association, he read before that Society a paper on "Intubation" and the treatment of those diseases to which he has given special attention, which was warmly commended by the distinguished members of that organization. After attending the above-mentioned meeting of the British Medical Society, he remained abroad several months, spending the greater part of his time in London and Berlin, where he made use of all the advantages afforded by the hospitals and medical institutions of those cities, to add to his professional attainments. Since his return from Europe, five years ago, he has devoted himself to the treatment of diseases of the throat and nose, with a degree of success which has given him a national reputation. He has been prominently identified with the State and local medical societies, and is an active member of the American Medical Association. He was a delegate to the International Medical Congress, which met in Washington, D. C., and was a member of the

Executive Committee of that Congress. A paper, which he read before that distinguished body of physicians and surgeons, gathered from all parts of the world, bearing upon the important operative procedures with which his name has become so closely associated, was listened to with no less interest than the one on the same subject had elicited before the British Medical Society a few months earlier. Dr. Waxham is a member of the Board of Directors of the Oakwood Springs Sanitarium of Lake Geneva, a member of the Laboratory of Experimental Research, of Chicago, and Surgeon-in-Chief of the Throat and Nose Department of the West Side Free Dispensary, and also a member of the Directory of Chicago Charitable Hospital. Since he became a member of the medical profession, Dr. Waxham has made it a point to give his whole time and attention to that avocation, and the success which he has achieved, somewhat remarkable, when the fact that he has not yet reached middle life is taken into consideration, is largely due to exceptionally studious habits and untiring industry. In 1893, and since writing this sketch, Dr. Waxham was elected Professor of Laryngology and Clinical Medicine in the Gross Medical College, Denver, Colorado.

WEBER, Samuel L., of Chicago, Illinois, was born in Kaschan, Hungary, August 1, 1861. His parents emigrated to this country when he was yet a child. He received his elementary and high-school education in Chicago. After being in business six years he entered the University of Chicago. Soon this university went out of existence, and the subject of this sketch went to Harvard University. Here he devoted himself mainly to biology, chemistry and physics. He left Harvard before graduating, and began the study of medicine. He took his first year at Rush Medical College, of Chicago, and the second and third year at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York City. He graduated from the latter school in May, 1888, being an honor and prize man in his class. He entered immediately as interne in the surgical service of Mount Sinai Hospital, of New York City, in which he served two and one-half years,—two terms as house-surgeon. Such was the confidence of the surgical and gynecological visiting surgeons and gynecologists in him that they allowed him to do over five hundred major operations during his two terms as house-surgeon. During the second of these terms he very frequently gave the regular clinics in place of Professors Wyeth, Mundé, and Fluhrer. He resigned from Mount Sinai Hospital, and went to Europe for further study. Abroad he served as *voluntär arzt* at the *Königliche Frauenklinik* in Dresden; also took surgical, gynecological and pathological work in Berlin and Vienna. He began private practice in Chicago in the fall of 1891. He gives courses of lectures on surgery at the Post-Graduate Medical School; is attending surgeon to the out patient department of Michael Reese Hospital, and lecturer on *materia medica* and therapeutics at Rush Medical College. He has contributed, frequently, papers on surgical and gynecological subjects to the journals.

WEED, Theodore Arthur, of Cleveland, Ohio, son of John H. and Jane (Jones) Weed, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, on December 27, 1855, and received his literary education in the public schools of that city. In 1873,

when 17 years of age, he began the study of medicine in the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, located at Cleveland, and soon after entered the office of Prof. G. C. E. Weber, as a private student. In the early spring of 1876 he was appointed assistant home physician at Charity Hospital, and in February, 1877, he graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, and began the practice of medicine. One year later he went abroad to perfect himself especially in the study of diseases of the internal organs. He located in London, England, where he held appointments as clinical clerk, surgical dresser and substitute house-surgeon in the London Hospital, during which he had unusual advantages in the study of diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys. On December 19, 1878, he graduated from the Royal Society of Apothecaries of London, which is the

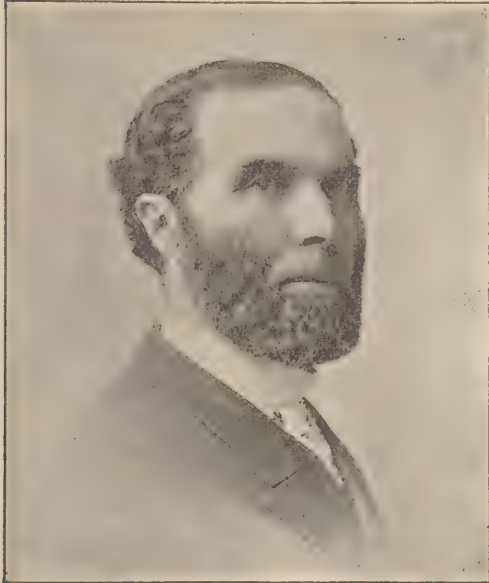


Theo. A. Weed

oldest examining body for physicians in Great Britain, having been chartered by King George III. In the spring of 1879 Dr. Weed was appointed a member of the house staff of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, resigning ten months later to accept an appointment as member of house staff of the East London Hospital for Children. After six months' service he resigned in order to follow the study of diseases of the liver and stomach, under Dr. Murchison, at St. Thomas Hospital. Early in 1880 he went to Edinburgh, Scotland, and in February he passed the necessary examinations and obtained diplomas from both the Royal College of Surgeons and Royal College of Physicians, the latter also conferring on him a special degree of obstetrics. He returned to London, and passed the examination for and obtained the diploma of the Royal College of Physicians of London. While in hospital

work Dr. Weed enjoyed the advantage of the strong personal friendship of the late eminent writer and clinician, Dr. J. Milner Fothergill, to whom he was indebted for much practical knowledge in diseases of the heart and lungs. Later in the year, 1880, he returned to his native city, and again began the practice of his profession. In the early part of 1882 he was appointed Professor of Diseases of the Heart and Lungs and Physical Diagnosis in the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, which he resigned in June, 1885, being at that time appointed one of the United States Examining Surgeons for pensioners. On August 25, 1884, he was married to Miss Tasia Farnan, of Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Weed is consulting physician to both St. Alexis' and St. John's Hospitals, and is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society. The special training he received while abroad laid the foundation for the wide reputation which he now enjoys in the treatment of internal diseases.

WEEKS, Stephen Holmes, of Portland, Me., son of John and Mehitabel (Holmes) Weeks, was born in Cornish, York county, Maine, October 6, 1835. His ancestors came from Somer-



S. H. Weeks

set county, England. He married, March, 1864, Mary A., daughter of Rev. Paul C. Richmond, of Fryeburg, Me. He was educated at Fryeburg Academy, and received the honorary degree of A. M. from Bowdoin College in 1889. He studied medicine at the Portland School for Medical Instruction; attended lectures at the Medical School of Maine (Bowdoin College), and at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree of M. D. from the latter institution in March, 1864. Upon graduating he established himself in Portland, Me., where he has since remained. In 1880 he spent ten months in Europe visiting hospitals and medical schools, mainly in Edinburgh, London, Paris, Berlin

and Vienna. In 1890 he again visited Berlin as a delegate to the Tenth International Medical Congress. For twenty years he has been Surgeon to the Maine General Hospital. He is a member of the Maine Medical Association; was appointed Orator in 1885; the subject of the annual oration was "How to Promote the Advancement of Medical Education;" and in 1888 was elected its president. Among the more important contributions to that society were papers on "Hip-Joint Disease;" "Intestinal Obstruction;" "Penetrating Wounds of the Abdomen," and "Tracheotomy in Diphtheria." He is a member of the American Medical Association, and was a delegate to the Ninth International Medical Congress held in Washington, D. C., 1887. At this meeting he presented a paper on "Pregnancy Complicated by Uterine Fibroids." He is a Fellow of the American Surgical Association. At the time of his admission to this society he presented a paper on the subject of "Drainage and Drainage Tubes in their Application to the Treatment of Wounds." He was the first surgeon to prepare drainage tubes from arteries. Some of these artery drainage tubes may be found in the Army Medical Museum in Washington, D. C. He also presented these tubes to the surgical section of the Tenth International Medical Congress at Berlin in 1890. In 1877 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy in the Medical School of Maine, Bowdoin College, which chair he held until 1881. Upon the death of Prof. William Warren Greene he was transferred to the chair of Surgery, which position he still holds, 1893. His surgical work has extended over a period of twenty years, and has covered the entire field of operative surgery.

WEIR, Robert Fulton, of New York, was born in that city, February 16, 1838, and was the son of James and Mary Anne (Shapter) Weir. He was educated at the New York Free Academy (now the College of the City of New York), and received the degree of A. B. in 1854, and A. M. 1857. His medical education was pursued at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, from which he graduated in 1859, and of which he was also prize medalist the same year. He settled in New York City, turning his attention especially to surgery and to genito-urinary diseases. During the war he held the position of Assistant Surgeon Twelfth Regiment New York State Militia (April to August, 1861); Assistant Surgeon United States Army, from August, 1861, to March, 1865, and was in charge of the United States Army General Hospital, Frederick, Md., from 1862 to 1865. He married, October 8, 1863, Maria Washington, daughter of Robert G. McPherson, Esq., of Virginia. She is a lineal descendant of Samuel Washington, eldest brother of President George Washington. He is a member of the New York County Medical Society; of the New York Pathological Society, of which he was vice-president in 1876; of the New York Medical and Surgical Society, acting as secretary of this for the same year; was president of the Laryngological Society of that city in 1875, and vice-president of the New York Medical Journal Association. He has contributed largely to medical literature. From 1868 to 1875 he was Aural Surgeon of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary; from 1866 to 1870, Physician to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York; Surgeon to St. Luke's

Hospital from 1865 to 1875; Surgeon to Roosevelt Hospital in 1871; to the New York Hospital in 1876; Professor of Surgery in Woman's Medical College from 1868 to 1870, and in 1874 he was chosen Lecturer at the College of Physicians on Genito-Urinary Diseases.

WELCH, William Henry, of Baltimore, Md., was born in Norfolk, Conn., April 8, 1850. His grandfather, father and four uncles were physicians in the northwestern part of Connecticut and the adjacent part of Massachusetts. He was graduated as A. B. at Yale College, in 1870, and in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1875. He spent a year and a half as *Interne* in Bellevue Hospital, New York, and subsequently two years and a half in foreign universities, including Strasburg, Leipsic, Berlin, Breslau, Vienna, Munich and Göttingen, his time being devoted chiefly to the study of pathology and bacteriology. He was demonstrator of anatomy and professor of pathological anatomy in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, from 1879 to 1883, and since 1884 has been Professor of Pathology in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and has been pathologist to the Johns Hopkins Hospital since it was opened. He is Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; Associate Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, and member of the Association of American Physicians. In 1891-2 he was president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. His principal contributions to medical literature are: "Zur Pathologie des Lungenödems;" The General Pathological and Pathological Anatomical parts of Flint's Practice of Medicine, fifth and sixth editions; "Articles on Organic Diseases of the Stomach in Pepper's System of Medicine by American Authors," (Vol. II); "Zur Histiophysik der Roten Blutkörperchen," (with Meltzer); "An Experimental Study of Glomerulo-Nephritis;" "Hemorrhagic Infarction;" "The Cartwright Lectures on the General Pathology of Fever;" "The Structure of White Thrombi;" "Modes of Infection;" "Considerations Concerning some External Sources of Infection;" "Hydrophobia;" "Conditions Underlying the Infection of Wounds;" "Some Considerations Concerning Antiseptic Surgery;" "Pathology in its Relations to General Biology;" "Rudolf Virchow, Pathologist;" "Some of the Advantages of the Union of Medical School and University;" "Hog Cholera;" "Etiology of Diphtheria (with Abbott);" "Histological Lesions of Experimental Diphtheria (with Abbott);" "The Micrococcus Lanceolatus;" "Sanitation in Relation to the Poor;" "A Gas-producing Bacillus (*Bacillus Aerogenes Capsulatus*), capable of rapid development in the blood-vessels after death (with Nuttall);" "Bacterium Coli Commune."

WELLS, Charles Leonard, of Minneapolis, Minn., was born in Onondaga county, New York, October 13, 1842. He is directly descended from Sir Thomas Wells, one of the Colonial Governors of Connecticut. His academical studies were commenced at the Manlius Academy, and finished at the Seneca Falls Academy, N. Y., in 1861. He entered Hobart College in 1861, and received his degree of A. B. in 1865. During his college course he was awarded the Second Sophomore Prize for declamation and the First Junior Rhetorical Prize. Some years later the degree of A. M.

was conferred upon him by his *Alma Mater*. In the fall of 1865 he was appointed teacher of Latin and Greek in Burlington College, New Jersey. At the close of the college year he resigned this position and entered the office of Prof. H. N. Eastman as a medical student, and took his first course of medical lectures at the Geneva Medical College. Upon the completion of this course of lectures he was appointed head teacher in the Geneva High School, which position he held until November, 1868, having charge of all the Latin and Greek, and part of the mathematics. During this period, in addition to the arduous school duties, he continued his medical studies, and graduated in 1869 at the Geneva Medical College. Soon after his graduation he was appointed Second Assistant Physician to the Willard Asylum for Insane, and a year later was promoted to the First Assistantcy. This position he held until December, 1873, when he resigned for the purpose of engaging in private practice. The winter of 1874-75 was given to studies in the hospitals and dispensaries of New York. During the whole period of his academic, college and medical studies the expenses incurred were defrayed by his own earnings. In September, 1875, Dr. Wells removed to Minneapolis, where he has been engaged in the practice of medicine up to the present time. At the opening of the Minnesota College Hospital he was appointed Professor of Diseases of Children, which position he now holds in the University of Minnesota. Dr. Wells is a member of the Minnesota Academy of Medicine; the Hennepin County and State Medical Societies; has contributed a number of papers to each organization; has held all the offices in the Hennepin County Medical Society; and in October, 1892, was elected president of the Minnesota Academy of Medicine. He now holds the position of Attending Physician to Asbury Hospital, Home for Children and Aged Women, and Consulting Physician to Northwestern Hospital for Women.

WESCOTT, Cassius Douglas, of Chicago, Ill., was born May 25, 1861, in the little town of Salisbury Center, Herkimer county, State of New York. He is of English and Scotch descent, his mother being a lineal descendant of Sir Andrew Murray of Scotland. His father was a physician, and practiced medicine in New York State until the subject of this sketch was seven years of age, at which time he moved west, locating in Chicago. Young Wescott entered the Old Central High School at the age of fifteen, taking the scientific course, but was unable to finish the third year on account of poor health. When nineteen years of age he entered Rush Medical College as a faculty student, and graduated in the spring of 1883. Dr. Wescott was immediately appointed demonstrator of chemistry under Professor Walter S. Haines, and held that position for a year, during which time he practiced with his father. In the spring of 1884 he obtained an appointment as assistant physician at the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane, at Kankakee, Ill., under Dr. Richard Dewey, serving a little over two years. He then returned to Chicago, where he has been in general practice since. He took a post-graduate course in diseases of the eye, at the Chicago Polyclinic, in 1886. In the spring of 1887 he was appointed assist-

ant surgeon in the ear department of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, but resigned the position in order to take charge of the eye and ear clinic at the Central Free Dispensary, connected with the Rush Medical College. In the spring of 1888 he was appointed lecturer of anatomy in Rush Medical College, but gave up the chair at the end of one year because of failing health. In 1891 he was appointed oculist and aurist to the Cook County Hospital, and has been re-appointed to the same position this year. Dr. Wescott is a member of the American Medical Association, the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Academy of Medicine, the Chicago Medico-Legal Society, the Chicago Ophthalmological Society, the Practitioners' Club, and is president of the Chicago Pathological Society. His practice is not limited to diseases of the eye, and should his health continue as good as at present, he hopes to continue in general practice as long as possible. He has frequently contributed clinical reports to the local societies and medical journals.

WEST, Hamilton Atcheson, of Galveston, Tex., was born March 30, 1849, at Russell's Cave, Fayette county, Ky., and is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was graduated in medicine from the Medical Department University of Louisville, Ky., 1872, taking highest honor in a graduating class of ninety-eight. In April of the same year he was elected by competitive examination one of the House-Surgeons of the Louisville City Hospital. He moved to Texas in 1873, and was elected in the autumn of that year Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Texas Medical College. He was appointed House-Surgeon of the Galveston City Hospital, in the spring of 1874, and was re-appointed to the same position in 1877. At the reorganization of the Texas Medical College, in 1888, he was elected Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine. He was elected Fellow of the American Association of Gynecologists and Obstetricians in 1889, and was elected Secretary of the State Medical Association of Texas, in April, 1891, and in June of the same year he was elected to the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the School of Medicine, University of Texas, the position he now holds.

WEST, William Beverley, of Fort Worth, Texas., was born at Westland, Louisa county, Va., January 30, 1860. His parents were Francis Thornton West and Addie Childs, daughter of Susan Randolph West and Fendol Childs. His ancestors were among the earlier settlers of Virginia. His family are descendants of Thomas West, Lord Delaware, Governor of Virginia. He was educated at Hawkw-ood, a private school in his county, and Randolph Macon College, Virginia. He studied medicine at the Medical College of Virginia, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Md., from which he received his diploma in 1884. Before graduating he read medicine under Hunter McGuire, M. D., LL. D., Richmond, Va. He was House-Surgeon in Dr. McGuire's private hospital, St. Luke's Home for the Sick, two years. From there he moved to his native county and practiced at Apple Grove, Va., for eighteen months. He removed from there to Frankfort, Ky., where he had charge of the medical department of Messrs. Mason, Gooch, Hoge & Co.,

the largest railroad contractors in the South. In that position he had a large field for surgery, for which he had early shown great talent, while under the instructions of his illustrious teacher, Hunter McGuire. Here he soon made a large reputation as a cool-headed operator; and his opinion was much sought in cases of surgery. In the spring of 1889 he moved to Fort Worth, Tex.; in the following year he was elected City Physician and Health Officer over nine other competing physicians, which office he held for two terms. This office placed him in the position to be able to bring himself before the profession, and in a very short time he had gained the reputation of one of the brightest young surgeons in Texas. He



W. Beverley West

has never written much, contributing occasionally to local medical journals, such as report of cases, etc. His large and laborious practice leaves him but little time for writing. He has performed gastrotomy twice in the past year for foreign body, with one recovery. In his laparotomy cases he has had wonderful success. He is Surgeon for Houston & Texas Central railroad, and examiner for twelve life insurance companies. He is a member of National Association of Railway Surgeons; also Virginia Medical Society; active member Texas State Medical Association, and has served on some of its most important committees. His career has been a remarkable one, and his success such as rarely falls to the lot of the most deserving and most energetic.

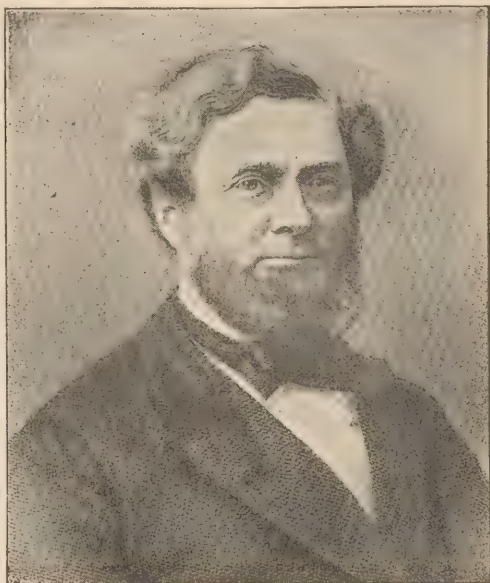
WHELPLEY, Henry Milton, of St. Louis, Mo., was born at Battle Creek, Mich., May 24, 1861. His father is a physician and his mother of a literary family. Both parents are of English descent. His education was received in Michigan and Illinois High Schools. After

serving a pharmacy apprenticeship in these States he entered the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, October 10, 1881. He stood at the head of the junior class in examinations and made the best general average in the senior class the following year, for which he was awarded the alumni gold medal. Having contributed regularly to newspapers, he naturally became a writer for the pharmaceutical press, and took charge of the scientific department of the *National Druggist* (then *St. Louis Druggist*) early in 1884. The next year he became editor-in-chief of the journal, and continued until the close of 1887. Dr. Whelpley next took charge of the *Meyer Brothers Druggist*, and has continued this work ever since. He is also on the editorial staff of the *Medical Fortnightly*, and a frequent contributor to medical and pharmaceutical literature of the day. Dr. Whelpley studied medicine under the preceptorship of Prof. Justin Steer; commenced a three-years' course at the Missouri Medical College in 1887, and graduated in 1890, with very high honors, in a class of 113. This was accomplished in face of having continued all his other duties as editor and teacher while at medical college. The Doctor began teaching private classes while a schoolboy, and has continued to give instructions ever since. At the present time he is Professor of Microscopy, Director of the Microscopical Laboratory and Quiz-master of Pharmacology in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, Professor of Physiology and Histology, Director of the Histological Laboratory and secretary of the Faculty of the Missouri Medical College, Professor of Microscopy and secretary of the Faculty of the St. Louis Post-Graduate School of Medicine. He is a member of and fills important offices in local, State and national pharmaceutical, medical and microscopical societies. The Doctor is also honorary member of several State pharmaceutical associations, among them Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas and Arkansas. Dr. Whelpley has practiced in St. Louis ever since graduation, and confined his work to office patients. He is a close student, and continues to attend clinics at the colleges with which he is connected. Dr. Whelpley finds time for collateral science, and often gives public lectures on popular subjects. These are always free and for the good of education.

WHITE, Frank Sprague, of Austin, Tex., was born in Wise county, Tex., May 22, 1859. He is the son of J. D. White, of Illinois, and Permelia Preston, a native of Kentucky. He received his literary education in the common schools of the country; began the study of medicine in 1880, under Dr. W. L. Carpenter, of Decatur, and, after attending two courses of lectures at the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, Ind., he graduated in 1884. He was awarded the Faculty prize for the highest general average in all branches. Dr. White located in Decatur, in March, 1884, and in July, 1885, received the appointment of Assistant Physician at the North Texas Hospital for the Insane. He filled this position until January, 1891, when, upon the death of Dr. W. W. Reeves, he was appointed by Governor Hogg, Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, at Austin, Tex., and in February, 1893, he was re-appointed by the governor to the same position, which he now holds. Dr. White married Miss Willie F. Daniel, a niece of Governor Ireland, February 10, 1887,

and they have one son. Dr. White is a member of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, the State Medical Association, the Terrell Medical Society, and the Austin District Medical Society. He has contributed several valuable papers on his specialty to medical literature.

WHITE, James Platt, of Buffalo, N. Y., was born in Austerlitz, Columbia county, N. Y., March 14, 1811; died September 28, 1881. His father and grandfather served as soldiers in the early war with Great Britain, the former in the War of 1812, and the latter in the Revolutionary struggle. Through them he was a descendant of Peregrine White, the first male born in the Mayflower colony. He pursued his classical studies under the Rev. John C. Lord, and at Middlebury Academy; attended lectures at Fairfield Medical College from 1831 to 1833, and at the Jefferson Medical College,



James P. White

Philadelphia, graduating from the latter in March, 1834. Previous to his graduation, in 1832 and 1833, he had attended a number of patients during the cholera seasons in those years at Black Rock, but commenced professional practice immediately after graduating in 1834, in Buffalo. In 1846, assisted by Drs. Austin Flint and Frank H. Hamilton, he procured a charter for the University of Buffalo, and organized a medical department therein. While his success as a general practitioner was very great, he made obstetrics and the diseases of women his leading practice, and was the first in his State and one of the first in this country (1850) to teach midwifery clinically, a movement which at first met with great opposition, but from its intrinsic value and his determination he carried through to success. During the winter of 1870-71, by invitation of the faculty, he delivered the lectures in his de-

partment at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, for Prof. George T. Elliott (at his own expense, giving all the fees to his sick fellow-professor) which the faculty resolved "were characterized by great learning, the practical knowledge derived from large experience, zealous exertions to render his instructions as useful as possible, and an efficiency showing peculiar ability and qualifications as a public teacher." In 1856 he reduced an inversion of the uterus of eight days, and in 1858 reduced a chronic inversion of six months, and was the pioneer in taking the ground that chronic inversion can always be reduced. He had altogether reduced twelve cases and performed more than one hundred operations for ovariectomy, being successful in seven cases in ten. He was a member of the American Medical Association, its first vice-president in 1877; of the New York State Medical Society, its president in 1870; honorary corresponding member of the New York Academy of Medicine, and honorary member of the Rhode Island State Medical Society; was twice president of the Erie County Medical Society, and the Buffalo Medical Association; and was one of the vice-presidents of the International Medical Congress, held in Philadelphia in 1876. His contributions to medical literature are on various subjects, and have appeared in the *Buffalo Medical Journal* during the last thirty years. Besides these he contributed numerous papers to the Proceedings of the State Medical Society, and in July, 1858, published a full account of chronic inversion of the uterus, with plates, in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*. He was the author of the articles on "Pregnancy," in Beck's Medical Jurisprudence, edited by the late Professor Gilman, and of the "Life of Dr. Samuel Bard," in the American Medical Biography, edited by Prof. Gross. During the war he visited Memphis and inspected the hospitals there, and after the battle of Seven Oaks, went to the Peninsula, to assist in caring for the sick and wounded. In neither of these visits was he in an official capacity, his expenses being borne by himself. He was a prominent member of the Episcopal Church, and was chiefly instrumental in organizing St. John's Parish, Buffalo, and in procuring funds for the erection of its church. He also rendered valuable aid in establishing the Protestant Episcopal Church of the city of Buffalo. He was married to Mary Elizabeth Penfield, in 1854. Their union was in all respects a happy one. Soon after his marriage he met with an accident that left its mark upon him through all his after life. In traveling in a stage coach over a rough road, his head was jolted upward against the top of the coach with such force as to fracture the atlas. By some good fortune there was no displacement of the fractured portion of the bone. He was, however, obliged to keep his bed for a long time. He recovered, with permanent loss of the power of rotation of the head upon the neck. "It has been the general rule that speedy progress at the beginning of the practice of medicine is premature, and not likely to lead to permanent success, but Dr. White's career as a practitioner was an exception to this. He not only speedily acquired an extensive practice and outstripped his competitors of equal age, but his seniors as well. For more than forty years his practice was only limited by his power of endurance

and his willingness to work. His physical capability, energy, promptness and self-confidence were remarkable, and these qualities, added to his real ability as a practitioner, secured and maintained for him a degree of success to which but few attain. He resolved at the outset to succeed, and with him, to resolve was to persevere and to spare no efforts to accomplish this result. That Dr. White stood at the head of his profession was understood, not only by the public, but was conceded by his fellow-physicians, who delighted to do him honor and took pride in his fame. There was much in his life that could be profitably commented on at length, but only the salient points in his character and record can be presented in this connection. An ample sketch of his life would be a history of the medical profession in Buffalo for the last half century—nay, almost a history of the city itself, for there have been but few important public questions or enterprises since the corporation was established in which he did not become more or less interested. Soon after he established himself in Buffalo, he began to leave his impress upon the life around him. The foundation of the medical school of that city was very largely due to his exertions. It was necessary to overcome opposition from some of the older and most influential members of the medical profession. At that time the school at Geneva, N. Y., had large classes and an able faculty. Most of the members of the faculty were led to accept appointments in the Buffalo school, in view of its geographical and clinical advantages. Public interest was aroused sufficiently to obtain the funds needed for a substantial building. The continued prosperity of the school has not only been a source of proper pride to the city in which it is located, but the institution has become a grand monument to the men who created it. Dr. White was the Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, in which relation he continued until his death. As a teacher he was direct, forcible, and practical. He did not aim at rhetorical or oratorical display, but he kept in mind a purpose of sound teaching, and sent forth that which could be put to practical use in the exigencies of the profession. During the last twenty years of his life he devoted much attention to ovariectomy and his reputation in this direction was such that he was called to various parts of the country. As a speaker and debater he was ready, cogent and courteous. He participated largely in oral discussions at the meetings of the different associations with which he was connected. What he said was always to the point, and always commanded respectful consideration. His opinions on scientific questions, and those of polity, well formed and well maintained, never failed to have much influence upon the minds of others." Dr. White co-operated actively in the establishment of the Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity; the Maternity, and Foundling Hospitals, and the Providence Asylum for the Insane. He was also largely instrumental in the creation of the State Lunatic Asylum and its location at Buffalo. He was one of the managers from the first, and was its president until his health, towards the close of his life, compelled him to relinquish that position. He was also ever ready to do all in his power for the public good. He was one of the found-

ers of the Young Men's Association, of the Academy of Fine Arts, and of the Historical Society. He worked in many ways favoring all movements that would aid his city in a physical or moral sense, that would add to its healthfulness, or that would make it more beautiful. He was active in his efforts to secure for Buffalo its magnificent public park, and in the erection of the finest business block in the city, he at once attested his public spirit and business sagacity, and also left an enduring monument to his own name. He was generous and hospitable, and his qualities endeared him to the hearts of those who knew him, and his professional skill was sought by those in physical danger or pain. Referring to his personality, the late Dr. Austin Flint has said: "The salient points of his character show superior intellectual endowments and attainments united with fixedness of purpose, perseverance, good judgment, tact, unusual executive ability and rectitude—mental qualities which insure success and usefulness in this world. These qualities of the mind, to which were added vigorous health and physical endurance, could not fail to secure success in medical practice, as regards not only obtaining and retaining patients, but in the management of cases of disease." He investigated cases carefully, but reached conclusions with promptness and decision. He had no confidence in an intuitive ability to judge of diseases. "In the care of patients he was not unduly affected by unfavorable possibilities or probabilities. His attention was more directed to those which were favorable. He was always hopeful for the best, and as long as there was any ground for hope he never relaxed his efforts. He acted under a deep sense of responsibility to his patients. No one ever accused him of indifference or neglect. These professional traits secured the fullest confidence on the part of patients. Extraneous methods to possess their confidence were to him not needed. These he held in contempt. In his bearing toward his patients he was independent. He was not a suppliant for confidence. He demanded it as a condition for assuming the responsibilities connected with the management of cases of disease. As an operator, he was conservative, yet bold, and with a fertility of resource which enabled him to meet emergencies as they arose." In all his social and domestic relations, Dr. White was the true man and the Christian gentleman. He lived to a good old age, and when the summons came it found him ready. His power of mind and body were remarkably well preserved. His final illness was brief and unattended with much suffering. His mind was unclouded to the last, and when the end came he met it as befits one who leaves a useful life behind him and who looks forward to a sure hope of a higher, nobler life in the world to come.

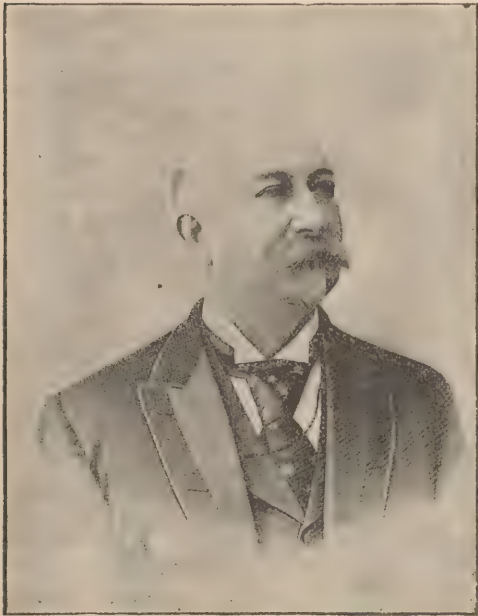
WHITE, J. William, of Philadelphia, was born in 1850. Dr. White is descended from Mr. Henry White, who settled in Virginia about the year 1645. His son, Henry White, Jr., who was born in 1630, settled in the neighborhood of what is now Elizabeth City, North Carolina, from whence his great-grandson, James White, removed to Tuckerton, New Jersey. The latter's eldest son, William Rose White, married Mary, daughter of Samuel Stockton, a highly respected citizen of Bur-

lington, N. J., and a direct descendant of Richard Stockton, the founder of the distinguished New Jersey family of that name, who settled at Flushing, L. I., some time prior to the year 1656, afterwards removing to Springfield township, Burlington county, N. J. One of his great-grandsons was the Honorable Richard Stockton, of Princeton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. William Rose and Mary (Stockton) White had two sons, the late Samuel Stockton White and Dr. James William White, the father of the present J. William White. Dr. White, the father, was well known in Philadelphia, not only as a prominent and successful business man, but as an active worker during war times in the Sanitary Fair, and again as manager of the People's Literary Institute during the period before the war when he brought before the people of Philadelphia the prominent anti-slavery lecturers of the country; as the founder of the Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia, and as the first president of the Board of Charities and Corrections of that city. J. William White was educated at the University of Pennsylvania; his preceptor was Prof. Horatio C. Wood; he graduated in 1871, in medicine, and at the end of that year took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, receiving the full vote of each examiner and standing at the head of his class in competitive examination. He subsequently was appointed upon the personal staff of Prof. Agassiz in the celebrated Hassler expedition to South America, and was absent for thirteen months; he then resided for a year in the Philadelphia Hospital as *Interne*; for three years was medical officer to the Eastern Penitentiary, to which institution he was subsequently made inspector by the appointment of the Governor of Pennsylvania. He has been in the practice of surgery in Philadelphia all his professional life. Dr. White, after beginning as quiz-master, first on anatomy and then on surgery, has successively occupied the positions of Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy and Surgery; Demonstrator of Surgery; Clinical Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery; Surgeon to the Philadelphia University and German Hospitals; Consulting Surgeon to the Maternity and Samaritan Hospitals, and Professor of Clinical Surgery at the University of Pennsylvania. He has made a number of contributions to medical literature, among which the following may be mentioned: Article on "Urethritis," in the *National Encyclopedia of Surgery*; on "Hereditary Syphilis," in *American System of Medicine*; on "Urethral Stricture," in *Appleton's Encyclopedia of Genito-Urinary Diseases*; and papers on "Dislocation of the Tendon of the Long Head of the Biceps Muscle;" "Iodide of Potassium in Syphilis;" "The Surgery of the Spine;" "The Present Position of Antiseptic Surgery;" "The Supposed Curative Effect of Operations *Per Se*;" "The Technique of Perineal Section;" "The Modern Treatment of Vesical Calculus in Male Children;" "The Treatment of Glandular Tumors of the Neck, and of Tumors of the Female Breast;" "The Abortive Treatment of Syphilis," and "The Diagnosis of Urethral Stricture."

WHITEHEAD, William Riddick, of Denver, Colo., was born at Suffolk, Va., December 15, 1831. For the details concerning the ancestry, the life, and the professional achievements of

this noted surgeon the editor is indebted to an interesting sketch in a recent number of the *Magazine of Western History*: His father, Col. William B. Whitehead, a native of Virginia, was of English descent. It is said that three brothers by the name of Whitehead came to the colony of Virginia during the reign of Cromwell. They came in company with the Spotswoods and Fitzhughs. A Spotswood was Colonial Governor of Virginia, and a Whitehead was in the House of Burgesses. Hugh Blair Grigsby, a connection by marriage of the Whitehead family, and a man of great learning, and formerly president of the Historical Society of Virginia, has traced the relationship of this family to William Whitehead, the poet laureate of England. The three brothers above mentioned settled upon the eastern shore of Virginia. One of these brothers,

was a devout member. He often remarked on the scholarly discourses and dignified deportment of the Episcopal clergy, and thought the forms and ceremonial of that church added dignity to and inspired respect for religion. He acquired wealth by marriage, and increased it many fold by mercantile pursuits by land and by sea. Dr. Whitehead is his oldest and sole surviving son; several sons, together with a daughter, died in infancy. One son, Robert, a bright, brave, noble lad about twenty years old, during the war, died at Bermuda of yellow fever. He was wounded in one of the battles near Richmond, and afterwards was a signal sergeant in Lee's army, but at the time of his death was the signal officer of a blockade runner. Another son, Joseph, was a physician, and died at Norfolk, Va., a few months after his father's death, and a remaining son, Richard, died some years later. Dr. Whitehead's father was a large sugar planter in Louisiana. At the close of the war he failed, and was voluntarily released unconditionally by his creditors on the payment of fifty cents on the dollar. He mentally resolved, however, not to accept this settlement, and resumed his sugar planting, and in a few years, by successful management, paid the full amount of his original indebtedness. In 1877, at about the age of seventy years, he died at New Orleans, leaving a large estate, most of it to his grandchildren. He, like some of his ancestors, had the virtues of antique Romans; that which he most feared for himself, or for those he loved, was a "wounded name." To the last moment of his life he was resolute in his noble purposes to be always just, kind, and charitable; his good deeds live after him; truly he was "the noblest Roman of them all." Dr. Whitehead's mother, Emeline F. Whitehead, *née* Riddick, became an orphan at an early age, and an heiress in the care of her aunt, Mrs. Mary A. Charlton, the wife of Captain Francis D. Charlton, of Suffolk, Va. She was a descendant of Colonel Willis Riddick, who was in the Revolutionary War, and commanded a small force of Continental militia, at the burning of Suffolk by the British, May 13, 1777. She died in 1875. A notable event occurred at Suffolk during her early life: In 1826, Lafayette, on his second visit to America, accepted an invitation to visit this place. This old town which has always been celebrated for its hospitality, on this particular occasion, pre-eminently distinguished itself for its open-handed liberality, and for its cordial expression of happiness at the high honor accorded to its citizens by the visit of the marquis. Foremost among the entertainers was her uncle, Captain Charlton, who, with his company of Suffolk Columbians, one of the finest military organizations of Virginia, received the distinguished visitor and escorted him to the Castle Inn, where the noble guest was entertained by the citizens of Suffolk in the most approved manner of that period. Dr. Whitehead married a daughter of Col. Thomas G. Benton, a native of North Carolina, and cousin of the former United States Senator from Missouri, Thomas H. Benton. She is a descendant of Major Jesse Benton, a Continental officer, who was killed at the battle of Camden. Dr. Whitehead graduated in 1851 at the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Va.; after which he studied medicine for one year



W. R. Whitehead.

from whom the subject of this sketch is descended, finally settled on the south side of the James river, and his offspring helped to people Surry, Isle of Wight, Nansemond, and Norfolk counties. A large and influential family of this name in Georgia are also related to this branch. His father was an old line Whig; he despised Democracy because it abolished in Virginia the slight property qualification for voting, which previously existed, and he believed it had a leveling tendency inimical to a pure and respected form of government. He was a man of sterling worth of character, inflexible in his ideas of right and wrong, and in his pursuit of duty. He was courteous, kind and warm-hearted, but generally formal, punctilious in dress and manner, and self-respecting to a degree that caused him to be thought proud by those who did not know him well. He was never familiar with friends or others. He was a supporter of the Episcopal Church, of which his wife

at the University of Virginia, and graduated in medicine the following year at the University of Pennsylvania. Visiting Paris, he continued the study of medicine there; but devoted his time mostly during one year to improve his knowledge of French and to acquire a correct pronunciation. He endeavored to learn to speak the language without any foreign accent, and studied, as if this were the sole purpose of his life; and to this end often visited the same play at the theater ten or a dozen times successively, read much aloud to competent listeners, and avoided all English speaking persons. He succeeded so well that he could converse for hours without any English accent being detected by educated native Frenchmen. Money was plentifully furnished to him by his father, who was wealthy, and who was always liberal with him. He was never much disposed to frivolous amusements, but generally inclined to books and to rational enjoyment. Remaining in Paris a year, he then visited Vienna; and after a few months' sojourn there, one morning, presented himself before Prince Gortchakoff, the Russian Ambassador to the Austrian Court at Vienna, told him who he was, and solicited as a young American surgeon, an active position in the Russian Army, then fighting the battles of Russia against the allied armies of France, England, Sardinia and Turkey. He was most graciously received. The Prince took his American passport, and afterwards ordered a Russian passport to be issued to him, which, with other Russian papers, Dr. Whitehead still retains as souvenirs. At a second interview, arranged for him by the Prince, and of which he was notified by a messenger, he was received still more graciously, and this time addressed in excellent English, instead of in French, as on the previous occasion. He then appeared to be a man of about sixty-five years of age, of very genial and engaging manners, and had a courtly grace and dignity that at once commanded esteem and respect. At the close of their interview he impressively lifted his hands above the young surgeon's head, said, "God bless you!" and dismissed him with kind words, and with letters to his cousin, Prince Gortchakoff, the commander-in-chief of the armies of Southern Russia. Dr. Whitehead's big and impressive-looking American medical diploma was sent to St. Petersburg, and he received the appointment of staff surgeon. After presenting his letters to Prince Gortchakoff, the General commanding, he was ordered to Odessa, where he had nothing to do for several months but to enjoy a round of festivities and amusements, having the *entrée* of the most distinguished and fashionable society of this gayest of gay cities of Southern Russia. French was universally spoken by the educated classes, and his fluent command of the French language procured for him many social attentions that otherwise he should have missed. However, it was not for this purpose that he visited Russia, and he tired of fashionable dinners and balls, and finally made an earnest appeal to be ordered to the seat of war at Sevastopol. He reached this partially besieged city after a tedious journey and many novel and interesting incidents of travel, and found an American, Dr. Turnipseed, of South Carolina, ill with typhus fever, and in the same room with him the dead body of a Dr. Draper, of New York, who had just died

of the same disease, and at whose burial he was present the next day. He had Dr. Turnipseed removed to better quarters, and he recovered after a tedious convalescence. At Sevastopol he was under the supervision and kindly guidance of Pirogoff, the great Russian surgeon, and received many kindly attentions from Count Osten Sacken, the military commandant of the city, and also from his staff officers. During the following summer considerable cholera prevailed, and a Dr. McMillan, of Mississippi, died of this disease and was buried the next day. Dr. Whitehead was then very young and quite inexperienced as a surgeon, but Pirogoff always took a friendly interest in him, and as most of the Russian surgeons and officers of good birth spoke French well, he soon won their confidence by his frankness and earnest desire to acquire a practical experience of gunshot surgery. Pirogoff marked off for him with pen and ink, on a wounded soldier's foot, the outlines of his celebrated operation, which the subject of this sketch then performed under his eye and personal supervision, and which he has often since successfully repeated, indeed recently, at the Arapahoe County Hospital at Denver, to which he is at present Consulting Surgeon. Through the recommendation of Pirogoff, he received, toward the close of the war, by order of the Emperor, the cross of Knight of the Imperial Russian Order of St. Stanislaus. Just before the treaty of peace was signed, he received an honorable discharge from the Russian service; and about the same time receiving through an English banking house, from his father, a remittance for a thousand pounds sterling, he returned to Paris, determined to study carefully his profession in the dissecting room and at the bed-sides of the Paris hospitals; and was registered as an *élève de l'École de Médecine de Paris*. At this time Judge John Y. Mason, a friend of his father, and a native of Southampton county, Va., was the United States Minister to France. The Judge presented him to the Emperor, Louis Napoleon, at one of his grand court receptions and balls. A gorgeous court costume was absolutely *de rigueur*; and the grandeur and magnificence of the occasion exceeded anything he ever witnessed. The *Cent Gardes*, men of the most perfect physical development of all the soldiers of France, were stationed with their drawn sabres, like grand statues along the majestic halls and approaches to the reception rooms, and parlors of the Palais of the Tuileries. "On being presented to his majesty, his reflections were, looking at him from an anatomical point of view, what short legs and long body the Emperor has, and that he should always hold his receptions, like his military reviews, on horseback. He almost feared that he saw him looking at his legs, and read his thoughts. He afterwards heard it said in Paris that the Emperor seemed conscious of this great personal defect. After the reception the ball opened with a cotillion set, in which were the Empress and English Minister, the Emperor and Princess Clotilde, and others. This ball passed off, as all such grand festivities do, with great *éclat*, and was participated in by hundreds of people, including dignitaries of the army, foreign persons of rank and wealth, grave professors from the *Sorbonne*, wearing awkwardly fitting court costumes, and embar-

passing swords, side by side with *élèves* from the *école Polytechnique*, the embodiment of neatness and military precision." Dr. Whitehead having passed with more or less distinction all of his examinations, and his thesis for the doctorate, in 1860 he received the degree of *Docteur en Médecine de la Faculté de Paris*. Soon afterward he returned to the United States and settled in New York City; and was elected Professor of Clinical Medicine in the New York Medical College, and was the colleague of Doremus, Jacobi, Chas. Budd, and others. After the fall of Fort Sumter he returned to his native State, Virginia. On account of his military education, Mr. Jefferson Davis appointed him a first lieutenant in the battalion, which was intended as a nucleus for the regular Confederate army, but the organization of which was never completed; and subsequently Mr. Davis, at the request of the colonel and some of the officers of the Forty-fourth Virginia Infantry, appointed him surgeon to that regiment, with which he served about two years. He was successively regimental surgeon, senior surgeon of brigade, and acting surgeon of division, and during the last year of the war president of an examining board in South Carolina, for the examination of conscripts and disabled soldiers. At the battle of Chancellorsville, he had General "Stonewall" Jackson, after he was wounded, placed in an ambulance and sent to the rear. This ambulance was already occupied by his chief of artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Crutchfield, wounded in the right thigh. After the battle of Gettysburg, an order came directing him to take charge of all the wounded of Jackson's old corps, who could not be removed; and four or five surgeons were ordered to remain, and report to him; but only Surgeon Tanny, of a Louisiana regiment, remained, together with about twenty nurses. After the retreat of the Confederate army the Federals took possession of their camp of wounded, but permitted him to remain in charge, and liberally furnished supplies for the wounded. About a month after the battle, Dr. Tanny and Dr. Whitehead, with other Confederate surgeons, were sent to Baltimore, and instead of being exchanged, as expected, they were detained as prisoners of war, and shut up in an inclosure adjoining Fort McHenry. In the meantime Dr. Whitehead's pretty little cousin, to whom he was engaged, and afterward married, had, on account of her ill health, gained permission from Mr. Stanton, the United States Secretary of War, to cross the lines into Virginia. Aware of this, he plotted to free himself from the uninteresting life of a prison barrack and camp. One dark night he made his escape in citizen's attire, leaving his Confederate uniform, top boots and big spurs behind as souvenirs; having scaled the formidable brick wall which was erected across the peninsular, on the point of which Fort McHenry is located. This escape was attended with some interesting incidents, which space will not permit to relate. The following night after his farewell to Fort McHenry he appeared before his much astonished future father-in-law in Brooklyn, and the next morning left on the Hudson River railroad for Canada. He stopped a week or ten days at the Clifton House, opposite Niagara Falls, visited Toronto, Montreal and Quebec. He went down the St. Lawrence river, through the Gut of Canso to

Halifax, stopped there ten days, became acquainted with some of the officers of the garrison and fleet stationed there, met his old friend and fellow schoolmate of the Virginia Military Institute, Ben Ficklin, and took passage with him on the Cunard steamer Alpha, for St. Georges, Bermuda. After remaining in Bermuda three weeks, Major Walker, of Petersburg, Va., the Confederate quartermaster, stationed there to look after the coaling and other interests connected with the blockade runners, gave him passage on a fine steamer about to leave for Wilmington. The purser of this ship was a Mr. Taylor, relative of General Taylor of the Confederate army, and a friend and neighboring sugar planter in Louisiana of his father. He shared with Mr. Taylor his large and comfortable state room. On their arrival off the entrance to Cape Fear river, during the small dark hours of the morning, they got aground, and the Federal cruisers watching for them were quite near, but they got afloat again without discovery, and at daylight they saw that they were steaming up Cape Fear river, under the guns of the Confederate forts, and that their signal officer aboard was signaling their arrival. It was said that their steamer was one of the fleetest blockade runners afloat. She was like most of them, painted of a lead color. Her hull, smoke stack, masts, spars and most everything about her was painted of this color. The object of this was to make her less visible at sea, anthracite coal was used, which gave no smoke, and during the day a man with a good field glass was constantly at the mast head on the lookout, as well as two men on the forward deck, each with good field glasses. The one who first espied a sail of any kind received a reward. Their steamer carried no lights at night and so timed the run of about three and a half days from St. Georges to the mouth of Cape Fear river, as to arrive there when there was no moon. The little colored lights which the Federal cruisers carried near the water line, to keep from running into each other, were really an advantage in discerning to a blockade runner the location of the blockading squadron. The approach was always made with full steam up; if discovered before passing the little colored lights, the blockade runner depended on its speed, taking the chances of shot and shell to enter the harbor, or to make its escape at sea, much depending on the courage, cool-headed behavior and judgment of the captain. On his arrival at Richmond, Surgeon-General Moore took some interest in his adventure, and gave him twenty days' leave of absence, during which time he was married to his little cousin, and at the expiration of his leave the Surgeon-General extended it, and finally appointed him president of the Examining Board in South Carolina, for the examination of conscripts and disabled soldiers. At the close of the war he returned to New York, devoted himself assiduously to the practice of his profession, principally surgery, became an active working member of several medical societies, performed many difficult surgical operations, and contributed much and frequently to the best medical journals, by the report of interesting and instructive cases. In 1872, on account of the ill-health of his wife and of the fear of losing their son Charles, also in ill-health, they removed to Denver.

With the exception of a visit to Europe, with his family and an occasional visit East, or a vacation passed at their summer residence in Estes Park, they have remained at Denver since their first arrival there. Two sons and a daughter are living—Charles, Frank and Florence. About the year 1874 Dr. Whitehead was elected a member of the city council of Denver; and was the chairman of the committee on health, and served the city zealously and faithfully. About this time, at the request of Mr. William N. Byers, then editor of the *Rocky Mountain News*, he prepared two lengthy articles for his paper on the subject of "Sewerage for Denver;" and these articles were the initial steps towards the establishment of the present system of sewerage in that city. He has always taken an active part in his profession in Colorado, and was president of the local medical society at Denver, and also president of the State Medical Society of Colorado. He was one of the founders of two medical schools in that State, the University of Denver and the University of Colorado, and in each of them was the Professor of Anatomy. While connected with these schools, it was his ambition to show anatomy should be taught, not as a dry, uninteresting study, but as an attractive application of the knowledge of the human body, to the relief of medical and surgical ailments. But the time for such thorough work is too short in most American medical schools. Referring to this question, Dr. Whitehead says: "As our convictions, when sustained by proper reasons and arguments, form the best part of our mental life, it is eminently pertinent to the subject of this sketch that I should state one of my well-established convictions concerning the subject of medical education in this country, and which conviction is in keeping with my expressions and acts, and also in harmony with the sentiment of every competent, earnest and hard-working physician in the United States. My objection to most of the medical schools of this country is that the time allotted to the whole study of medicine is not as much as should be devoted to anatomy alone. The preliminary requirements exacted, often none at all, and time given to the study of medicine, are totally inadequate to the acquirement of a proper medical education. The general government should, as a matter of public safety, take away the licensing power of the medical diploma from every college, and vest this power in medical examining boards, at least equal to those for the examination of Surgeons to the United States Army and Navy. The government owes quite as much to its people as to its soldiers. This is the position which some of the best and most worthy members of the medical profession think that the government should assume, and I believe it the only way in which extremely ignorant and incompetent persons can be excluded from so sacred and important a trust as that held by the physician. The remarkable ambition to be a professor in a little medical school, or the support afforded by the students' fees in the large colleges, having only a two-years course of study, are generally the motives for the continuance of the dishonorably low standard of medical education in this country. We find professors of recognized merit who prostitute their good names, and their abilities, to defend the mis-

erable two-years course; they allege specious reasons, and proffer flattering compliments about the vivacity of the young American mind over the sluggish intellect of the European youth. I hope the day will come when an intelligent public sentiment will condemn all such nonsense, and will recognize that it takes time and labor to learn anything that requires the highest exercise of the intellectual faculties. To this end the American Medical Congress is destined to exert an influence of the greatest interest to this country. The congress is composed of associated medical organizations, which meet jointly at Washington once every three years; while each year the separate organizations meet at such places as each association designates. It is of this congress and one of these associations (the American Orthopedic Association) that I am an active member. In this manner much earnest and valuable scientific work is accomplished; and in this way the young physician is shown the need of higher qualifications for the duties of his profession." As that which one publishes forms an essential part of a life's history, it is proper to cite a list of some of Dr. Whitehead's contributions to medical literature, which have appeared in the *New York Medical Journal*, *Medical Record*, *American Journal of Medical Science*, and other leading periodicals at home and abroad. The articles are as follows: "On Excision of the Superior Maxilla: Report of a Case with Remarks on Certain Tumors of This Bone," illustrated, 1866; "Extirpation of an Osseous Tumor of the Upper Jaw;" "The Prevention of Fatal Anesthesia from Chloroform, by the Previous Use of Alcoholic Stimulants," read before the New York Medical Journal Association; "Delirium Tremens Successfully Treated with Coffee;" "Perineal Urethrotomy: Relation of a Case Suggestive of Remarks on the Treatment of Stricture of the Urethra," 1867; "Case of Muco-Periosteal Uranoplasty;" "Account of a New and Very Successful Operation for the Worst Forms of Cleft of the Hard and Soft Palate," illustrated with seventeen figures and a brief analysis of fifty-five cases; "Ancient Specula, and the Conical or Cylindrical Speculum of the Moderns," illustrated, 1868; "Surgical Treatment of Cleft of Hard Palate, with an Illustrative Case," colored illustrations; "Report of the Best Methods of Treatment of Different Forms of Cleft Palate," read before American Medical Association, Transactions American Medical Association, 1869, expensively illustrated with colored illustrations by the Association; "Remarks on the Physiological Action of the Interossei Muscles of the Hand, with an Easy Method of Strengthening the Fourth Finger of the Pianist," illustrated; "Cases of Rare Cystic Tumors," 1869; "Results of the Operation for Cleft of the Hard and Soft Palate, with a Tabular Statement of Cases;" "Remarks on the Reproduction of Bone," read before New York County Medical Society, March 21, 1870; "The Effects on the Cerebral Circulation of Large Doses of Bromide of Potassium," 1870; "Blood-letting as a Means of Prompt Relief, in some Cases of Penetrating Wounds of the Chest;" "Remarks on a Case of Extensive Cleft of the Hard and Soft Palate, closed at a Single Operation"—thirteen wood-cuts; "Cases of Fibrous Stricture of the Rectum, Relieved by Incisions and Elastic Pressure," illustrated, with remarks, 1871; "Cases of Cleft of the Hard and

Soft Palate, Closed by Operation;" "Reproduction of Bone in the Palatine Vault;" "Cases of Stricture of the Rectum Treated by Different Methods—one of them by Electrolysis," 1872—copied by *Braithwaite's Retrospect*; "Remarks on the Management of the Inner-Maxillary Bone in Double Hare-Lip," three cases, *Transactions Colorado Territorial Medical Society* for 1873; "Successful Case of Ovariectomy, with Remarks," operation March 14, 1872; "Remarkable Mode of Union in a Case of Cleft Palate," *Transactions Colorado State Medical Society*, June, 1877; "Absence of the Uterus, with a Previous History of Chronic Inversion of this Organ, which was mistaken for Polypus, and Removed with Ligature, with Remarks," *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, January, 1877; "The Use of the Midwifery Forceps in Contraction of the Conjugate Diameter of the Pelvis—or Disproportionate Size of Fetal Head," *Transactions of Colorado State Medical Society*, 1878; "A Series of Lectures Delivered at the Denver Medical College, on Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System," published in the *Rocky Mountains Medical Times*, from January to June, 1882; "Inaugural Address as President of Colorado State Medical Society," *Transactions Colorado State Medical Society*, 1884 (The subject of this address was "The Elevation of the Standard of Medical Education"); "Rupture of Posterior Tibial Muscle," also, "A Description of a New Apparatus for Making Extension and Counter-Extension at the Ankle Joint, in Diseases of this Joint," 1885; "The Closure of Cleft of the Hard and Soft Palate, at a Single Operation, with a Brief Report of a Recent Case;" "Notes of some Recent Cases of Hip-Joint Disease, Including two Cases of Excision and one of *Brisement Forcé*, with Remarks on some others," ten illustrations, 1886; "Report on Orthopedic Surgery to the Colorado State Medical Society," illustrated, *Transactions Colorado State Medical Society*, 1887; "Remarks on Stricture of the Rectum;" "New Methods of Applying the Plaster of Paris Jacket to Obtain Extension," with illustrative cases, 1887; "Surgical Drainage," 1888; "The Operative and Mechanical Treatment of some Joint Diseases and Injuries, with special reference to Hip, Knee, and Elbow Joints," with illustrative cases, *Medical News*, Philadelphia, and *Transactions American Orthopedic Association*, 1889; "Conservative Treatment of Compound Fractures," illustrated, published in 1889, in *Transactions Colorado State Medical Society*.

WILLCOX, James Carter, of Darlington C. H., South Carolina, was born in Marion county, S. C., November 21, 1857. His father, John Willcox, was twice married; first to Miss Wayne, who died, leaving two sons, and the second time to Miss Sarah Clarke, he being the eldest living of five brothers of this union. The origin of his family name is "Wild-chough," or a black raven with red legs, found in Southern England, and his family coat of arms is a design of said bird perched upon a ledge of rock. The first of the family known in America was Thomas Willcox, of England, who married Elizabeth Cole, of Ireland, and who came to this country about the year 1727 and settled at Ivy Mills, Delaware county, Pa., where he established the first paper mill of this continent, and it enjoys the enviable distinction of being the oldest business in America where the

ownership has since borne continuously the family name, it being still at this writing in active operation. John Willcox, the first son of Thomas, married Rebecca Butler, of Philadelphia, Pa., and removed to North Carolina. He and a friend, Husbands by name, were the leaders in the battle of Alamance county, N. C. This being one of the first battles of the Revolutionary War, it was for this rebellion against Governor Tryon, of North Carolina (Tory Governor), that the English government offered a considerable sum for his head. He therefore returned to Philadelphia, and took an active part in suppressing the whisky insurrection, and subsequently returned to North Carolina, where he died, leaving four sons and four daughters. George, the fourth son, was twice married; first to Elizabeth Tyson, who was of German descent, and who was the



John Willcox

grandmother of the subject of this sketch. Their second son, John, removed to Marion, S. C., after spending his early life on his father's plantation, and engaged in the mercantile business, about the year 1838, where he lived until his death, which occurred May 1, 1890. He was a successful business man and amassed a considerable fortune, but having ardently espoused the Confederate side, the result of the war found him a poor man. His son, Dr. Willcox, a mere boy at the time, received his early education at the Marion Academy, and at the age of sixteen left his father's roof and removed to Darlington, S. C., where he still lives. He began the study of medicine by first devoting seven years of his life to qualifying himself in pharmacy and chemistry, as he considered these branches of more importance to the physician than is generally

believed. He entered the University of Maryland in 1878, and afterwards the University of the City of New York, from whence he graduated in 1881. He at once began the practice of medicine, and his practice has been eminently successful, from a financial as well as a professional standpoint, his reputation having extended over his entire State as a physician and surgeon. He married Miss Annie L. Milling, of Darlington, S. C., and the result of their union has been three boys and one daughter. He was active in creating the law establishing the State Board of Medical Examiners, and was a member of said board during its whole existence of four years until it was repealed in 1891 by the political faction which came into power at that time, and for no other reason than that higher professional education was not favorably considered by them. While he has always eschewed politics, he was prevailed upon to accept the office of Mayor of Darlington, mainly for the purpose of improving its sanitary environments, and during the four years of his administration he had the satisfaction of seeing his town grow to a city, and to-day second to none in South Carolina as to pluck, enterprise and health. He is a member of all local medical societies, including the State Medical Association, and to them he has presented many papers upon various subjects. Some of his principal surgical operations of importance for the past few years have been: Removal of a nine and one-half ounce tumor from the rectum, attachment eight inches from the margin of anus, without cutting, April 14, 1884, patient sixty-five years old; Ligation and extirpation of vermiform appendix with two lemon seed impacted, patient aged nineteen years, June 5, 1887; Tracheotomy for foreign body impacted in right bronchi, one-fourth inch from bifurcation, and extraction of same, child three and one-half years old, December 17, 1890. All these cases were successful and recovered. Out of several hundred surgical operations, his only case lost was one where laparotomy was performed for gun-shot wound, and out of 1,037 obstetrical and gynecological cases, his record shows three deaths. Being of English, Scotch, Irish and German descent, he seems to be endowed with above characteristic qualities, which suit his profession. He is ingenious; never tires; always willing to assume responsibilities; is bold, yet exercises good judgment, and will continue and pursue a forlorn hope as long as any human being can—so much so that he is known as a "natural-born fighter." Mentally, he is scientific, and never accepts anything on faith, unless it can stand the test of investigation. He is practical to a rare degree, and understands how to make his profession pay, thereby differing from most of his medical brethren.

WILE, William Conrad, of Danbury, Conn., was born in Pleasant Valley, Dutchess county, N. Y., January 23, 1847. He was the only son of the Rev. B. F. and Elizabeth (Bulkly) Wile. He received his early education under C. P. Roe, who at that time was a prominent teacher, and afterward obtained the degree of A. M. At the commencement of the Civil War he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fifth New York Volunteers, and served two years and eight months as a private, during which time he "marched to the sea" with Sherman, and is now a member and Surgeon-General of the G. A. R., and for-

merly Medical Director, Department of Connecticut. After the war he began his medical studies, and in 1870 received the degree of M. D. from the medical department of the University of New York. He practiced for a short length of time at New Brunswick, N. J., and Highland, N. Y., but removed to Newton, Conn., where he remained for some years. While there he started the publication of the *New England Medical Monthly*, which is one of the foremost medical journals in the country. In 1887 he was offered the Lectureship of Nervous Diseases in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, which he accepted, but becoming tired of city life he resigned and removed to Danbury, Conn., where he still resides. Surgery has always received much attention from him; his great success in abdominal surgery has added much to his reputation. He holds the position of Medical Ex-



William C. Wile.

aminer of Danbury, and Surgeon for both the Housatonic and New York and New England railroads. Among the offices held by him are those of vice-president of the American Medical Association; president of the American Medical Editors' Association; president of the Fairfield County Medical Society; president of the Danbury Medical Society; secretary of the Section of Anatomy of the Ninth International Medical Congress; also corresponding member of the British Medical Association; member of the Medico-Legal Society, and of the Connecticut State Medical Society. In addition to surgical work, Dr. Wile still edits the *New England Medical Monthly*, and an excellent journal devoted to practical therapeutics entitled *The Prescription*, and is a frequent contributor of very valuable papers to other medical publications and societies. On account of his great energy, perseverance and unquestionable high standing in his profession, he is widely known throughout the country; while his pleasing address and genial dis-

position are traits of character which have secured for him many warm personal friends. In 1887 the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Center College, Danville, Ky.

WILL, Otho Boyd, of Peoria, Ill., son of William Will and Elizabeth (Baxter) Will, was born in Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pa., June 27, 1846. Ten years later he removed with his parents to Canton, Ill., where he received his preliminary education in the public high school, and in higher scientific branches by night study. Subsequently he entered the office of Dr. W. M. Swisher, a surgeon of considerable local repute, and received the degree of M. D. from the Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1869, having received the special public commendation of his teacher, Prof. R. L.



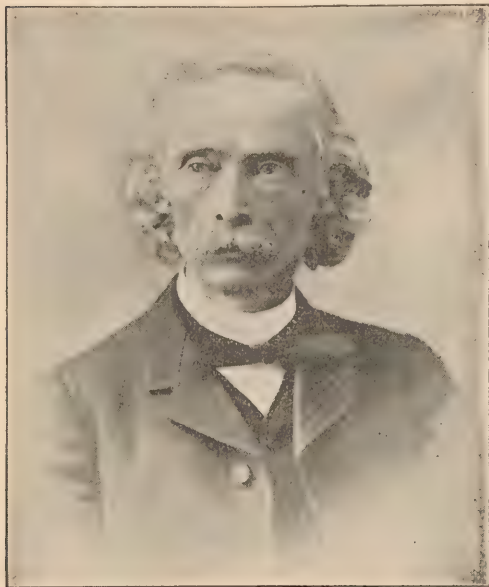
O. B. Will

Rea, for his proficiency in anatomy. He at once located successively in the suburban villages of Kickapoo and Dunlap, and subsequently settled in the city of Peoria, where he has for over ten years devoted his attention exclusively to the practice of gynecology, including abdominal and pelvic surgery. In 1870 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Grant, of Brimfield, Ill., daughter of Kenneth and Isabella Grant. Dr. Will's medical education has been supplemented by special work, such as assistant to Prof. H. J. Garrigues, of New York, and courses at the post-graduate medical schools, as well as observations in the hospitals of London, Paris and Berlin, at which last place he was a delegate to the International Medical Congress of 1890. Dr. Will is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the Illinois State Medical Society, in which he has occupied various official positions up to that of president. He has been president of the Military Tract District Medical Society; of the Rush College Alumni Association, and was one of the founders of the

Cottage Hospital, a model institution of his city, and to which he is the attending gynecologist. He has recently made somewhat of a specialty of catheterizing the fallopian tubes, and has met with greater success in that direction, perhaps, than any other surgeon of the country. He has contributed frequently to current medical literature. Dr. Will has for years been deeply interested in the collateral sciences of biology and bacteriology, and his lectures, entitled "The Popularization of Scientific Method," "The Blood and its Circulation," "The Work of Koch and Pasteur," and "A Lesson in Biology," have been published in connection with the transactions of the Peoria Scientific Association, of which he is an active member and vice-president.

WILLARD, Andrew Jackson, of Burlington, Vt., was born in Harvard, Mass., March 19, 1832, being of English and Welsh descent, and having on the paternal side such ancestors as Maj. Willard of colonial reputation, and President Willard, of Harvard, of educational; and on the maternal a long line of Emersons, the best known among whom is probably the Concord philosopher, Ralph Waldo. Willard fitted for college in Worcester, Mass., and entered Yale in August, 1849, graduating with honors in what is generally known as the "famous class of '53." His position in this class was a prominent one, both in scholarship and other respects, for he was the "first president" of Linonia in his class, and consequent orator at their annual "Statement of Facts," in what was at the time a heated controversy with the rival Brothers in Unity, at which time he was associated with the late ex-Senator Gibson, and the Hon. Wayne McVeagh. He also took various prizes, one in English composition, together with the Townsend premium; also the first prize in the Bishop Prize Debate of Linonia. He was a member of the various secret societies in college, such as the well-known Psi Upsilon, Phi Beta Kappa, and the somewhat mysterious "Skull and Bones." After spending three years in the study of theology at Yale and Andover, and some thirteen years as a congregational clergyman at Upton, Mass., and Essex, Vt., and one year as superintendent of public schools in Burlington, Vt., he was obliged, by failure of health, to change his profession, and entered upon the study of medicine at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Dr. Walter Carpenter being his medical preceptor. He graduated from the university in 1877, at which time he received the prize for the best thesis, the subject being "Medical Chemistry." After nearly a year spent in special study in New York City, and a brief practice of his profession in the city of Burlington, he was appointed Instructor in Chemistry in the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, which chair he held until he resigned in 1889, on account of his increasing duties in connection with his specialty, the treatment of nervous disease. Since that time he has held the position of Adjunct Professor of Chemistry in that institution. From 1880 to 1886, he was Superintendent and Resident Physician of Mary Fletcher Hospital, being appointed to that office when the institution was in its infancy, and consequently being in a position to do considerable towards bringing it to its present prosperous condition. In December, 1886, he left the hospital, and entered at once upon a plan

which for some time had been maturing, of founding an institution devoted exclusively to



A. B. Willard

treatment of diseases of the nervous system. To this purpose he had been led by the conviction formed while connected with the general hospital, that adequate provision was not made there or elsewhere for the special need of the nervous invalid. This institution proved a success from the very outset. Though laboring under great disadvantages, having no building at first for the reception of patients, it has achieved a success which, to say the least, is exceptional. For two years Dr. Willard was obliged to find boarding places for his patients in the city, but such was the efficiency of his helpers, and his own untiring energy, as well as faith in the fact that his institution filled a desideratum in the community, that at no time was it without patients that should attest to its value. In December, 1888, he had finished the erection of his building, and at once entered upon a new career of prosperity. Situated upon College Hill, on a street well named Prospect, from its commanding views of Lake Champlain and the Adirondack and Green Mountains, in the quietest part of the city; this is an ideal place for rest and recuperation, where a nervous and irritable invalid can feel that he has all the comforts of home without its cares. Here, for five years, this institution variously known as "The Nervine," "The Rest Cure," and "The Willard Home," has met with a phenomenal success. Patients have applied for admission from all parts of the Union and from Canada, only a small number of whom could be received and treated, owing to limited accommodations. The necessity of enlargement has been considerably agitated, and will probably be entered upon in the near future. A very popular and successful sort of

annex has been established for convalescents during the summer, in a beautiful place upon the shore of Lake Champlain, in the midst of a pine and birch grove, and which is extensively known as "The White Birches." This is a rural and romantic spot, in every respect suited for the special purpose to which it is put. Altogether it is generally conceded in the community in which Dr. Willard lives and his institution exists, that a good work is being done among nervous invalids by this enterprise, such as reflects not a little credit upon the sagacity of its founder, as well as his ability in carrying out so completely his first formed conception for the special treatment of nervous diseases.

WILLARD, DeForest, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Newington, Conn., March 23, 1846. He is a descendant of Puritan stock. His preliminary education was received from Hartford High School. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Jacob F. Holt, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1867. He has received the honorary degree of A. M. from Lafayette College. He also received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1870. After receiving his medical degree he settled in Philadelphia to practice, and has remained in that city ever since, devoting special attention to general and orthopedic surgery. During the Civil War he was in the medical service at City Point and at Petersburg, Va., under the auspices of the United States Sanitary Commission. He was abroad in 1890 attending the schools and hospitals of Europe. Dr. Willard has devoted especial attention to comparative anatomy. He has done a large amount of major operative work, and acquired an excellent reputation in surgical practice. He has instituted some interesting experi-



De Forest Willard

ments in bronchotomy through the chest walls which have been reported in the Transactions

of the American Surgical Association (1891), and has reported "Experiments in Pneumnectomy and Pneumonotomy." (See Transactions of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia.) He has devised many special surgical appliances. He was Surgeon to Howard Hospital from 1876 to 1881, and to the Presbyterian Hospital from 1881 to the present time, and is Consulting Surgeon to many institutions of Philadelphia. He was Lecturer on Orthopedic Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania from 1876 to 1889, when he was elected Clinical Professor of Orthopedic Surgery in this institution, which position he still holds. In 1893 he was appointed Mütter Lecturer on Surgical Pathology, and is President of the Society of the Alumni Auxiliary Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and of the Philadelphia County Medical Society. He was also President of the American Orthopedic Association in 1890. He is a member of the American Surgical Association, American Orthopedic Association, Philadelphia College of Physicians, Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Pathological Society of Philadelphia and of numerous other medical and scientific organizations. He has made numerous and important contributions to medical literature, among which may be mentioned: "Operative Treatment of Spinal Caries;" "Operative Treatment of Hip Disease;" "Operative Treatment of Club Foot;" "Open Urachus;" "Anesthesia and Anesthetics;" "Nephrectomies for Gunshot Wounds;" "Osteotomy for External Tibial Caries;" and "Osteotomy for Knock Knees;" "Supra-Pubic Cystotomy;" "Foreign Bodies in Urethra;" "Surgical Treatment of Infantile and Cerebral Paralysis." Dr. Willard has also written an interesting biography of the late Prof. D. Hayes Agnew.

WILLIAMS, Arthur U., of Hot Springs, Ark., was born in Marion county, Mo., June, 1855, and is of Welsh descent. His father, W. F. Williams, was born in Virginia. He attended Rensselaer Academy at Rensselaer, Mo., Lagrange College in 1873-74, afterwards finishing his literary course at Louisiana Baptist College, Louisiana, Mo. He read medicine under Dr. Thomas Proctor, now of Monroe City, Mo., and graduated at Missouri Medical College, in 1878; At the age of twenty-two years he was selected, after a competitive examination, to fill the position of Assistant Physician at St. Louis City Hospital, which position he held for one year. During the summer when the yellow fever was so bad in Memphis, the St. Louis authorities established a quarantine station below Jefferson Barrack. The fever broke out among the employes, several of them dying; among the number Dr. Davis. The Health Commissioner called for volunteers to go to quarantine. Dr. Williams promptly responded, was accepted, and sent to the Quarantine Hospital, where he remained until the disappearance of the fever. His term of appointment at the hospital having expired in April following, he located in Sullivan, Ill., and engaged in active practice for five and a half years. During this time he was appointed Surgeon of the Eighth Regiment I. N. G., and Assistant Surgeon of Wabash and P., D. & E. Railways. These he resigned at the time of his removal to Hot Springs in 1885. Dr. Williams has, by close attention to business and affable manners, made a host of friends all over the country, and has succeeded in building up a

lucrative practice. He is now Examining Physician for the Imperial Life Insurance Company, of Detroit, Mich.; Travelers of Hartford, Conn.; Western Commercial Travelers' Asso-

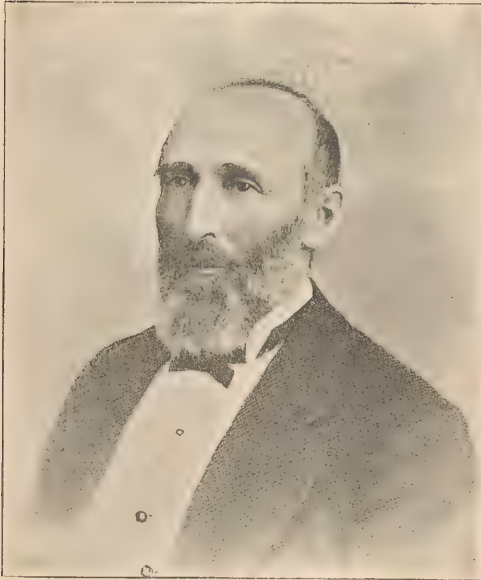


A. U. Williams.

ciation, and Physician to the Actors' Fund of America. The Doctor takes some interest in sporting matters, and is president of the Arkansas Gun Club.

WILLIAMS, Elkanah, of Cincinnati, O., son of Isaac Williams, a captain in the United States Army in the War of 1812, and one of the earliest settlers of Indiana, was born in Lawrence county, Ind., December 19, 1822, and died in Hazlewood, Pa., October 5, 1888. Having received his early education at the Bedford Seminary, in his native county, he entered the State University at Bloomington, in 1843, and after nearly four years of study he left this institution in February, 1847, for the Asbury University, at Greencastle, at that time under the presidency of Rev. Mathew Simpson, now Bishop of the Methodist Church, whence he graduated in July, 1847. The degree of M. A. was conferred upon him a few years thereafter. Returning to his home he began the study of medicine with Isaac Denson, M. D., of Bedford, Ind. In the fall of 1848 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, being the private student of Dr. T. G. Richardson. In the spring of 1850 he received the degree of M. D. During the ensuing two years he was engaged in a large and successful practice in Indiana. Not satisfied with his professional knowledge, he returned to Louisville and attended a third course of lectures, enjoying the benefits of private instruction from Prof. S. D. Gross. In the spring of 1852 he settled in Cincinnati. In November of the same year he embarked for Europe, with especial reference to the study of ophthalmology. Foreighteen months he was a constant attendant at the clinics of Desmarres, Nelaton, Roux and others in Paris.

In the spring of 1853 he crossed to London, and was for a number of months almost the only student at the great Moorfields ophthalmic hospital. He was very cordially received by the distinguished surgeons of this great charity, including Bowman, Dixon, Wordsworth, Critchett and others. The ophthalmoscope had but recently been discovered, and was practically unknown to these London celebrities till Dr. Williams introduced it to their notice and made numerous examinations for them, an account of which he published in the *Medical Times and Gazette* of London, in 1854. The remainder of that year he spent in Prague, under Prof. Arlt, in Vienna, with Prof. Rosaz, Stelwag, von Carion and Jaeger, and in Berlin with A. von Graefe. His zeal and attainments in all these great cities secured for him the



E. Williams

cordial friendship of his distinguished teachers. In the spring of 1855 he returned to Cincinnati, and commenced practice as an exclusive specialist in diseases of the eye and the ear. He was the first regularly accredited physician in America who confined his practice strictly to these branches. He was soon associated in clinical teaching with the Miami Medical College. In 1860, in advance of all other American colleges, a chair of ophthalmology was established in this institution and tendered to Dr. Williams, which he accepted and held for many years. There was indeed no one else who could have occupied it but himself. It may then be said that to him is mainly due the establishment of ophthalmology upon a sure, scientific foundation in the United States. In 1861 he was made Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Commercial Hospital, now the great Cincinnati Hospital, a position which

he held for over eleven years, resigning in 1872. Early in the War of the Rebellion he was appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Marine United States Hospital in Cincinnati, a position which he filled till after the restoration of peace. In 1862 he revisited Europe and assisted in the International Ophthalmological Congress held in Paris, reading before that body a paper entitled: "Plusieurs Questions de Therapeutique Oculaire;" (several questions of ocular therapeutics). These included inoculation in pannus; treatment of entropium; obliteration of the tear sac; partial ablation of the eye; and will be found in the *Compte-Rendu*, 1862. In the summer of 1866 Dr. Williams again visited Europe to meet with the congress at Vienna, but the occurrence of the Austrian and Italian War prevented the assemblage at that time. Again, in the summer of 1872, Dr. Williams met with the congress in London, and read a paper: "Practical Observations on Different Subjects," including iritis; granulated eyelids; neuro-paralytic conjunctivitis; atropine; Graefe's cataract operation; and anomalies of refraction. These were published with the reports of the Fourth International Ophthalmological Congress, 1872. Out of deference to him and many other ophthalmologists from America, it was then decided that the next congress should meet in New York in 1876. At the New York meeting, held in September, 1876, he was elected president of the congress. By appointment of the committee of arrangements, Dr. Williams read a paper before the ophthalmological department of the International Medical Congress at their meeting in Philadelphia in September, 1876, on "Pulsating Tumors of the Orbit." This paper was published in the Transactions of that organization. In June, 1875, Dr. Williams was elected president of the Ohio State Medical Society at Put-in-Bay, and read a paper on "Penetrating Wounds of the Eye." Dr. Williams was a member of the International Ophthalmological Congress; of the American Ophthalmological Society; of the International Otolological Society; of the American Medical Association; of the Ohio State Medical Society; of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine (being one of its founders), and of the Cincinnati Medical Society. Besides the articles already mentioned he was the author of numerous papers treating of his specialty, published in this country and in Europe. In 1865 he read a paper before the American Medical Association at Boston, on "Paracentesis of the Cornea; Treatment of Stricture of the Nasal Duct; The Brown Citrine Ointment and its Extensive Value." To the *Cincinnati Lancet and Observer*, from 1856 to near the time of his death, he had been a frequent and valued contributor, being for several years editor of the ophthalmological department. In the *Medical Record*, of New York, March 18, 1868, will be found a very important paper from Dr. Williams on cases of "Tumor of the Brain with Optic Neuritis," with details of *post-mortem* sections. In the same journal, in the following month, will be found the report of a case of aneurism of the orbit, in which, at his request, Dr. H. E. Foote tied both carotids, thirty days apart, with a successful result. The investigations of the retinal circulation before and after these operations, as seen by the ophthalmoscope, formed

a most interesting part of this paper. In the *Archives of Ophthalmology and Otology* for 1869 is a paper on "Stricture of the Nasal Duct," in which a new and important modification in the treatment was advocated. Dr. Williams had long cherished the intention of embodying his vast experience in a treatise on ophthalmology.

WIRT, William Edgar, of Cleveland, Ohio, was born near Mendota, Ill., December 19, 1862. His great-great-grandfather, John Harris, fought with the "New Jersey Continental Line" in the Revolution. John Harris, Sr., lived in Scotland. From the age of five to eleven Edgar lived with his parents in Missouri. For the next six years he lived with his uncle, Dr. N. S. Everhard, of Wadsworth, Ohio, where he attended the public schools, graduating from the high school in 1880. In May, 1880, he passed first in the examination held at Elyria, Ohio, for appointment as Cadet-Midshipman at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., twenty-two students competing. He graduated at Annapolis June, 1884. Midshipman Wirt, United States Navy, was then ordered to the United States Steamship "Tennessee" for duty. In December, 1884, he was ordered to the United States Steamship "Marion," on which ship he visited the ports of the Mediterranean Sea, the Suez Canal, Red Sea, Suakem, Aden, Arabia, Ceylon, Singapore, and all the principal ports of China and Japan, remaining in those waters for about a year. In the spring of 1886 he was ordered to Annapolis, via San Francisco and across the United States, thus completing the circuit of the globe. He passed his final examination at Annapolis in June, 1886, and retired from the government service July 1, 1886, immediately taking up the study of medicine under his uncle, Dr. N. S. Everhard, of Wadsworth, Ohio. He took three courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Medical Department Columbia), New York City, graduating in June, 1889. He also attended the summer course (1888) at Medical Department University of Wooster, Cleveland, Ohio, taking his degree (M. D.) at its close. Along with his medical work he took a non-resident course of post-graduate work in biology and chemistry with the University of Wooster, receiving the degree of A. M. in 1889. The Ohio University conferred Ph. D. on Dr. Wirt in 1891 for post-graduate work. During the summer and fall of 1889 Dr. Wirt served in Demilt Dispensary (New York), having charge of the medical clinic; also in the Medical Division of the "Vanderbilt Clinic" of physicians and surgeons (New York). Later in the fall he entered the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled for a year's service, acting in the capacity of Junior, Senior and House Surgeon, at the termination of which he received a hospital graduate's diploma. While in the hospital Dr. Wirt did original work in the way of determining "The Tension on the Tendo Achilles in Supporting the Body on Tip-Toe." He made his deductions from experiments and measurements on the house staff (Drs. Fitzhugh, Logue, De Pass and Wirt), and by the use of trigonometry, logarithms, determined that the tension on the tendon is 2.2 times the weight of the body if deep muscles are ignored; but when all muscles are considered the tension is $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the weight of the body. By invitation the paper was read before the Orthopedic Section

of New York Academy of Medicine March 21, 1890, and was published in the *New York Medical Record* June 28, 1890. While yet in the hospital Dr. Wirt received an invitation to go to Cleveland and take the chair of Orthopedic Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Wooster. In January of the next year (1891) he accepted the chair as Lecturer, and in September, 1892, he was elected to the Professorship, which he now holds. Dr. Wirt confines his practice to orthopedic surgery, including the diseases of bones and joints. Besides holding the above-named chair he is Visiting Surgeon to University Hospital; Orthopedic Surgeon to Cleveland Hospital for Women and Children; chairman of Committee on Defective Classes of Ohio State Association of Charities and Correction; honorary member of Northern Ohio District Medical Association; member of the American Orthopedic Association; Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine; also member of the American, State, and several local medical societies. Dr. Wirt's contributions to medical literature are as follows: "Action and Tension of the Tendo Achilles in Supporting the Body on Tip-toe" (mentioned above); "Discussion on the Radical Cure of Hernia," published in the Transactions of Ohio State Medical Society, June, 1891; "Congenital Dislocation of the Hip," Published in *Cleveland Medical Gazette* (1891); "Pott's Disease," read before the Cuyahoga County Medical Society, published in *Cleveland Medical Gazette*, November, 1891; "Case of Double Club-foot, Double Club-hand and Multiple Deformities," read before American Orthopedic Association, September, 1891, published in *Medical News* (Philadelphia), November 7, 1891; "A New Traction Splint," read before American Orthopedic Association, September, 1891, published in Transactions of Association; "Hip Disease—Operative Treatment in Old and Neglected Cases," published in Columbus (O.) *Medical Journal*, March, 1892; "Treatment of Certain Forms of Club-foot," read before Ohio State Medical Society, May 5, 1892, published in *Cincinnati Lancet-Clinic*, July 23, 1892; "Rickets and the Treatment Resulting of Deformities," read in Section of Diseases of Children of American Medical Association, June 7, 1892, published in Journal of American Medical Association; "The Conservative Treatment of Joint Diseases," read before Northern Ohio District Medical Society, December, 1892, published in *Annals of Gynecology and Pediatrics*, August, 1893; "Treatment of Hernia in Children," read before Section of Diseases of Children of American Medical Association, June, 1893, published in *International Medical Magazine*; "Initial Treatment of Club-Foot," read before Ohio State Medical Society, June, 1893, published in *Practice* (Richmond, Va.); "Treatment of Old Cases of Hip Disease," read before Mississippi Valley Medical Association, October, 1893.

WISHARD, William H., of Indianapolis, Ind., eldest son of John and Agnes H. Wishard, was born in Nicholas county, Ky., January 17, 1816. His biographer, Dr. A. W. Brayton, referring to his ancestry, writes as follows: The Wishard or Wishart family were Scotch dissenters, and when the persecution occurred the family moved to the North of Ireland, and later to the American Colonies, settling in Delaware. Dr. Wishard's grand-

father was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, taking part in the memorable battle of Brandywine. The family subsequently settled in Pennsylvania, and in 1793 removed to Kentucky. The father of the subject of this sketch emigrated to Indiana, settling on the "Bluff" road, ten miles south of Indianapolis, where his family pitched their camp on the evening of October 26, 1825. Only one year before this date the seat of State government had been transferred from Corydon to Indianapolis. The wolves still howled about the settler's camp. The embryo doctor was then in his tenth year, and, being the eldest son, took a man's part in pioneer work. On one occasion, returning from mill late at night alone in the darkness of the dense forest, he came upon a pack of wolves snarling over a wounded deer. He made a wide detour through the brushwood, reaching home in



William H. Wishard.

safety. Many a night he spent at the old Bayou mill, or at Patterson's or Bacon's, waiting for his grist to be ground. His educational advantages were limited to a few months of winter school in a log school-house. The teachers were usually possessed of meager attainments, but men of vigorous intellect and aspiring ambition. Teaching with them was not an end, but a means. The spring and summer seasons were spent in attending to the crops and helping to clear the land. Dr. Wishard saw the last of the Indians in this region. In 1826 the widow and family of Tecumseh, and the prophet who commanded the Indians at Tippecanoe, camped for two days and nights west of Greenwood, on their way to what is now Kansas. Ten years passed in the comings and goings of early Indiana farm life—a life of monotony and hardship,

but not without its pleasures and its sterling educational advantages. There is no better school than a pioneer farm to develop the sturdy physical, intellectual and moral characters of an individual, only provided that the home and social environment is pure and wholesome. A half century ago there were fewer books in farm houses than now, but they were representative of the best that had been said and thought in the world; they were more thoroughly read and understood. In those days the Bible, then as now the fountain-head alike of moral precept and of terse, vigorous English speech, was the common reading book in home, school and church. The current of thought was less turbulent, but it was deeper and purer than now. The seclusion of farm life led to introspection and independence of character. The Scotch-Irish people in this country, as well as at home, have developed a natural genius for both education and religion. Life has never been regarded by them as either pain or pleasure, but as serious business; a period of education and preparation for a world to come. They have been neither pessimists nor optimists, but have cultivated and maintained an even intellectual and moral balance. Duty has ever been their guide and watchword. Such a people are not suppressed by the hardships of pioneer life; indeed, from such a stock, under such apparently obscure surroundings, has developed the best elements of American civilization. Having passed the early years of manhood in building up the fortunes of his family, Dr. Wishard, at the age of twenty-two years, commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Benjamin S. Noble (a brother of the late Governor Noble, of Indiana), of Greenwood, Johnson county, and entered into partnership with him on the 22d day of April, 1840, and so continued till 1852, when Dr. Noble removed to Iowa. Dr. Wishard attended his first course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1843, and was graduated at the Indiana Medical College, at La Porte, Ind., in 1848. He again attended the Ohio Medical College in 1852, and received an *Ad Eundem* degree from the Medical College of Indiana, at Indianapolis, in 1877. In the first twenty-five years that had passed since the emigration from Kentucky the county had greatly increased in wealth and population. The Ohio river was still the great channel of communication with the East, but in the fall of 1847 the first through train from Madison passed through Greenwood to Indianapolis. Dr. Wishard was one of the passengers. Upon its return in the afternoon of that notable October day he occupied a seat with the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who had resigned his pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, and was on his way to take charge of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. During the war of the Rebellion Dr. Wishard served parts of four years as volunteer surgeon—from 1862 to 1865—in all, two years. One incident of this service is too important, because of the great good it accomplished to our sick and wounded volunteers, to allow it to pass into oblivion. It was evident after the surrender of Vicksburg that there were no adequate provisions for care on the field, or means of transportation to northern hospitals of the disabled, suffering and homesick soldiers. By request of Gen. A. Stone, Quartermaster-General of the

State of Indiana, Dr. Wishard collected all the facts as to the number of sick and wounded troops in the department of the Mississippi after the surrender of Vicksburg, and also determined the absolute inadequacy of transportation facilities for their removal to northern hospitals. This accurate report enabled the famous war Governor of Indiana, the Hon. O. P. Morton, to obtain, through the War Department, backed and urged by President Lincoln, the celebrated order to remove all sick and wounded troops from the front to the northern hospitals. The report made by Dr. Wishard, through Gen. Stone to Governor Morton, did not vary three per cent. from the reports made to Surgeon-General Barnes through the customary channels. The sick and wounded troops now took precedence; hospital boats were equipped and the movement north at once began. Dr. Wishard made the first trip himself with the steamer *Sunnyside* from Vicksburg and Natchez to Cairo, and thence to the Hospital and Soldiers' Home at Indianapolis. His intense and unselfish loyalty is manifested by the fact that he never accepted any remuneration whatever, not even for his uniform, while in the service of the government. In October, 1876, Dr. Wishard was elected Coroner of Marion county, and removed from Southport to Indianapolis, where he has remained ever since. After serving four years as Coroner he continued the practice of medicine, which, however, he had not entirely given up. The space of this biography does not permit any retrospect of the immense progress in medicine, or of the history of epidemic diseases, or of the change in the type of diseases, such as malaria and typhoid fever, incident to the development of a new country, and of which Dr. Wishard has been eye-witness and an active participant through the fifty-four years of his active practice. Dr. Wishard has given a vivid portrayal of these features in his presidential address before the Indiana State Medical Society, May 1, 1889. It is published in the *Transactions* of that year, and also in the *Indiana Medical Journal* of June, 1889. From a glance at this interesting portrayal we learn that fifty years ago the practice of obstetrics was in the hands of females, and that a physician was called only when the skill of the midwife was baffled. The neighbors of both sexes were assembled; the parturient sat upon her husband's lap, after the manner described as the "Ohio" or "Virginia" position by Dr. Englemann, in his book, *Postures in Labor*, while the accoucheur sat upon a stool or half-bushel measure in front. Dr. Wishard relates that after a total inversion of the uterus in this position he refused ever after to deliver a woman except in bed, and was therefore thought by many of his patrons to be an innovator and extremist. In the early forties, the old medical "aunt," who was a strange compound of superstition, ignorance and wisdom, exerted a marked influence. In that day certain diseases, notably tuberculosis, diphtheria and cerebro-spinal meningitis, were very uncommon. The open fire, abundant oxygen, out-door life, abundant and wholesome diet and sparse settlement, warded off tuberculosis. Patients did not consult doctors when first taken ill; to do so was an anomaly in medicine, and regarded as a waste of time and money. Four-fifths of the cases were second-

hand, but the doctor was held responsible, as he had the last chance. Remittent fevers were treated as follows: "Ten and ten" was given as a purgative—ten grains of calomel and ten of jalap—every six hours. When purgation was secured, the dose was lessened, but continued till ptialism occurred. Tartar emetic to reduce the fever; if watery stools were produced, these were controlled by opium. To reduce the fever, nitre or potash was also given. Cold water was prohibited. The tonics were Peruvian bark, Huxham's tincture or an infusion of quassia. Quinine was considered uncertain and unsafe. It was first used in Dr. Wishard's family in 1828. The "chills" would not yield, and the embryo doctor was sent to Indianapolis and received from Dr. Mothershead, a very intelligent practitioner, a compound of thirty grains of quinine, ten drops of sulphuric acid and six ounces of water; the dose a teaspoonful four times a day to be taken, and the results observed "with great care." Blood-letting was employed in certain intermittent and congestive fevers, with good results, and was the sheet-anchor in pleurisy and pneumonia. In the hands of intelligent practitioners, blood-letting no doubt saved many lives. The thumb-lancet was an heirloom in the family; "one had descended through four generations, and had drawn more blood than was spilt by some regiments in the late war." Some persons would be bled every spring. In 1841 a prize essay on the treatment of fevers, by Dr. Lunsford P. Yandell, of Louisville, was published in the *Western Medical Journal*, of that city. Dr. Wishard read and re-read this article, and, with the younger men, followed its well-grounded precepts, although the elders regarded it a dangerous innovation. Dr. Yandell aborted "bilious" fever by the use of a cathartic and an emeto-cathartic and the free use of water internally, and by sponging during the hot stage. Quinine and Dover's powder were used during the remission. This soon became the accepted treatment, and in Dr. Wishard's judgment no single essay was more productive of good than this effort of Dr. Yandell's. The medical man of Dr. Wishard's boyhood started on his morning rounds with full pill bags and especially abundant supplies of salts, oil and senna. Fifty to sixty patients were to be seen; the round was forty to fifty miles, and took from twelve to twenty-four hours. The road was a bridle path through dense forests from one hamlet to another, across swamps and ponds of water. The creeks now dry were always full; the water level of the country was ten to twelve feet higher than it now is. A frequent change of horses was necessary, and these were stationed in different neighborhoods. Three or four horses were worn out in one sickly season. The dysentery of 1850-51 was a notable and deadly epidemic. Children and old people were the victims. It was at its height in July and August, and was followed in September by typhoid fever. Dr. Wishard recalls that during that summer he was called to see six infants that were dead when he reached the settlement, usually four to twelve hours after the call was sent. He tired out four horses, slept in his saddle, and for two weeks, only removed his clothing to make a necessary change! And yet, in spite of the summer and autumnal epidemics, the popula-

tion increased steadily. "The good dame of those days pointed with pride to her ten or twelve sons and daughters, the joy of her home, the pride of her heart, and the hope of her old age; while now, alas! we have presented too often to us one child, the future hope of a blighted household." Dr. Wishard continues: "Let not our young men debase their calling for filthy lucre, but keep the professional robe unsullied from this offense against the laws of God and man." It is unnecessary to go farther. Enough is told to indicate the thorny road traversed by Dr. Wishard and his comrades. Some of those brave compeers are preserved to memory dear in a paper on "Medical Men and Medical Practice in the Early Days of Indianapolis," read by Dr. Wishard before the Marion County Medical Society, December 6, 1892, and published in the *Indiana Medical Journal* for January, 1893, and ordered published in the Transactions of the Indiana State Medical Society during the same year. Here are preserved for all time, and as perfect as insects in amber, the truthful sketches of Drs. S. G. Mitchell, Isaac Coe, Livingston Dunlap, Jonathan Cool, Caleb Scudder, Wm. H. Lilly, Henry Ross, John L. Mothershead, John H. Sanders, Geo. W. Mears and Dr. J. L. Richmond. These names cover the period from 1821 to 1836 of Indianapolis practitioners. All have now joined the great majority. Following them, from 1836 to 1840, came an influx of men of ability and professional standing, such as Drs. John S. Bobbs, Charles Parry, A. A. Ackley, and others whose names are only memories, but whose good deeds live after them. It is to be hoped that Dr. Wishard will rehabilitate these and other names in early practice from the abundant storehouse of his memory, for his memoirs of medical men are more worthy and lasting than tablets of brass and monuments of marble. Dr. Wishard has always taken an active part in medical organization. There was no State society when he entered the practice. Indianapolis had a local society, and in May, 1849, issued a call for a State medical convention the following month. June 6, 1849, the society was organized in Wesley Chapel, southwest corner of Circle and Meridian streets, with Dr. John Sanders, chairman, *pro tem.*, and Dr. John S. Bobbs, secretary. There were twenty-eight members, sixteen from Indianapolis. Of the charter members only four remain—Drs. John M. Gaston, W. C. Thompson, P. H. Jameson, and the subject of this biography. Dr. Wishard has been a member of the American Medical Association almost from the time of its organization. He attended it as early as 1860, at New Haven, Conn., and has been a delegate at numerous meetings since. He was president of the Indiana State Medical Society in 1889, and at that time made the remarkable address, "A Retrospect of Fifty Years' Practice," from which this sketch has already been enriched. In religion Dr. Wishard is and has been a Presbyterian of liberal and progressive type. His house has always been the headquarters of both home and foreign missionary movements in this city. He has been an elder of the church for forty-eight years, and has represented the Indianapolis Presbytery at New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and finally at Portland, Ore., in 1892. In most of

these travels he has been accompanied by his devoted wife, who has been his constant companion and sympathizer during his entire professional life. Dr. Wishard's long career as husband and father, citizen and soldier, public and church officer, and active practitioner of medicine in the pioneer regions of Indiana, and with equal facility and success in her capital city for a period of fifteen years, has been here briefly portrayed. He never went to school outside of a log-cabin. He had for teacher only a good father and mother, a backwoods farm, a few good secular books, and the Holy Scriptures. He was resident for over fifty years in a church community, which for twenty-five years had one pastor continuously in its service. The people educated each other. The church was an educator. We know not the subtle influence to the youthful mind of the four thousand sermons which fell twice a week from the lips of that fearless and God-serving pastor, the Rev. P. S. Clellan. Mr. Garfield once said: "A pile of bricks and a catalogue do not make a college. When I sit at one end of an oak puncheon and Mark Hopkins at the other, then we have a college." The thing in education after all is the result and not the means. At any rate, the log cabin home, the simple country church, the few months' winter schooling, and the ups and downs of a pioneer farm are the institutions which educated the best men of the present century; the men who were at the front in the late war, and who have taken the lead in the arts of peace. To these opportunities Dr. Wishard added a prime essential—never failing good health, and descent from a long lived family. His father's family averaged eighty-five to ninety years, and Dr. Wishard gives promise of a yet long lease of life in the practice of his chosen profession. William H. Wishard, M. D., the subject of this sketch, has been continuously engaged in the practice of medicine in Marion and Johnson counties for fifty-four years. Of those who were his associates in practice a half century ago in the counties of Marion, Shelby, Hancock, Morgan, Johnson and Hamilton not one is now living. Dr. Corydon Richmond, now of Kokomo, Ind., is the only companion of these early days, and he has long since given up the practice. But Dr. W. H. Wishard, now just rounding out his seventy-eighth year, is hale and hearty, and is in the active practice of his profession. He is to-day the best known professional figure on the streets of Indianapolis. He drives his own horse; he makes frequent night visits; he is a faithful attendant of the Marion County Medical Society; he takes an active part in church work; he wields a ready and trenchant pen; he is a logical and convincing discussant and a most charming conversationalist. Age has not withered nor custom staled his infinite variety, and to-day his natural force is not abated. Dr. Wishard would have graced the pulpit, or been an ornament of the bar; or brought dignity and virtue into political life, had his desires led him along any one of these pursuits, rather than to the practice of medicine. In 1840 Dr. Wishard was married to Harriet N. Moreland, daughter of the Rev. John R. Moreland, the second Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis. Nine children were born to them—four sons and five daughters. The first four, one son and three

daughters, died in infancy and childhood. The others are living. One of his sons, Dr. Wm. N. Wishard, was for seven years the Superintendent of the City Hospital. Under his superintendency the hospital was rebuilt and organized upon a modern basis, the Flower Mission Training School was established, and the hospital took first rank with similar charities. Another son, Albert W., is a well-known attorney of the city and a member of the State Senate, session of 1892-3. A third son, Dr. George W., practiced medicine for a time with his father in Indianapolis, and is now engaged in real estate business in St. Paul, Minn. Of the daughters, Harriet J. has been an active worker in the woman's charities of the city, and is now State Secretary of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. Elizabeth M., the youngest daughter, is now located in New York, as secretary of the Young People's Department of the Home Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church. Indeed, Dr. W. H. Wishard has built up about him a family active in every good work. They are a recognized element in the business, church and social life, as well as in the charities of their city.

WISHARD, William Niles, of Indianapolis, Ind., son of the preceding, Dr. William H. Wishard and Harriet (Moreland) Wishard, was born in Greenwood, Johnson county, Ind., October 10, 1851; he was educated at the Southport High School and at Wabash College. He graduated in medicine at Indiana Medical College, in February, 1874. He began the practice of his profession at Southport, but in a short time became a student at Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, from which he also graduated in March, 1876. He resumed the practice at Southport, but in November, 1876, he removed to Indianapolis, and was in active practice until July 1, 1879, when he was elected Superintendent of the City Hospital, and accepted the place. During the time he was in the practice of his profession in Indianapolis, he served as deputy coroner of Marion county, and made most of the *post-mortem* examinations with which the coroner was charged. He remained superintendent of the City Hospital until January 1, 1887, when he declined a re-election, that he might devote himself to the active practice of his profession. It was during Dr. Wishard's superintendency that the present elegant and commodious hospital buildings were erected, and it was mainly by his influence and untiring energy that the great work was completed. He secured the necessary appropriations, located and spaced every room, and superintended the construction of the new buildings. For years he devoted himself to it, and it will stand as a memorial of his unselfish labors when he shall be no more. Dr. Wishard was chiefly instrumental in securing financial assistance from the city for the Flower Mission Training School for Nurses, which was established in 1883, and which has since done the nursing for the Indianapolis City Hospital. The late Rev. Oscar McCulloch stated before his death that without Dr. Wishard's assistance, the Training School for Nurses could not have been established. Dr. Wishard first introduced trained nurses into the wards of the City Hospital, and secured recognition for them from the medical profession, and not until after their introduction in the City Hospital were they

ever employed by physicians in private practice in Indianapolis. Dr. Wishard has been honored by the Medical College of Indiana as assistant to the chair of Principles and Practice of Medicine, Lecturer of Clinical Medicine, and Professor of Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases, which latter position he still holds. He was one of the organizers, and the first president of the Indianapolis Surgical Society and was elected first vice-president of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, at Cincinnati in 1892. He was also elected vice-president of the Marion County Medical Society in January, 1893. He is a member of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons; of the American Medical Association; the Indiana State Medical Society; the Marion County Medical Society, and of various other societies. On leaving the City Hospital,



W. N. Wishard.

Dr. Wishard was appointed Consulting Surgeon in that institution, in the department of genito-urinary and venereal diseases, and the same position was given him in the City Dispensary. Soon after leaving the hospital, he took a course in the Post-Graduate Medical College and Polyclinic in New York. He then resumed the general practice of medicine in Indianapolis, but in a few months abandoned it, and since then has devoted his entire time to the practice of his specialty, that of genito-urinary surgery. In 1890, Dr. Wishard went to Europe for the purpose of better qualifying himself to practice his specialty. He attended the World's Medical Congress, held at Berlin, and afterwards visited the hospitals in Berlin,

Vienna and London. He saw and conversed with most of the leading specialists in his line of practice in these cities. Dr. Wishard is a member of the Presbyterian Church, having united with it in 1873. He has served as ruling elder, and is influential in church councils. May 20, 1880, Dr. Wishard married Alice, daughter of Mr. William Wesley Woollen, of Indianapolis. His wife was a most brilliant and charming woman, but she was not long spared to bless his home. She died December 9, 1880, and since then Dr. Wishard has remained a widower. Dr. Wishard is of commanding appearance. He is six feet two inches high, without surplus flesh, and has blue eyes and brown hair. Should he live to the allotted age of man, he promises to become one of the most eminent men in his specialty. He is well read, and has mingled much with the brightest men of the present time, both in and out of his profession.

WISTAR, Caspar, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city September 13, 1761, and died there January 18, 1818. Referring to the environments, family history and other circumstances which influenced the life and professional achievements of this famous physician, surgeon and teacher of medical science his biographer, the late Dr. Caspar Morris, writes as follows: There has been no period in the annals of Pennsylvania in which the inhabitants have not been blessed by the presence of medical men whose names were household words during their respective lives, and whose memory has been transmitted from generation to generation by grateful recipients of their kindness and appreciators of their skill. The names of Owen, Kearsley, Kuhn, Morgan, Jones, Redman, and Rush, as well as those of the Cadwaladers, the Shippens, and the Bonds, illustrious predecessors of Wistar, may well challenge still for their descendants the homage which succeeding generations are always ready to pay to the merit of the past; and the knowledge of their honor doubtless had its due weight in determining his career. During Wistar's early life Philadelphia was without a rival, the acknowledged principal city of the British Colonies in North America; and the period was one which gave more than usual eminence to all those whose lot was to become actors in the great events which were then just beginning to assume the position which have given them unrivalled importance, and made their influence to be felt throughout the civilized world. It was not only by their resistance to unrepresented taxation that the colonists were at this time asserting their rights as British freemen, but their claim to that interest in the management of the government which could only be exercised by the recognition of their independence of the mother country. An indication of this growth of nationality, not only very significant in itself, but especially germane to our present subject, is afforded by the fact that just at this time, only four years subsequent to the birth of Wistar, a school of medicine was commenced in Philadelphia. It was thus a conjuncture which demanded for our science men home born and bred upon the soil, who should be able to seize the lamp as it should be ready to fall from the hands of the first runners in the race, and carry it with steady and increasing power of illumination to be delivered to another generation. To this Caspar

Wistar was admirably adapted. He was the son of parents of great respectability, and in affluent circumstances. His paternal ancestry was German. His grandfather, who bore the same name, had emigrated from Hillsbach, near Heidelberg, in the year 1717, and had married, at Germantown, Pa., Catherine Jansen, whose parents were also German. It is interesting to trace the germs of the same character which was afterwards displayed by the grandson, in his first progenitor in this country. Having a brother younger than himself and several sisters, he abandoned the Fatherland and arrived in Philadelphia with a pistareen in his pocket and a handsomely-mounted double-barreled revolving gun on his shoulder, "to carve for himself a fortune in the New World." (This fowling-piece was, a few years ago, still in the hands of one of his descendants.) The legends of the family prove how zealously and honorably he applied himself to the accomplishment of this object, and his efforts certainly were crowned with success. Residing in Philadelphia, he established in New Jersey, near Salem, what is believed to have been the first glass factory in the Colonies, an enterprise in which his son, the father of Dr. Wistar, was, in due time, associated with him. The peculiar characteristics which displayed themselves in the person of Dr. Wistar in the wider sphere which he adorned, were equally strongly marked in his father and grandfather. These were strict integrity, great industry, quick conscientiousness and enlarged benevolence. His maternal ancestry was English, Bartholomew Wyatt, the father of his mother, having accompanied the earliest settlers of West Jersey, under the auspices of William Penn. These worthy people on both sides were "Friends," commonly called "Quakers," a fact which alone is sufficient to indicate their possession of an earnest and religious character; since at that period the views which are peculiar to this sect were held, with perhaps a few exceptions, only by such as were willing to sacrifice all personal and temporal advantages for conscience sake. Under the influence of such parents, and with such ancestral traditions, Caspar Wistar was trained to the practice of every virtue and the avoidance of every vice. Among the earliest efforts for the permanent benefit of the colony they had established, William Penn and his "Friends" appropriated their means freely to the endowment of schools of learning, in which their children and descendants should receive the advantages of a liberal education under the purest and wisest moral control. It was in a school thus endowed, and in a building which exhibited the generous and enlarged views of those by whom it was erected, and which stood until the middle of the present century, on Fourth street below Chestnut, in what was in the day in which it was built, the healthy western suburb of the growing city, young Wistar received the best classical education the New World could afford. The devoted and constant friend of his maturer years, and the loving eulogist of his memory, Chief Justice Tilghman has said of this period: "I have been able to discover nothing very uncommon in his juvenile character. In quickness he was surpassed by several of his companions; but what he undertook he never failed to accomplish by perseverance." He certainly at this time and in this school laid the foundation

of an education which enabled him, when soon after he repaired to the schools of Europe for further advantage, to assume at once a position, which proves that he was at least the equal of his compeers, and through life he associated on a footing of ease with the most learned and scientific men of his day, as well in Europe as in this country. He was able to converse fluently and correctly in Latin, had the usual command of French, and an intimate acquaintance with the German language. The political excitement which marked the period at which he was born, steadily increased in the several colonies, and it was while he was a boy, pursuing his studies in the academy in Fourth street, that the Congress of Delegates met to consider their grievances and devise means for their redress, in Carpenter's Hall, which stood immediately adjacent to the school. What were then his sympathies and emotions we are not told. We may, however, justly infer from the views on such questions which he held strongly in mature life, that the ardor of youthful feelings would lead him to adopt that side which asserted the liberties of the people, and their right to resist, passively at least, all encroachment on their privileges; and with an intelligent appreciation of the blessings of that freedom which had been the heritage of their ancestors from the earliest period of history, to transmit to their posterity a noble patrimony which can only be maintained in its integrity by the resistance of each generation to those invasion which are ever being attempted on the one or the other side. It was not long till the determined resistance to encroachment culminated in open strife. The importance of Philadelphia, then the largest city on the continent and the seat of the American Government, caused its vicinity to be soon the seat of war; and the battle of Germantown presented to the peace-loving inhabitants the sad opportunity to witness "the wicked wastrie of life in war." While the religious principles of the Wistar family prevented most of its members from any active participation in the bloodshed of battle, there were others nearly allied to them who were foremost in the conflict; and every feeling and principle by which their lives were governed, called those who were non-combatants to minister to the relief of the wounded. It was asserted by Chief Justice Tilghman, whose authority is beyond doubt, that Caspar Wistar, then but sixteen years old, was active in assisting those who were prompt in rendering the services required by the wounded. "His benevolent heart was affected by the sufferings of the wounded soldiers; and so deeply was he struck with the happy effects of the medical art that he determined to devote his life to a profession formed to alleviate the miseries of Mankind." Such was the fountain-head of the stream which, as it ran onward, ever spread wider and grew stronger, dispensing blessings as it flowed. When he had completed his scholastic education, young Wistar devoted himself to the study of medical science under the direction of Dr. John Redman, one of the most eminent medical practitioners of Philadelphia, and President of the College of Physicians, instituted at that early period for the promotion of the culture of medical science, and the regulation of those ethical relations which should exist among those who pursue so noble a calling. The

Medical School of Philadelphia, then still in its infancy, was the first established in the British Colonies. Commenced under the auspices of men of highly cultivated minds and lofty aspirations, it had been founded solely with a view to the benefit of those colonies. While pursuing their own studies in the schools of Europe, two of the sons of Philadelphia, Dr. Wm. Shippen, Jr., and John Morgan, conferred together on the need of such an institution, and determined to accomplish the great undertaking of providing one for those who were unable to seek foreign instruction, but who yet were endowed with ability to apply to the public benefit such medical knowledge as should be placed within their reach. Dr. Shippen, reaching home before Dr. Morgan, commenced by giving private lectures on anatomy only. In April, 1765, Dr. John Morgan presented to the Trustees of the College of Philadelphia a letter from the Hon. John Penn, proprietor of the Province, giving his approbation to the effort; and being appointed by the trustees Professor of the Practice of Medicine, delivered and published an address on the subject of medical schools under their auspices. In September of the same year Dr. Shippen was, by the same board, appointed Professor of Surgery and Anatomy. These two gentlemen, in conjunction with Dr. Shippen, Sr., the two Drs. Bond, Dr. Cadwalader, Dr. Redman, and the Rev. Dr. Smith, the learned and judicious Provost of the College, prepared a plan for conducting medical education and conferring degrees, which was adopted, and the Faculty was enlarged by the addition of Dr. Adam Kuhn, as Professor of *Materia Medica* and Botany, and in the following year by Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Chemistry. The starting point of the school was eminent; its tone was dignified; its ambition lofty. It aimed at the establishment of a system of instruction, which should present to the commonwealth men duly prepared to deserve the confidence they should seek, when they asked that the lives and health of the community should be intrusted to their care. The first commencement was held June 21, 1768, after a public examination of the candidates for the honors of the College. This fact is thus noticed in the minutes of that venerable institution: "This day, which may be considered the birthday of medical honors in America, the Trustees being met at 9½ o'clock in the forenoon, and the several professors and medical candidates in their proper habits, proceeded from the apparatus room to the public hall, where a polite assembly of their fellow-citizens was convened to honor the solemnity." A Latin oration was delivered by Mr. Lawrence. A disputation was held between two of the candidates on "The Seat of Vision," and another between two other candidates on the question, "*Num Detur Fluidum Nervosum.*" Ten young gentlemen received the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. Such was the noble beginning of the Medical School of Philadelphia. The college with which it was connected was, however, doomed to participate with all other humane institutions in the ruin caused by war. During the heat of the civil strife in the year 1779 an unfounded jealousy led to the confiscation of its estates, and the transfer of its property and position to a new organization incorporated under the title of the University of Pennsylvania. Possessed of the

funds of the old college, and favored by the patronage of the dominant party, for a time the new organization was paramount, and it was in this school that Caspar Wistar attended the lectures, and from it he received his degree of Bachelor of Medicine in the year 1782, just before the war with Great Britain was brought to a close by the acknowledgment of the independence of the American Colonies. The examination of the candidates for degrees was then conducted publicly, in presence of the trustees and any citizens who might be disposed to witness it. Conflicting theories met with the support of rival teachers among the Faculty, and Judge Tilghman says, doubtless on authority beyond question, "Each professor examined with an eye to his own system. Of this Wistar was aware, and had the address to answer each to his satisfaction in his own way, with such uncommon promptness and precision as excited the surprise and commanded the admiration of all who heard him." Not content with the amount of knowledge thus acquired, nor with the honor thus achieved, and panting with an honorable and laudable desire to render himself thoroughly qualified for the performance of the high and responsible duties of the profession to which he had dedicated himself with entire devotion of all his faculties, the youthful graduate repaired to Edinburgh, at that time the center from which the light of medical science was diffused over the entire British Empire. As the students of the preceding generation had repaired from Philadelphia as well as from London, to Leyden to learn from Boerhaave and Albinus, so, at this time, they flocked to Scotland for the instruction of Cullen and the Monroes. On the way to Edinburgh, young Wistar spent a year in the vicinity of London, and though, by the death of his father, he had been left to the unchecked control of his own pursuits, and had become possessed of an ample estate, he not only resisted the temptations to vicious indulgence by which so many are betrayed under such circumstances, but gave himself entirely to the diligent prosecution of the purpose for which he had crossed the Atlantic; thus early affording evidence of the possession of those principles which in after life enabled him to reach the eminence to which he attained. From London he repaired to Edinburgh, and the assiduity with which he there devoted himself to his studies is amply demonstrated not only by the ripe fruits of his after life, but by the friendships he formed and the honors conferred upon him. Thus, for two successive years he was elected by his fellow-students one of the presidents of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, and also president of a "Society for the Further Investigation of Natural History." We may, without hesitation, adopt and reiterate the expressions of Chief Justice Tilghman, who, in recounting these evidences of the esteem which Wistar had acquired, remarks: "These honors, conferred by a great, a learned, and a proud nation, on a youth, a stranger, and one whose country had but just risen into existence, are the surest testimonies of uncommon merit. We contemplate them not only with pleasure, but with pride. Their lustre is reflected from the man to the country which gave him birth." Nor must we forget, while estimating their value, that it was at a time when the fratricidal struggle which had given independence to our coun-

try was but recently terminated, and the heart-burnings and jealousies of civil war had not yet died away. The course of life pursued by Dr. Wistar was singularly consistent. Chosen calmly and deliberately, though at an early period, it was steadily pursued to the end. Thus, diligent as he was in the study of those branches of knowledge which are more strictly professional, we find him, even while preparing for the examination for his doctorate, turning his attention also to those collateral branches, the cultivation of which adds so much to the resources of the intelligent physician, and in which he ever after manifested an increasing interest. It was not the mere caprice of the youthful mind, wandering lawlessly around the fields of observation, and returning with the empty recompense of dissipated powers; his was the careful, accurate investigation which seized and made profitable all knowledge which came within his reach. Dr. David Hosack, in the eulogy pronounced by him before the medical classes attending upon his lectures in the city of New York, ere the cold clay of Wistar had been consigned to its repose in the grave, thus records his testimony to the character he had won for himself while pursuing his studies at Edinburgh: "He was distinguished for the same assiduity, correct moral deportment, and retiring, modest demeanor, that characterized him in every period of his life, and which, young gentlemen, permit me to add, you will ever find to be the sure and never-failing passport to distinction and usefulness. Such, too, was the impression made at that early period of his life upon his friends in the university, that his name was ever afterwards mentioned in terms of the warmest regard and respect. The impression which was thus made on my mind by the affectionate language in which he was spoken of by the late celebrated divine Dr. Erskine, the present eminent physician of that city Dr. Charles Stuart, and by the elder Professor Duncan, in all whose families he had been domesticated, can never be erased." To those thus enumerated, he added on the list of friends who ever watched his career with the interest which had been begotten by his character as a student, the celebrated Cullen himself, Sir James McIntosh, Mr. Emmet, and Professor Jeffrey, men whose friendship was not lightly bestowed, and never without reflecting honor on the merit of the recipient. After three years thus honorably and profitably spent, he took his degree of Doctor of Physic in 1786. Nothing could more perfectly exhibit the character of the mind of Dr. Wistar than the subject selected for his inaugural thesis, "*De Animo Demisso*." Dedicated to Cullen, the great luminary of the medical world, and Franklin, the philosopher of both the Old and New, it is devoted to the investigation of the nature, causes, and treatment of one of the most distressing maladies to which our nature is subject. In Latin which does ample credit to his knowledge of that language, he discusses the relations between mind and matter, deducting his illustrations from the stores of medical literature, classic authors, and modern poets and philosophers, with a judicious liberality proving his acquaintance with them all, yet falling short of pedantic display, as well as of the mere quotation to furnish matter, so frequent in such productions; and he closes the essay with a tribute

of grateful affection to his preceptors, Dr. Redman, of Philadelphia; Dr. Jones, of New York, and his friend, Dr. Charles Stuart, of Edinburgh. In the family of the latter gentleman he had been domesticated during the two years of his residence. In the year 1787 he reached his native city. The earnest student was the germ of the anxious, diligent, and faithful practitioner. The social position of his family and connections, with the comparatively limited population of the city of Philadelphia, placed him at once in a position which forbade mediocrity. His fellow-citizens manifested their respect for him in every proper mode, and ample was the return he made in the honor which, gathering around his own brow, was transferred to the city of his birth and the home of his affections. He was immediately appointed one of the physicians to the Philadelphia Dispensary, then recently established; and one of his preceptors, Dr. Jones, took every opportunity to promote his advancement, by manifesting his own confidence in his ability. It is related of him that having requested the young surgeon to assist him in a critical operation, when the patient was prepared, he handed the scalpel to Dr. Wistar, pleading the failure of his own vision as an apology for transferring the responsibility to him. The College of Physicians, which was then a very exclusive body, having few members, and they the oldest and most distinguished medical men of the city, elected him one of its Fellows; while the American Philosophical Society, under the auspices of Franklin and Rittenhouse and Jefferson, called him to a participation in their labors for the investigation of knowledge, to which he devoted himself with an alacrity the offspring of earnest interest. On both he conferred by his subsequent career, honor more than a recompense for that thus early bestowed. The College of Philadelphia, to which the returning sense of justice on the part of the government of the new State of Pennsylvania had restored its charter and endowments, placed him immediately among the trustees to whom was committed the duty of resuscitating that venerable institution, and a few months afterwards appointed him Professor of Chemistry and the Institutes of Medicine. He devoted himself with untiring energy to the work of accomplishing a junction of the two institutions, convinced that more injury would result from the jealousy of rivalry in so narrow a sphere, than good from any honorable competition. It was chiefly through his instrumentality that this happy result was accomplished in the year 1791. At that period the chair of anatomy was held by the one incumbent teaching the classes of both schools. The attendants on his lectures numbered one hundred and four, of whom fifty-five were attendants also on the lectures of the other professors of the University of Pennsylvania, while the larger number were matriculates of the college. The new institution thus formed took the name of the University of Pennsylvania, and the Medical School that, by which it has become so widely known, of The Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. The high reputation of Dr. William Shippen, Jr., as a teacher of anatomy, of whom it was said by competent judges he had no superior, had caused him to hold that chair in both schools,

and he was now placed in the same position in the new arrangement, while Dr. Wistar was appointed Adjunct Professor of Anatomy and Midwifery. We thus find Dr. Wistar, in his thirtieth year, fairly started on that course in which he achieved for himself a distinction than which no greater has been attained by any competitor. He did not propose to himself to seek for fame. The honorable ambition to win the esteem and to acquire the confidence of his fellow-men was no stranger to his bosom, which responded promptly and warmly to such appeals. This was the goal at which he aimed; and, in the faithful discharge of duty to which this desire stimulated him, he acquired a reputation unexcelled by any of the many noted medical men of his time. The medical department of the University of Pennsylvania thus organized from the junction of the two schools, soon assumed in the western continent the position of the great center to which all who sought instruction in the art of healing flocked, from every part in which the English language is spoken; and, though the eloquence of Rush was a strong attraction, the sound wisdom of Wistar was not less celebrated. He was an able, instructive and attractive teacher. Dr. Hosack says: "He at once evinced those great qualifications by which he was afterwards distinguished. The same fluency of utterance, the unaffected ease and simplicity of manner, the perspicuity of expression, the animation and earnestness arising from the conviction of the truths he was delivering, as well as from the desire to impress them upon the minds of the pupils, and the readiness with which he summoned and applied the numerous and varied resources of his mind, which many of you now in my hearing have had an opportunity of witnessing, Dr. Wistar displayed in a most remarkable manner, in the first lectures he delivered. Such were his fascinating powers of description, that even upon those subjects that are usually considered as an uninviting part of a course of Anatomical lectures, the attention of his hearers was ever awakened and unremitting. Even in the demonstration of a muscle or a bone, his views were those of the philosopher as well as the anatomist." The manner of Dr. Wistar in the anatomical theater, surrounded by his pupils, was such as at once to command not only their confidence in his powers as a teacher, but their love and veneration for him as a man. Courteous and gentle, yet dignified, he never stooped to seek the passing favor of the moment by pandering to a vicious taste, or indulging in jesting or levity. His whole demeanor was that of one who felt himself the accredited minister of a holy service. With a countenance which changed with every passing shade of thought and feeling, and a heart which responded to the gentlest influences which touched it, none ventured on familiarity; yet the only awe he inspired was that with which a kind and loving parent attracts to himself, rather than repels the children of his affection. His intercourse with the students who frequented his lectures was marked by one peculiarity, which was indicative of that greatness of mind which depends on entire truthfulness of character. So soon as the lecture closed, he allowed them to throng the area in which he stood, and he never closed the door to his private apartment, to which they were freely ad-

mitted, and he would prolong the lecture by conversation, during the time he was preparing to retire, and often remained talking to them and answering their numerous questions, not only without reluctance, but with a cheerful and happy tone of voice and expression of face, which, while it gratified the youthful aspirants to his favor, convinced them that he considered their interests paramount to his own convenience. He thus more than compensated his class for the few minutes by which he often trespassed upon their patience, through a want of absolute punctuality to his hours, which with him was almost unavoidable. Universally known and respected, his daily course through the streets was interrupted by persons of every grade in life, who were permitted to stop him by the way to consult him about their ailments, or to testify their gratitude for the benefits received from his skill. His courtesy to all was unbounded; the poorest equally with the richest were received with kindness, and their cases treated with respectful consideration. His walks were almost an ovation, and childhood as well as manhood rejoiced at the beaming look and pleasant nod which gave evidence of his recognition of each token of respect. It was the habit of Dr. Wistar to invite the students in small numbers to his house, repeatedly during their attendance on his lectures. On these occasions his urbane manner and happy faculty of engaging them in conversation relieved the frigid formality which usually settles on such assemblages. The students of that day were generally from the rural districts, having enjoyed but few opportunities for social intercourse or familiarity with the usages of city life. Great embarrassment was therefore naturally a serious alloy to the enjoyment of such associations. No sooner would Dr. Wistar enter the room, around the wall of which some twenty or thirty young men but little acquainted with each other were arranged in awful expectancy, and take his seat in their midst, than he would address, first to one and then another, some question as to the local peculiarities of the section of country from which they came, so worded as to prove the possession on his part already of some knowledge of themselves personally, and the subject about which he made inquiry, and thus would he draw them into conversation and give freedom to their powers, pent up not so much by ignorance as by timidity. It was not in the company of students of medicine only that he thus sought to place those around him at ease by drawing them into conversation on those subjects with which they were familiar, while adding at the same time to his own stock of knowledge. This delicacy of perception, and consideration for the feelings of others, marked his general intercourse with his patients and society, and gave an especial charm to the literary and scientific soirées which he gathered weekly at his house, when he collected there not only the best-informed and most intellectual citizens, but also all strangers who were supposed capable of giving or receiving pleasure at such meetings. It is asserted by the Abbé Correa da Serra, that these parties at Dr. Wistar's house were the first which were held in this country on the plan of the European conversations. Nor was his hospitality confined to those meetings only, which were the origin of the Wistar parties, so-called,

of the present day. Under the auspices of Dr. Wistar, these scientific and literary parties were strictly such; the refreshments being limited to the simple tea and coffee, and similar light articles, which were handed to the company, instead of the luxurious suppers which now form so prominent a feature of these entertainments. On suitable occasions, however, his table was spread as a generous board; and few strangers of any mark visited Philadelphia without partaking of the pleasures which clustered there. Warm and quick in his feelings, generosity was an especial characteristic of his heart, and by its promptings influenced his mind. This led him to pay but little attention to the pecuniary obligations of his patients, to whom he gladly rendered gratuitous services, even when the recipient had no special claim on his consideration; while to those, who, with straitened circumstances were struggling to sustain a respectable position, his sympathies were ever open. As a practitioner of the healing art, Dr. Wistar occupied a position no less eminent than that we have seen he possessed as a cultivated teacher of the science. Endowed by nature with a determined will rather than a quick perception, those who know him best speak of him as less rapid in his mental action than many who have yet not attained to the same eminence. As a corrective he combined with this an earnestness of purpose, and highly wrought moral sensibility, and an exalted benevolence, which stimulated him to action and sustained him in effort. The examination of each individual case was, therefore, made with the most minute scrutiny of all its features, and a patient attention to the complaints of the sufferers, which assured them of the interest he felt, and his desire to attain that intimate knowledge of the disease which would enable him to administer his remedies understandingly. The Abbé Correa da Serra remarks: "He was scrupulously attentive in the examination into the nature of disease, and gentle and kind in the treatment of his patients. It was his object to assist nature. Hazardous treatment did not enter into his plan of healing. This system is but little understood by those among whom he lived, but was the natural product of his own character." The estimation in which he was held as a surgeon is proved by the Minutes of the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, in which they speak of his resignation as "unexpected and very much regretted by the managers, who would gladly have embraced an opportunity of giving to a long-trying, experienced, and faithful practitioner a further proof of their confidence in his skill and abilities, by re-electing him to the office he had filled more than sixteen years with great reputation, had he not prevented them by declining to serve any longer." His biographer, Dr. Morris, referring to the lasting impression made by him on his boyish imagination, and the deep hold upon his affections which was established by Dr. Wistar, as the medical attendant in his father's family, writes as follows: "The countenance beaming with affectionate interest in the suffering of the patient—the gentle tones of endearment with which he soothed the anxieties and quieted the alarm of childhood—the patient investigation of the symptoms, and the earnest effort to adapt his remedies so as to offend as little as possible the irritability of a sick and perverted

taste, then much more difficult than now, will never be forgotten, and are as vividly present as when, more than forty years ago, they determined the adoption of his own course of life. These traits of character were natural. He was sincere and truthful; and the patient in the hospital, in the wards of which he was a faithful attendant during seventeen years, or the poor sufferer in an alley, received from him the same delicacy of attention as the proudest citizen who claimed his services for a fee. Indeed his disregard of the pecuniary recompense for his services was so great, that it not only prevented the accumulation of wealth for his family, but, whilst it gave a higher elevation to the esteem of the community for the philanthropy of the profession, it was open to the censure of leading them to expect from others, who are more dependent on their own exertions for their support, the same self-sacrificing devotion to their interests as he had displayed." We have seen that, from the commencement, Dr. Wistar was accustomed to give wide scope to the action of his mind. Chemistry, botany, and mineralogy were all studied with care, but anatomy, as the subject on which it became his duty to teach others, claimed his special attention. He published, for the benefit of his class, a work on human anatomy, which, for clearness and conciseness of description, was unrivalled, and which retained its position as the text-book of all our medical schools, until the advances made in the modes of investigation and classification, and the changes in the modes of teaching, which have characterized later years, required another. The discovery made by him of the mode of development of the cells of the sphenoid bone, and their attachment in the early period of life to the ethmoid, was one which conferred honor on him as an investigator and discoverer, and in which he took unalloyed and great satisfaction. With the exception of the work on anatomy, he committed but little to the press. He sometimes wrote anonymous essays, and occasionally communicated his views over his own signature, through the daily papers, and the Transactions of the College of Physicians, and American Philosophical Society. Of this body he was always a zealous member, and was one of the vice-presidents from the year 1795; he was elected to the presidency on the resignation of his intimate friend, Thomas Jefferson, in 1815. He maintained a constant correspondence with men of eminence in science in other countries, as well as at home, and in every mode in his power labored to promote the cultivation of general knowledge. In the natural history of our own continent he was deeply interested, and was especially so in the investigation of those fossil remains which were then first claiming the attention of scientific men. The fifth volume of the new series of Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, published after his death, contains an article from his pen on this subject, which he was the first to investigate in a scientific manner, and to which it was his intention to devote the leisure of his remaining years. He was interested, also, in the history of our own nation, and it was at his suggestion, and through his influence, that a committee of the American Philosophical Society was appointed for the purpose of collecting and preserving the scattered fragments which are essential to the perpetuation of our knowl-

edge of the transactions of the past. The meetings of this committee he attended regularly, and one of his colleagues remarks that it was the custom, after having dispatched the business of the evening, to gather round the hearth and enter into general and unrestrained conversation, in which he ever took the lead without intending it, and by his just remarks and interesting anecdotes, he would beguile the time, until warned by the unwelcome tolling of the midnight hour that they were entering on another day. Dr. Wistar's literary taste was good and elevated. Poetry had a charm for his maturer years as well as for his youth; but works of fiction he disregarded in his more earnest seeking for solid truth. His opinions on government were in strong contrast with those of his family and friends, and the social circle in which he moved. He embraced fully and decidedly the views of Mr. Jefferson. Yet he lived in harmony with those who differed from him on these subjects, at a time when party divisions were more violent and rancorous than even now; and those of both parties entertained for him that profound respect and warm affection which was equally creditable to him and them. His warmest friends, most devoted patients, and nearest relatives, were zealous advocates of the views of the Federal party. His sense of propriety taught him, as a medical practitioner, to avoid the obtrusion of his views upon others; and he was well aware of the incompatibility of political and medical studies and pursuits. He therefore never took any part in the former, beyond the expression of his views when occasion demanded it; and then in such manner as was least offensive. His well-known popularity at one time induced the leaders of the Democratic party in Philadelphia to endeavor to persuade him to allow them to put him in nomination as their representative in Congress; this he positively refused. Soon after his return from Europe, he was united in matrimony to Miss Isabella Marshall. Within two years he was called to mourn her loss, with no child to perpetuate the alliance and solace his grief. It was not till after the lapse of eight years that he again married, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of George Mifflin, and niece of Thomas Mifflin, widely known as one of the Governors of Pennsylvania. This estimable lady cheered the subsequent years of his life by her sympathy, and long survived him. Two sons and a daughter were the fruits of this union. His delight in nature was as simple as that of a child, and furnished him unbounded gratification. A modest but beautiful country residence afforded him a retreat from the toil and cares of his profession during the summer months, and it was here that he delighted to gather around him his family and friends. He was fond of children, whom he caressed, and thus disarmed their fears. He never indulged, either while visiting his patients or elsewhere, in idle gossip about character, and when it was attempted in his presence, would check it by an apt quotation from that noblest sentence of uninspired morality:

"He that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed."

The religious views of Dr. Wistar were those of the Society of Friends, modified by his large intercourse with the world. When his

professional duties permitted, he ever joined with them in their meetings for worship once, at least, on the Lord's day, and he enjoined the same habit on his children, not as appropriate to their childhood only, but as the privilege and duty of man through life, and requested they would ever continue it. He urged upon his sons that, even should they adopt the medical profession, they would never allow their duty to their patients to furnish an apology for the neglect of this duty to God. Among the latest acts of his life was the postponement of other engagements to join in a religious meeting held at his own house by some traveling ministers of the Society of Friends. It was also his custom to take with him in his carriage and read as he traveled, either for pleasure or professional calls, a copy of the word of God which he especially valued, as the present of his early friend, Dr. Charles Stuart, of Edinburgh, and on such occasions, he commended the sacred teachings of the Gospel to the affectionate regard of his children, whom he frequently carried with him on short journeys. His philanthropy was quiet and sincere, manifested not only in the discharge of his duty as a physician, but by a ready response to the call for aid in every mode by which want is accustomed to appeal for relief. His sympathy for the weak and oppressed found vent in his kind interest in the sad remnant of the Indian tribes, which, at that day, still lingered in wretchedness amid our frontier settlers, and frequently visited our great cities; while, in common with Franklin and Rush, and every enlightened citizen of Pennsylvania, and many of the leading men of more southern states, he took a lively interest in the abolition of negro slavery, and desired to promote the diffusion of those views which would lead to its extinction elsewhere as there, by the voluntary act of the masters themselves. Having thus briefly described the character of Dr. Wistar, and narrated the principal events of his life, it only remains to record the circumstances of its close. During many years he had suffered more or less from symptoms which indicated an organic affection of the heart, which occasionally gave rise to attacks of dyspnea. On this account he strove as much as possible to reduce the number of his patients and diminish the amount of his professional labor. He, however, entered on the duties of his professorship in the winter of 1818 with his usual energy. But about the middle of January he was seized with a fever which soon manifested those indications of prostration which gave rise to alarm. Dr. Horner, then his affectionate pupil, and subsequently the successor of Dr. Physick in the chair of anatomy, records: "So long as reason maintained her seat I heard him say, 'Well, to-morrow I shall certainly be able to meet my class;'" and it was only by the watchful care of his friends he was prevented from the attempt. The last sentence he was heard to pronounce was, "I wish well to all mankind." Dr. Wistar died in the maturity of his intellectual force, and at the highest point to which earthly ambition can aspire. Beloved, respected, honored by all who knew him, his virtues had secured him the affections of his friends; his talents and industry the respect and esteem of the community in which he lived, and a reputation of no ordi-

nary character in a wider circle; and, in the struggle of life there had been personal jealousies and heart-burnings, they died with the individuals who were affected by them, leaving only a crown of honor placed on his brow by a grateful posterity which cherishes his memory as that of one who, by the diligent discharge of duty in his generation, established his claim to be "held in everlasting remembrance."

WOOD, George B., of Philadelphia, was born in Greenwich, Cumberland county, N. J., March 13, 1797, and died in the former city March 30, 1879. His parents were members of the Society of Friends. He received his early education in the City of New York, and completed it at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated A. B. in 1815, and studied medicine in the medical department of the same institution, receiving his degree of M. D. in 1818. He was the author of a number of works which rank high in medical literature. Among these are: "The Dispensatory of the United States," written in conjunction with Dr. Franklin Bache, in 1833. This work was thoroughly exhaustive in its description of many medicinal agents peculiar to American practice, indicating minutely their various properties and effects. Of this work 150,000 copies were sold during Dr. Wood's lifetime, the royalty to the authors being about \$155,000. In 1847 he published "A Treatise on the Practice of Medicine." This work has gone through six editions, the last being in 1867. In 1856 he published "A Treatise on Therapeutics and Pharmacology, or Materia Medica," of which three editions have been issued, the last in 1868; and a volume containing twelve lectures, six addresses on medical subjects, and two biographical memoirs, in 1859, chiefly delivered before the medical classes of the University of Pennsylvania. He was also author of the "History of the Pennsylvania Hospital;" "History of the University of Pennsylvania," and "Biographical Memoirs of Franklin Bache." These, together with the "History of Christianity in India," of "The British Indian Empire," and of "Girard College," were collected into a volume, entitled "Memoirs, Essays and Addresses." He was Professor of Chemistry in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy from 1822 to 1831, of Materia Medica in the same institution from 1831 to 1835; Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Pennsylvania from 1835 to 1850; of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the same institution from 1850 to 1860; and Physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital from 1835 to 1859. He was president of the American Philosophical Society in 1859, and was for many years president of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. He, in 1865, endowed the auxiliary faculty of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, consisting of five chairs: one of Zoölogy and Comparative Anatomy; one of Botany; one of Geology and Mineralogy; one of Hygiene; and one of Medical Jurisprudence; all of these to be especially considered in their relation to medicine. The pathology of diseases as laid down by Dr. Wood in his Treatise on the Practice of Medicine excelled that to be found in any other work in this country. He was eminently successful as a lecturer, and while in the chair of Materia Medica exhibited to the student many specimens of rare

living tropical plants and other exotics, which he had secured at great expense, and of which he had occasion to treat in his lectures. As an author and teacher of various departments of medicine he was recognized as pre-eminent, and at the time of his death was perhaps the oldest and most widely known member of his profession in Philadelphia.

WOOD, Horatio C., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city January 13, 1841. His professional education was received in the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated M. D. in 1862. After serving in various civil and military hospitals, he established himself in Philadelphia in 1865, making specialties of therapeutics and nervous diseases. He is a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; of the College of Physicians; of the Academy of the Natural Sciences, of which he was formerly Recording Secretary; of the New York Lyceum of Natural History; of the American Philosophical Society, and American Medical Association. From 1866 to 1876 he was Professor of Botany in the Auxiliary Medical Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, and since the latter date has been Clinical Professor of Nervous Diseases and Professor of Therapeutics in the medical department proper of that institution, which position he still holds. In 1879 he was elected to the National Academy of Sciences. He was Visiting Physician to the Philadelphia Hospital from 1872 till 1887, and to St. Agnes Hospital since 1886, and has held the same relation to the University Hospital since 1870. Of his numerous professional publications may be mentioned: "On the Influence of Section of the Cervical Pneumo-gastrics upon the Action of Emetics and Cathartics;" "Acetic Ether as an Anesthetic;" "Physiological Action of Atropia;" "Experimental Researches on the Physiological Action of Nitrite of Amyl" (Warren prize essay); "The Vaso-Motor Action of Ergot;" "On the Oxytocic Action of Quinine;" "An Investigation into the Action of Veratrum Viride;" "A Study of the Nature and Mechanism of Fever" (Toner lecture), Smithsonian miscellaneous collection, 1875; "Thermic Fever, or Sunstroke" (Boylston prize essay); "A Study of Convulsants;" "Case of Leucinosis, or Yellow Atrophy of the Liver;" "On Acute Dropsy, Scarlatinal and Idiopathic;" "Therapeutic Value of Nitrite of Amyl;" "On the Relations of Leucocythemia and Pseudo-Leukemia;" "A Treatise on Therapeutics," J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1875 (seventh edition, 1888); also edited United States Dispensatory (fourteenth edition, 1883). Dr. Wood edited *New Remedies* from 1870 to 1873; the *Philadelphia Medical Times* from 1873 till 1880, and in 1884 he became editor of the *Therapeutic Gazette*. His more recent publications are: "Brain Work and Over Work," 1879, and "Nervous Diseases and Their Diagnosis," 1886. He has for a number of years been a zealous investigator, and constant and voluminous writer in the domain of natural history.

WOOD, James Rushmore, of New York, was born in that city September 14, 1816, and died there May 4, 1882. He studied medicine under Dr. Tulley, of New Haven, and Dr. David L. Rogers, of New York, and also at the Castleton (Vt.) Medical College, graduating in 1846. In 1847 he became associated with Dr. Wilson, Resident Physician of Bellevue Hos-

pital, in connection with that institution, which at that time was a receptacle for lunatics, paupers, criminals, and all the diseased of a depraved and vitiated life, where the hygienic laws and ventilation were almost entirely neglected, and the attendance and nursing inefficient and untrustworthy, and with the assistance of Dr. Drake and Moses Franklin, president of the then Board of Aldermen, so successfully endeavored to modify the existing evils that an effective change came over the hospital, as proved by the saving annually of six hundred lives. During the era of Dr. Wilson he made all the *post-mortem* examinations in the establishment, which numbered many hundreds. He also established Saturday surgical clinics, and founded the Wood prize for the best anatomical dissection. He successfully established beyond dispute the fact of the second growth of bone by the separation of the periosteum from necrosed bone, and carefully enucleating it, specimens in the anatomical and pathological museum which he founded, showing the reproduction of almost every bone in the human body. As early as 1847, Dr. Wood began to collect material with the intention of founding a museum, and this collection, together with the accumulated specimens of twenty years' practice, he presented, in 1856, to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections. This, with the later additions, constitutes the "Wood Museum," which Dr. Willard Parker has styled "the grandest monument ever erected to any surgeon in this country." He was chiefly instrumental in procuring the passage of the "Dissecting Bill," by which the bodies of all unclaimed vagrants are given to the institutions of medicine and surgery for dissection. It took four years to secure the enactment of this law, and so great was the public prejudice against it that it finally passed in 1857 by only one majority. In 1861, together with many of the leading physicians, and under the auspices of the Almshouse Commissioners, he founded Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Among the operations performed by him was the removal of the whole lower jaw for phosphor-necrosis (in a patient who died subsequently, and to whose skull a second jaw had attached itself). He tied both carotids in the same patient for malignant disease of the antrum, placed the ligature on the subclavian on several occasions, and tied the external iliac several times. He was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the American Medical Association; of the New York Pathological Society, of which he had been twice president; of the New York Medical and Surgical Society; of the New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; the Medical Journal Association of the City of New York; of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; honorary member of the New York and Massachusetts State Medical Societies, and corresponding member of the Historical Society of Yale College. He was the author of "The Growth of Bone," an address delivered before the New York Academy of Medicine; of pamphlets on "Removal of the Entire Lower Jaw," "Ligature of External Iliac Artery," "Spontaneous Dislocation of the Head of the Femur Into the Ischiatic Notch, Occurring in Morbus Coxarius," and also "Early History of the Operation of Ligature of the Primitive Carotid Ar-

tery." In 1846 he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy at Castleton Medical College; was Surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital and New York Ophthalmological Dispensary; also Consulting Surgeon of the New York Academy of Medicine. In 1861 he was called to the Chair of Operative Surgery and Surgical Pathology in Bellevue Hospital College, and was *Emeritus* Professor of Surgery therein at the time of his death.

WOODBURGE, Luther Dana, of Williamstown, Mass., was born December 27, 1850, at Perth Amboy, N. J. He is descended from Rev. John Woodbridge, who came from Great Britain to New England in 1634. The subject of this sketch was educated at Williams College, having graduated at that institution in 1872, and then became a teacher in Robert College, Constantinople, during 1872-73. He began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. N. H. Babbitt, of North Adams, Mass., received his medical degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, in 1877, and was awarded a diploma of special examination honors. He served as House Physician to Roosevelt Hospital during 1878-9, and was assistant in the out-patient department of Columbus Street Hospital, New York City. He then pursued special studies in ophthalmology, otology, gynecology, obstetrics, pediatrics, surgery, venereal, and skin diseases in the University of Vienna during 1879 and 1880. He afterward went to the British metropolis, and served as "*Interne*" at the London Hospital. He then engaged in the general practice of his profession in New York City, in association with Dr. T. H. Burchard, from 1881 to 1884, and during this time he became an Assistant to the Ophthalmic Department of Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital in connection with the service of the late Dr. C. R. Agnew. He was also Lecturer on First Aid to Injured, under the auspices of the New York State Charities Aid Association. During 1884 he was called to the chair of Anatomy and Physiology in Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., and has since practiced medicine there in connection with college duties. He is a member and ex-president of the North Berkshire Medical Association, member and vice-president of the Berkshire Medical Society; member and Councilor of the Massachusetts Medical Society; and also a member of the American Medical Association and the American Academy of Medicine. Dr. Woodbridge is the author of a "*Syllabus of Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology*," and has made important contributions to the literature of his profession, among which may be mentioned articles on "*Abortive Treatment of Typhoid Fever*," and "*Antiseptic Medication*."

WOODBURY, Frank, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city December 9, 1848, and is of New England parentage and of English descent. He received his preliminary education at the Philadelphia High School, and under private teachers. His medical education was continued under the preceptorship of Professor James Aitken Meigs, and he was graduated in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College in March, 1873. The honorary A. M. degree was conferred upon him by Lafayette College in 1888. He was Resident Physician of Pennsylvania Hospital from 1873 to 1874, and was its librarian and officer of hygiene

from 1874 to 1875. He was librarian of the Philadelphia College of Physicians from 1875 to 1879; also Attending Physician to German Hospital for six years, and Attending Physician to Medico-Chirurgical Hospital four years. He was Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia four years; afterwards and at present Professor of Clinical Medicine in this medical college. He was second vice-president of the American Medical Association at its meeting held at Newport, R. I.; and chairman of the Section of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, American Medical Association in 1890, 1891 and 1892. He was president of the American Medical Editors' Association at the Detroit meeting in 1892. Dr. Woodbury was formerly reporting secretary of the Philadelphia County Medical Society for five years, and the editor of the *Philadelphia Medical Times* from 1883 to 1888. He has also been the Philadelphia editorial representative for the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* since 1887, and the Philadelphia correspondent for the *Journal of the American Medical Association* since 1891. He is a member of the Philadelphia Academy of Science and New England Society. In the Ninth International Medical Congress held at Washington, September, 1887, he was secretary of Section on Therapeutics and Materia Medica, and has been a writer of numerous contributions to medical journals. In 1873, in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, he was the first to suggest digital compression of the iliac artery in hip amputation, afterwards carried out by Davy, of London. He is the author of a monograph on *Disordered Digestion and Dyspepsia* (Detroit, 1889, George S. Davis publisher); and is the American editor of Farquharson's *Therapeutics*; Murrell's *Notes on Poisons*; Tillbury Fox's *Epitome of Skin Diseases*; Hall's *Differential Diagnosis*, and other important medical publications. Dr. Woodbury was formerly stenographic reporter to the clinics of Professors S. D. Gross, Joseph Pancoast, and J. M. Da Costa; also to the American Laryngological Association, and American Dermatological Association.

WOODWARD, Joseph Janvier, of Washington, D. C., was born in Philadelphia, Pa., about 1832, and died near that city August 17, 1884. He was educated at the Philadelphia Central high school, from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1850, and that of A. M. in 1855, acting as the valedictorian of his class. After receiving the first-mentioned degree he began the study of medicine, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1853. For a short time thereafter he practiced medicine in Philadelphia, acting during that period as examiner and teacher upon microscopical and pathological anatomy; he entered the army, wherein he rose rapidly, and became chief assistant in the surgeon-general's bureau at Washington, D. C., with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. His professional labors have been of distinguished character, none more so than his comprehensive series of experiments in microscopic photography, by which the profession has been placed in possession of records of the highest value and usefulness. Among his publications, which number about one hundred single papers, are: "*Address on Medical Staff of United States Army*;" "*Remarks on Croup and Diphtheria*;" "*Typho-Malarial Fever: Is it a Special*

Type of Fever?" Transactions of International Medical Congress, 1876; "Remarks on Photographic Micrometry," Transactions American Medical Association, 1876; "Application of Photograph to Micrometry, with Special Reference to the Micrometry of Blood in Criminal Cases;" report on "Medical Literature;" report on "Causes and Pathology of Septicæmia." He was also author of "Outlines of the Chief Camp Diseases of the United States Armies," 1863, and the "Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion," 1879. He was a member, during his residence in Philadelphia, of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; was a member of the American Medical Association, Second Vice-President in 1875; was a delegate to the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia, 1876, and of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia. Dr. Woodward was associated in the management of President Garfield's case after he was shot, and the confinement, anxiety and labor to which he was subjected during the President's long illness proved too great for him, and hastened the sickness that terminated his life. In addition to his connection with scientific societies, including his election in 1873 to the National Academy of Sciences, he was President of the American Medical Association and of the Philosophical Society of Washington.

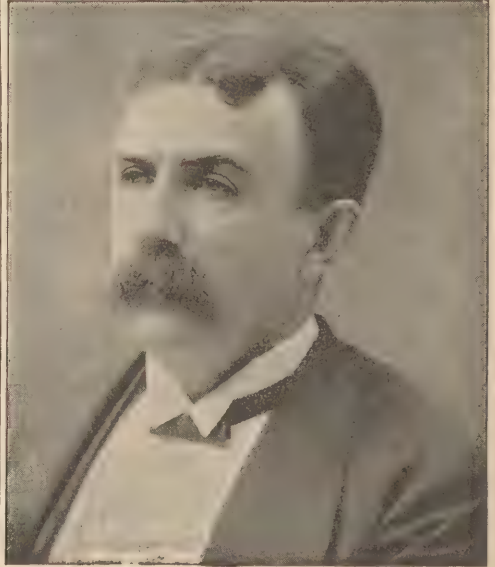
WOODWORTH, John Maynard, of Washington, D. C., was born at Big Flats, Chemung county, N. Y., August 15, 1837, and died at the National Capital, March 14, 1879. His parents removed to Illinois during his childhood. He pursued his literary and classical studies at Warranville Seminary, in that State, and in the University of Chicago. He then studied pharmacy, and afterward engaged in business on his own account, at the same time attending lectures on materia medica and chemistry at the Rush Medical College. He subsequently began the regular study of medicine in that institution, and completed a course of qualitative and quantitative analysis under Prof. J. V. Z. Blaney. He graduated M. D. in 1862 at the Chicago Medical College. In 1865 he visited Europe, where he spent one year, chiefly in the hospitals of Berlin and Vienna, taking special courses of instruction in both these institutions. In 1866 he established himself in Chicago. He was a member of the Chicago Medical Society; of the State Medical Society of Illinois; of the American Medical and American Public Health Associations (being one of the twelve sanitarians who organized the latter in 1872); of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the Philosophical Society of Washington, D. C.; corresponding member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences and Philadelphia Academy of Sciences; honorary member of the Kentucky State Medical Society; president of the Alumni Association, Chicago Medical College, in 1870; member of the State Charities Aid Association of New York; of the Centennial Medical Commission; of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and vice-president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. He was the author of "Primary Surgery of General Sherman's Campaigns," 1866; "The Mystery of Life," an address, 1871; "Regulations of the United States Marine Hospital Service," 1873; "Hospitals and Hospital Construction," 1873 and 1876; "The Immigration Service of the

United States," 1873; "Cholera in 1873 in the United States;" "Migrants and Sailors in their Relations to Public Health," and "Safety of Ships and Those who Travel in Them," Transactions of American Public Health Association, and "Quarantine, with Reference to Cholera and Yellow Fever," read before the International Medical Congress in 1876, in relation to which subject the six propositions submitted by Dr. Woodworth were adopted. He also issued the "Provisional Nomenclature of Diseases of the College of Physicians in London, in 1874," as the nosological standard, and adapted it for the use of the marine hospital service. Beside these he was the author of the annual reports of that service, in which are contained very valuable contributions to practical hygiene and medicine. He took part in organizing the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and in 1858 became the curator of its museum, to which he gave much of his time, making several excursions west of the Mississippi for the purpose of collecting specimens of natural history. In 1859 he was appointed Naturalist to the University of Chicago, and commissioned to establish a museum of natural history. The winters of 1859, 1860 and 1861 he passed in the Smithsonian Institution, working under the personal direction of Prof. Spencer F. Baird. In 1866 he was elected Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Chicago Medical College (he had previously declined the chair of Physiology and Histology in the same institution), and joined with it a course of lectures on comparative anatomy; and for one year filled the chair of Natural History in the University of Chicago, during the absence of the incumbent. After graduating in 1862 he immediately entered active service in the army of the Union as Assistant Post Surgeon at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and shortly after was appointed Assistant Surgeon of volunteers, and joined Gen. Sherman in the field near Corinth, remaining with his command until the Union armies were mustered out in 1865. In 1863 he was promoted to Surgeon, and assigned to duty as Medical Inspector of the Fifteenth Army Corps, and afterwards Medical Inspector and Medical Director of the Army of the Tennessee. During the Atlanta campaign he established field hospitals, for which he was complimented in general orders. On the "march to the sea" he took charge of one hundred men, moving them in ambulances, and although there were among the wounded three on whom amputation of the thigh had been performed, arrived at Savannah without the loss of a single life, the wounds having completely healed when that city was reached. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for his services, which were so highly appreciated that he was the recipient of two communications, one from Major-General Logan and the other from Brevet-Colonel and Surgeon John Moore, United States Army, approved by General Sherman, in which reference is made to his patriotism, capability and energy, as well in a professional capacity as in the frequent performance of his duties, by no means obligatory, of aide-de-camp. In 1868 he was appointed Surgeon of the Soldiers' Home, of Chicago, and Sanitary Inspector to the Chicago Board of Health. In 1871 he was appointed Supervising Surgeon-General of the United States Marine Hospital Service, which position he held until his death. On receiving

this appointment he immediately removed to Washington to assume charge of that service, which had been until that time, though in the seventy-third year of its existence, without any medical head. For six years he had labored to perfect the organization of that service by introducing systematic business methods of conducting its affairs. Instead of appointing medical officers solely on political grounds, candidates are now required to pass a satisfactory examination, and instead of the costly unsanitary hospital buildings of iron and stone, comparatively inexpensive pavilions are adopted. In April, 1878, a large number of physicians of the City of New York, among whom were gentlemen at the very head of the profession, joined in a letter to him in which they warmly expressed the cordial appreciation with which they regarded the important work he had devoted himself to, and how much his investigations in marine and hospital hygiene had commended him to the favor of the medical profession. He married, June, 1873, Maggie C. Hannahs, of Chicago.

WOOLEN, Green Vinton, of Indianapolis, Ind., was born in that city June 24, 1840. He is of English descent, and the second son of Milton Woolen, a native of Kentucky, and Sarah (Black) Woolen, of Maryland, who were both early pioneers of Indianapolis. The subject of this sketch, having lived on a farm during his boyhood days, received his preliminary education under private instructors and in the public schools of his native place. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Samuel Record, at Lawrence, Ind., and finished with the late Prof. John S. Bobbs, of Indianapolis, who then was the recognized surgeon of the State. He attended his first course of lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, in 1859-60, and was graduated in medicine at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in the spring or 1865. He was appointed Camp Surgeon of Camp Morton, at Indianapolis, in the spring of 1861, before he was of age, and was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers the following September, and served three years as such in the armies of the Potomac and Cumberland, being Surgeon-in-Chief of the Artillery Brigade, and subsequently the Twentieth Army Corps. He was Surgeon-in-Chief of Seminary Hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn., during the spring and summer of 1864. He was captured at Cedar Mountain, and held as one of Pope's officers as a hostage in Libby Prison till his order to forage off of the country was rescinded. Dr. Woolen was elected a member of the Indiana State Medical Society in 1861, and was secretary of that society from 1870 to 1880, during which time, under the direction and assistance of the late Dr. Wm. Lomax, of Marion, Ind., he reorganized the society on the representative basis, when it became one of the largest medical organizations in the United States. He was a member and secretary of the Indianapolis Academy of Medicine, from the time of its organization, in 1865, until it was merged into the Marion County Medical Society in 1875, since which he has been a member of that organization, and was president in 1885. He reorganized the Indianapolis City Hospital at the close of the war into a civil institution, and was superintendent of it for the ensuing four years. From 1870 till 1882, he pursued the general practice of his profession, and was

a frequent contributor of papers on general medicine, to the Marion County and Indiana State Medical Societies, as well as the Mitchell District, Mississippi Valley, and American Medical Association. Many of these papers were subsequently published in the leading medical journals. In 1882 Dr. Woolen took up the special study of diseases of the upper air passages, and in 1884-85 took an extended course of instruction in this branch of medicine in the New York Polyclinic Post-Graduate School, and under the special training of Drs. Kitchen, Griffin, and Ellsberg. He spent the first half of the year 1886 in Europe, principally at the London Throat Hospital in the further study of his special line of work, taking a full course in the hospital, and an exhaustive special course under the private training of Mr. Mark Hovell. He returned from abroad in July, 1886, and entered upon the exclusive treatment of diseases of the



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upper respiratory organs, in which field of practice he has had excellent success. In 1889 he was made Professor of Rhinology and Laryngology in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, a position he now holds. Of late years he has been a frequent contributor to medical societies and journals on subjects pertaining to his specialty. He was married February 4, 1864, to Miss Mary A. Smith, only daughter of the late D. R. Smith, Esq., for many years Associate Judge of the Probate Court of Marion county, Ind. He is a member of the G. A. R. and Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He has always been an active member in the Baptist Church, this being the only interest that has in any way been associated with his exclusively professional life. He is yet well preserved and actively engaged in a large and lucrative practice.

WOOTEN, Thomas Dudley, of Austin, Tex., was born in Kentucky, March 6, 1829, of Virginia parents who settled in the former State in the early days. He was the youngest but one of several sons. At fifteen he was left by

the death of his father master of a large farm and slaves. "He received such education as the schools of the country afforded, aided by diligent reading at night and in the interval of labor. He studied medicine with Dr. George Rogers at Glasgow, Ky.; entered the Medical Department of the University of Louisville in the fall of 1851, when Gross, the elder Flint, Yandell, Sr., Drake, and other distinguished men were in the zenith of their fame, and graduated in the spring of 1853. Before graduating he was married to Miss Henrietta C. Goodall, daughter of Dr. Turner Goodall, of Kentucky. He located at the town of Tompkinsville, Ky., and entered upon an active practice. In 1856 he removed to Springfield, Mo. Doing a general practice he had a natural fondness for surgery, and soon acquired distinction in that branch. On the breaking out of the war and the transfer of the Missouri troops (in which he had enlisted as a private) to the Confederate army, Dr. Wooten was chosen by the medical staff for Medical Director of the First Army Corps (composed of Missouri and Arkansas troops), and took rank as such on the staff of Major-General Sterling Price, commanding. Upon the transfer of this command to the east side of the Mississippi river, when General Price was placed in command of the Department of Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and part of Alabama, Dr. Wooten was made Medical Director of the Department. Gen. Price being transferred to the West, in command of the District of Arkansas, Dr. Wooten retained position on his staff and served till the end of the war. His rise and sustained success in the army were remarkable. Being only thirty-two years of age at the outbreak, he rose from private to Medical Director without prestige or influence, and in competition with some of the most eminent and influential men in St. Louis and the West. On the cessation of hostilities Dr. Wooten, ruined in fortune, settled in the village of Paris, Tex., in 1865. Here he soon built up a fine practice and recuperated his fortune. He removed to Austin in 1876, and has continuously resided there to date. His reputation and success as a surgeon are part of the history of the medical profession of Texas. He is a prominent member of the Texas State Medical Association, the American Public Health Association, and was a delegate to the Ninth International Medical Congress at Washington. Upon the organization of the Austin District Medical Association, in 1887, he was elected president. Upon the inauguration of the University of Texas, in 1881, Dr. Wooten was appointed by Governor Roberts one of the original Regents, and was reappointed by Governor Ireland. In January, 1886, upon the death of Dr. Ashbel Smith, Dr. Wooten was unanimously elected president of the Board of Regents, which position he still holds. From the first, he has been one of the most active and earnest friends of the University, and has labored for its successful establishment with a zeal and fidelity that have faltered under none of the discouraging indifference and even hostility to the State's great seat of learning." To Dr. Wooten the people of his adopted State owe a debt of gratitude; he has been the steadfast friend of education, and to him is also in a large measure due the successful inauguration of the high grade medical branch, which in time will be universally recognized as

an honor to the great State of Texas. He and his able colleagues have carried out what the great founders of the commonwealth conceived and foreshadowed.

WORMLEY, Theodore G., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Cumberland county, that State, April 1, 1826, and was brought up in Carlisle, becoming in due course a student at Dickinson College, although he did not graduate there. "After the prescribed preliminary course of study, pursued under the direction of Dr. John J. Myers, in Carlisle, he matriculated, and in due time received his degree of M. D. He grew to manhood in very humble circumstances, and had not only his own way to make, but to support his mother, in which duty he always proved himself a good son. His name has for many years been known far and wide as a chemist and toxicologist. For a considerable period he held the chair of Chemistry and Toxicology in the Starling Medical College, and of Natural Science in the Capital University, Columbus, O. On the resignation of Prof. R. E. Rogers, in 1877, he was called to fill the chair of Chemistry in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania." From Dickinson College he received in 1870 the degree of Ph. D., and he has also had conferred upon him that of LL.D. His principal work is entitled "Micro-Chemistry of Poisons, Including their Physiological, Pathological and Legal Relations: Adapted to the Use of the Medical Jurist, Physician and General Chemist," illustrated, New York, 1867. The steel illustrations were drawn and engraved by Mrs. Wormley. "When these illustrations were submitted to engravers, one and all declined to undertake their execution, alleging that the work called for was so delicate that it would ruin their eyesight. This proved a great disappointment to the author, but his devoted wife resolved that the illustrations should be executed in the manner designed by her husband, set herself to master the art of steel-plate engraving, and, having mastered it, completed all the illustrations herself." How well she succeeded in her self-imposed task is very felicitously stated by the *American Literary Gazette*, of September 16, 1867, which, speaking of the illustrations, says: "They are of the highest order of merit in their kind, and the courage of the fair artist and its excellent results are of great value, not only in the art and science concerned, but as a proof of that executive faculty that many men deny to women." Prof. Wormley was appointed a member of the Centennial Medical Commission having in charge the arrangements for the International Medical Congress of 1876, and was a delegate therefrom to the International Medical Congress, held in Philadelphia in September, of that year. He delivered an address before this body on "Medical Chemistry and Toxicology," which is published in its Transactions.

WRIGHT, Charles E., of Indianapolis, Ind., was born in that city November 1, 1843, and died February 22, 1893. His collegiate education was obtained at Asbury (now DePauw) University, Greencastle, Ind. During the war he held the position of Quartermaster Sergeant of Camp of Instructions, afterwards Superintendent of Commissary Stores at Nashville, Tenn., and Chief Clerk of the Chief Commissary of Subsistence Department of Kentucky, in the Union Army. He next became a stu-

dent of medicine at Cincinnati in the Medical College of Ohio, where he graduated in March, 1868. Returning to Indianapolis he began the practice of his profession, making a specialty of the diseases of the eye, ear and nose, in which branches he attained no small distinction. He soon took rank not only in his special branches, but also as a member of the profession at large and as a thorough student, not only successful in practice, but fully competent to perform his share in advancing the cause of medical science, both with his pen and in the discussions of medical associations. His contributions to the medical literature of his time were numerous and valuable, and covered the entire period of his professional career. He was for some time editor of the *Indiana Medical Journal*, and contributed many editorials, reports of cases and papers that attracted attention in his profession. One of his earliest themes was on "Spontaneous Evolution," which appeared in the *Western Journal of Medicine* in



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March, 1868. His reports appeared in the Transactions of the Indiana State Medical Society for a period reaching back over twenty-one years. He read papers at the annual meetings of the Association of Superintendents of American Institutions for the Care of the Insane, and the same were published and attracted, like all his contributions to medical science, no small share of attention. Dr. Wright was the oldest member of the faculty of the Indiana Medical College in continuous service. He was at first Demonstrator of Anatomy, and afterward filled the chair of Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Nasal Cavities; and then of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics until 1887. He was Professor of Diseases of Children until 1889, and was Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous Systems from

the latter year until the time of his death. He had at various times filled the office of secretary and president of the same institution. Dr. Wright was a valuable member of the Indiana State Medical Society and of the Marion County Medical Society, and was a delegate to the American Medical Association at its last meeting in Washington, D. C. He was for four years Physician to the Indiana Institute for the education of the Blind; Surgeon-General with rank of Colonel on Governor Williams' staff, and also on Governor I. P. Gray's staff during the latter's term of office; was for two years president of the Indianapolis Board of Health, in 1875 and 1876; was president of the Indiana Medico-Legal Fraternity, in 1877 and 1878. He served as a member of the staff to St. John's Home for Invalids, and as Chief of Staff of St. Vincent's Hospital, as well as a member of the Board of United States Examining Surgeons for the Pension Bureau under President Cleveland's first administration, and filled other posts equally responsible. He was one of the vice-presidents of the New York Medico-Legal Society. He was prominent in many circles, and was a thirty-third degree member of the Masonic Order. In none of the many positions which Dr. Wright was called to fill was there a better field for his work and capacity as an executive than the one as Superintendent of the Central Hospital for Insane. He was appointed by the Board of Trustees to take control of this institution in 1888, and was in charge of the same at the time of his death. He was the head of it not only in name but in fact, and on him rested the responsibility for the entire internal management. The annual expenditures averaged over a quarter of a million dollars. The value of the property in round numbers is over \$1,600,000. The number of patients reached a total of 1,557. The per capita cost of keeping patients, which in the present decade has risen as high as \$194 per annum, was reduced under Dr. Wright's efficient superintendency to \$159.96, the lowest figure reached at any time for many years, and it is said that the patients were as well if not better cared for and fed than ever before. Dr. Wright's administration was humane, enlightened and progressive. The hospital was not conducted on the idea that it was a place merely in which to restrain people, but the great idea was to cure them. The old system of repression and physical restraint as a system was done away with. The plan of giving convalescents full liberty and open doors was put into successful practice, and it is but one of the instances of many in the same class where wise and healthful changes were successfully carried out. "Dr. Wright was truly eminent in his profession, an active, skilled practitioner, an able teacher, and a beloved physician. His clientèle embraced a large class of devoted patrons to whom he was endeared and attached by one common love. As a teacher of medicine he was scholarly, forceful, pleasant and instructive, beloved by his pupils and respected by his confreres. He faithfully performed the duties of his position under physical embarrassments which would have incapacitated one less devoted and earnest in his work." In November, 1870 he married Anna, daughter of Emanuel Haugh, Esq., of Indianapolis, who with a son and daughter, Charles Wright and Mrs. Edmund Gall, sur-

vive him. Appropriate memorials relative to his death were adopted by the trustees of the Indiana Central Hospital for the Insane, the Faculty of the Indiana Medical College, the Marion County Medical Society, and other organizations in his native city. He was buried in Crown Hill Cemetery. The funeral ceremonies, witnessed by the medical fraternity and a large assembly of friends, were in charge of the exalted degree Masons, with whom for many years Dr. Wright was affiliated with the closest and most affectionate relationship.

WRIGHT, Joel Williston, of New York City, was born in Sullivan, N. H., July 30, 1840. He studied medicine with Drs. T. S. Wright and H. M. Lilly of Fond du Lac, Wis., and with Dr. E. H. Parker, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. During his pupilage he served one year as Assistant Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum at Auburn, N. Y. He attended lectures at the Geneva Medical College, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and received his medical degree from the latter institution in 1866. He first settled at Poughkeepsie, but in 1867 established himself in New York, where he has since remained. In 1868 Dr. Wright was married to Miss Sarah H. Lockwood, of Brooklyn, N. Y. He has held the position of Surgeon to the Northern Dispensary; Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Woman's College of the New York Infirmary; Lecturer on Surgical Dressings and Minor Surgery in the same institution, and on the same subject in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York. In July, 1876, he was appointed Lecturer on Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the last named school, and in January, 1877, was made full Professor of this branch, and retained the chair until 1879. He served as Professor of Surgery in the University of the City of New York from 1879 to 1889, and was Professor of Surgery in the University of Vermont from 1884 to 1889. He was Visiting Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital from 1881 to 1889, and to the Mary Fletcher Hospital, Burlington, Vt., from 1884 to 1889. Dr. Wright is now Consulting Surgeon to Gouverneur Hospital; *Emeritus* Professor of Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Vermont; member of the New York Academy of Medicine, New York Pathological Society, and the New York County Medical Society, and also of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association.

WRIGHT, Thomas Lee, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, was born at Windham, in the same State, August 7, 1825. He was educated at the Miami University and at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, graduating M. D. from the latter institution in 1846. During the same year he was married to Lucinda Lord, daughter of A. H. Lord, of Bellefontaine. Dr. Wright soon afterward established himself in Kansas City, Mo., where he practiced chiefly among the Wyandotte Indians, located at that time near that city. In 1854 he removed to the city of his present residence, where he has since been engaged in the general practice of his profession. During the session of 1855-56 he delivered a course of lectures upon the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Wesleyan University. He has been an active member of the Ohio State Medical Society, and in 1877 was president of the Logan County Medical Society in his native State. He has made valuable contributions to

medical literature, and among his published writings may be mentioned: "Notes on the Theory of Human Existence," 1848; "Disquisition on the Ancient History of Medicine," 1860; "Inquiry into the Value of Testimony Respecting Facts as they Appear to a Mind Partly Conscious," Transactions of the Ohio Medical Society, 1860; "The Deterioration of the Race upon the Western Continent," 1874; and a paper upon "Transcendental Medicine," 1878. He was formerly editor of the *Ohio Censor*, a political journal, published at Bellefontaine. (Dr. Wright died June, 1893.)

WYCKOFF, Cornelius C., of Buffalo, N. Y., was born at Romulus, Seneca county, New York, August 5, 1822. Having received his preparatory education at Wesleyan Seminary, he studied medicine and entered the Buffalo Medical College, and was graduated M. D. at that institution in 1848. In the same year he established himself in the city of his present residence, where he has since been engaged in the successful practice of medicine and surgery. Dr. Wyckoff has been an active member of the American Association and of the New York State Medical Society, and has repeatedly served as a member of the Board of Censors. He was president of the Erie County Medical Society in 1864, and of the Buffalo Medical Association in 1858, and also in 1876. He was appointed Attending Physician to the Buffalo General Hospital in 1859, and has served for many years in that capacity.

WYKOFF, James H., of Princeton, N. J., was born near Long Branch, March 16, 1832. He was educated at West Nottingham Academy, Maryland, and the College of New Jersey. He then studied medicine, and entered the Medical Department of the University of New York, from which he was graduated M. D. in 1854. He first established himself at Hightstown, in his native State, where he remained about five years, and in 1859 removed to the city of his present residence, where he has since been successfully engaged in the practice of general medicine and surgery. Dr. Wykoff has been an active member of numerous medical organizations, including the Academy of Medicine of Newark and the New Jersey State Medical Society, as well as the Medico-Legal Society of New York.

WYMAN, Morrill, of Cambridge, Mass., was graduated A. B. from Harvard University in 1833, and received the degree of M. D. from the medical department of the same institution in 1837. He has been an active member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, to which he was admitted soon after he entered upon the duties of his profession. He is also a member of the Cambridge Society for Medical Improvement and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He has made important contributions to medical literature. His published writings include: "A Treatise on Ventilation," 1846, and "Autumnal Catarrh," New York, 1872, and Boston, 1876.

WYNNE, Thomas, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Wales, about 1625, and died in 1692. In an interesting article, written by Wharton Dickinson, Esq., one of Dr. Wynne's descendants (*Magazine of American History*), it is stated that the subject of this sketch was born in the town of Caer-Wys, Flintshire, North Wales, and that he was the son of Peter Wynne, who was fifth son of Sir John Wynne, of Gwydis, and Sydney,

daughter of Sir William Gerard, Chancellor of Ireland. Dr. Wynne was sent to London in 1650, and entered the Royal College of Surgeons, and was subsequently licensed as a surgeon and physician, and practiced on the Surrey side of the Thames. He married Mary Battall. Dr. Carson writes, that when Penn made up his company of emigrants, which, under his own guidance, landed on the shores of the Delaware, in 1682, he was not unmindful of the medical wants of his incipient colony. Several well-educated members of the profession united their destiny with that of the party who arrived that year. It is known that one at least of these physicians was on board the proprietary's own vessel, the *Welcome*, where his services were called into requisition on the voyage from England, as small-pox broke out among the crew and passengers shortly after their embarkation. The attention of a practitioner of the healing art must have been beneficial to those who were attacked by the disease, and, under such appalling circumstances, his presence must have been a source of encouragement and comfort to all who constituted the adventurous company. The individual referred to as having been on board the *Welcome* was *Thomas Wynne*. In a recent address before the Medical Association of the Pennsylvania Hospital, upon the early physicians of Philadelphia, prior to the year 1700, by Dr. J. F. Levick, the author states in the preface, "That all of the Philadelphia physicians of that time were natives of Wales—a very significant fact, inasmuch as the Welsh immigrants constituted but a part of the population of the new city. It appears from the records that the sphere of operation in the immediate line of medical practice was too limited for all the gentlemen who had arrived, and as they were men of the highest order of intelligence and acquirement, their talents were also turned to account in organizing the settlement. Dr. Wynne served as speaker of the first Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania. His death occurred ten years after his arrival in this country. During this time he was actively employed in political and professional affairs. It is said that Penn was warmly attached to him, and gave the name of Wynne street to one of the principal thoroughfares of the new city (Philadelphia), which it retained until the other parallel streets had been called after the forest trees, when, for the sake of uniformity, it took the name of Chestnut street. Dr. Wynne left a son-in-law, Dr. Edward Jones, also one of the immigrants of 1682. This physician settled near Philadelphia and practiced his profession with considerable reputation, and was the father of Dr. John Jones, the most renowned and skillful surgeon of the Revolutionary War.

YALE, Leroy Milton, of New York City, was born at Martha's Vineyard, Mass., February 12, 1841. His ancestry were among the early settlers of Connecticut and Massachusetts, who came to this country about 1636. He received his preliminary education at the Meriden Academy, New Hampshire, and at Columbia College, New York City. He studied medicine in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and received the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1866. Immediately after he was graduated he established himself in New York City, where he has since remained, engaged in a

successful general practice of his profession. He is a member of the New York County Medical Society and of the New York Academy of Medicine. His contributions to medical science consist of articles in medical journals, his principal literary work being editorial and reviewing. He was formerly Lecturer on Obstetrics in the University of Vermont, and Adjunct Lecturer on Orthopedic Surgery in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was connected with that institution in various other positions since 1870. He was also Surgeon to Charity and Presbyterian Hospitals, N.Y. City.

YANDELL, Lunsford Pitts, of Louisville, Ky., son of Dr. Wilson Yandell, of Rutherford county, Tenn., and of Elizabeth (Pitts) Yandell, was born near Hartsville, Sumner county, Tenn., July 4, 1805, and died February 4, 1878. His classical education was received in Murfreesboro, and his medical education at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., and also at the University of Maryland, from which he graduated in 1825. He settled in Murfreesboro in 1826, but removed to Nashville in 1830, to Lexington, Ky., in 1831, and to Louisville in 1837. He was a member of the Lexington Medical Society; of the Medical Society of Tennessee, of the Academy of Sciences, Boston; of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences; president of the Louisville, Lexington, and Kentucky Medical Societies; and of the Louisville College of Physicians and Surgeons; and member of the American Medical Association. He was for six years editor of the *Transylvania Journal of Medicine*, also editor of the *Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery* from 1840 to 1856; and besides editorial articles, contributed many papers to their pages, among them a prize essay on "Fever." He was the author of a report on "The Medical Sciences" to the American Medical Association, 1849; and one on "American Medical Literature" to the same in 1873; also of an address on the last subject before the International Medical Congress held in Philadelphia in 1876. In 1831 he was elected Professor of Chemistry in Transylvania University; in 1837 to the same chair in the Medical Institute of Louisville; to the chair of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy in the University of Louisville in 1849; and to the chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Memphis Medical College in 1859. Dr. Yandell was long regarded as one of the most eminent physicians of the South. He was the father of the present Prof. David W. Yandell, the well known surgeon; editor of the *American Practitioner*; ex-President of the American Medical and American Surgical Associations, and Medical Director in the Confederate army during the Civil War.

YOUNG, Irene D., of Bordentown, N. J., was born May 12, 1827, at Rockland, Del. He was educated at Newark, and received the degree of M. D. from the Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1848. He soon after became Resident Physician of Wills Hospital, and for a short time Resident Physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital. In 1849 Dr. Young established himself in the city of his present residence, where he has since devoted special attention to the treatment of the eye and ear, in which field he has had excellent success. He is an active member of the Burlington County Medical Society, and of the New Jersey State Medical Society.

APPENDIX.

ABBOTT, Frank W., of Buffalo, N. Y., was born at Sandoway, Aracan, Burmah, December 24, 1841. His father, at the time of his birth, was a missionary to the East Indies. Young Abbott was educated at Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y., and at the University of Rochester, in the same State. He studied medicine in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and was graduated M. D. at that institution in 1866. Upon receiving his medical degree he established himself in the city of his present residence, where he has since been engaged in the special treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, in which field of practice he has had excellent success. Dr. Abbott is an active member of the American Otological Society; of the Medical Society of the County of Erie; and of the Buffalo City Medical Society. He has translated the "Recent Progress in Theory of Vision" (Helmholtz), and has contributed to medical journals important articles relating to ophthalmic and aural diseases.

ANDERSON, Washington F., of Salt Lake City, Utah, was born in Williamsburgh, Va., January 6, 1823. He is of English and Scotch-Irish ancestry. His preliminary education was received at Sumterville, Ala., and at the University of Virginia. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Leroy H. Anderson, of his native State, after which he entered the University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md., and received his medical degree from that institution in the spring of 1844. He had been an attendant of the clinics of Baltimore Almshouse Hospital for three years prior to his graduation, and after this he established himself in general practice at Yorktown, Va., where he remained two years. In 1846 he removed to the Pacific Coast and practiced his profession in Yolo county, Cal., for five years. He finally located in Salt Lake City, where he has been engaged in a successful practice of general medicine and surgery for thirty-seven years, and has devoted special attention to lithotomy and ovariectomy. From 1857 to 1867 Dr. Anderson served as Surgeon of the Utah Militia, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was a member of the Utah Legislature in 1860-61, and in 1876 he was elected president of the Salt Lake Medical Society.

ARNOLD, Edmund Samuel Foster, of Newport, R. I., was born in Bermondsey, London, England, January 30, 1820. He is the second son of the late William Rowland Arnold, for thirty years Accountant-General of the South Sea Company, London, and for forty years secretary and accountant of Guy's Hospital, London; also by descent of the elder branch of the Arnolds of Lowestoffe, Suffolk, England. He was educated first in a private school, then at the Moravian Institution at Neuwied, on the Rhine; entered Guy's Hospital, London, as a house pupil, in 1835; remained there continuously till 1844, with the exception of session 1837-38, when he attended the anatomical and physiological lectures of Mayer and Weber, at the University of Bonn. In 1842 he was licensed medical practitioner at Apothecaries' Hall, London, and in 1844 made

a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England (the two constituting the fully qualified medical practitioner of England). In 1848 he received the degree M. D. from the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. He began his professional career as an assistant to a large practice in the suburbs of London. In 1847 he came to the United States; from 1848 to 1854 was settled in New York City; from 1854 to 1872 at Yonkers, on the Hudson, when he retired from active practice, by reason of ill health, and took up his residence in Newport, R. I. Among the cases which he has attended are mentioned two remarkable ones of arm and shoulder presentation, delivered spontaneously by the head, and a case of compound dislocation of ankle-joint, both of which were published in *American Medical Times*, in 1861. He is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, elected 1861; member of the American Medical Association; permanent member of the New York State Medical Society, from which he was a delegate to New Jersey in 1864, to Pennsylvania in 1865, to Massachusetts in 1866, to Connecticut in 1868; also more than once to the American Medical Association; member of the Westchester County Medical Society, of which he was president, 1867-68; member of the New York Medical Journal Society, of which he has been a trustee; corresponding member of the New York Medico-Legal Society, and was active in the establishment of St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers, of which he was the first Physician. He has contributed various articles to the *American Medical Times*, among them "Letter of a Country Surgeon," favoring the establishment of a life-saving institution to be incorporated with the railroad system. Subsequently, after consultation with Dr. Valentine Mott as to the necessity of the movement, published the following papers: "On Medical Provision for Railroads, as a Humanitarian Measure, and as a Source of Economy to the Railroads," and "Medical Provision for Railroads," read before the surgical section of the Academy of Medicine, New York, 1862; "On Opium in Shock and Reaction," before the same section, New York Academy, enlarged and published in *Pennsylvania State Medical Transactions*, 1865. From 1862 to 1868 he was Health Officer of Yonkers, during the latter period merged into the New York Board of Health, and from 1865 to 1872 Physician at the Motherhouse and College of Mount St. Vincent, Sisters of Charity, of St. Vincent de Paul, Hudson River; in 1871-72 he was Surgeon of the Third Westchester Regiment, New York State Militia. In 1856 he married Eliza, daughter of Hon. James R. Whiting, then one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, State of New York.

BANCROFT, Frederick Jones, of Denver, Col., was born May 25, 1834, at Enfield, Conn. A biographer in a recent number of the *Magazine of Western History*, referring to the ancestry, early training, and professional achievements of the subject of this sketch, writes as follows: He is descended on the paternal side from the Bancrofts and the Heaths, and on the

maternal side from the Wolcotts and Bissells, all well known early settlers of New England. He was educated at Westfield Academy, Mass., and at Charlotteville Seminary, N. Y. His medical education was acquired at the University of Buffalo, from which institution he was graduated in 1861. His education was secured through his own efforts. Soon after receiving his medical degree he established himself at Blakeley, Penn., where he remained engaged in the general practice of his profession for six months, and then entered the Union army. In October, 1861, he was detailed by Surgeon-General Smith, of Pennsylvania, to take special charge of the "Church Hospital" in Harrisburg, "with power of officer in command." When the regiments left the city for the field, early in the spring of 1862, he was ordered to join the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, stationed at Hilton Head. In May, he was ordered to take medical direction of the forces at Pinckney Island, Seabrooks, and Elliott's Plantations, South Carolina, and was present at the bombardment of Fort Pulaski and the attack on Charleston. In September, 1862, the yellow fever, which destroyed Gen. Ormsby Mitchell, and other prominent officers in the Department of the South, also laid low many of the Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, and he was sent to New York City in charge of a detachment of this regiment on the steamer Delaware. He then proceeded to Philadelphia, where he remained as Examining Surgeon of recruits until the early spring of 1863, when he was ordered to fit up a hospital for the accommodation of Confederate prisoners at Fort Delaware, Delaware Bay; after which he rejoined his regiment, the Third Pennsylvania Artillery, at Camp Hamilton, Virginia. In June, 1863, he was assigned to duty as Post Surgeon of Fortress Monroe, where he remained until December, 1865, when, the war having closed, he left the United States Military Service. In the autumn before leaving the army he, with two other commissioned officers, was detailed by the Secretary of War to investigate the management of all hospitals, past and present, near Fortress Monroe. After returning to Philadelphia he attended the lectures at the University of Pennsylvania in 1865-66, and on the first day of the following June he settled in Denver, Col., where he has since remained engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery, but devoting special attention to the latter. Among his notable surgical cases may be mentioned that of a girl ten years of age who was run over by a locomotive engine, in which case he removed the left arm two inches below the elbow, the right arm three inches below the shoulder joint, and the left leg at the junction of the middle and upper third of the tibia, with the result of a rapid recovery. Dr. Bancroft has been associated with many enterprises and organizations. He is a member of the Denver Medical Society, of which he was president in 1868; also member of the Colorado Medical Society, of which he was President in 1879; a member of the American Public Health Association; member of the American Medical Association, and a Vice-President of the National Association of Railway Surgeons. From 1868 to 1885 he held the office of Examining Surgeon for the United States Pension Bureau. He was also City Physician of Denver from 1872 to

1879. In 1876 Governor Routt appointed Dr. Bancroft a member of the first State Board of Health of Colorado, and he was made president of that organization. In his inaugural address he treated chiefly of sanitary regulations; intemperate use of alcoholic liquors; over-taxation of strength, and interest in the education of the young, with reference to commodious, cheerful and well ventilated and heated school buildings. His earnest remarks upon the latter subject, doubtless, had something to do primarily with the present efficient school system and school buildings of Denver. Referring in his address to the effect of altitude upon children, Dr. Bancroft said: "This country has not been settled long enough to yet allow us to verify with facts the exact extent of mental and physical growth of those born here or brought here in early childhood, except as regards the Indian. Intellectually, the Ute, mountain Indian, is equal to the average of his race; the Sioux, prairie Indian, is bold, ferocious and cunning, occasionally more than a match for the white man in war and in making treaties. Physically, the Ute is short and possesses a deep and broad chest, giving great capacity to the vital organs. The Sioux is tall and athletic; no better specimens physically can be found in the *genus homo* than among the Sioux. The practical bearing of this on our subject is to ascertain in what localities and at what altitude the growing child may gain the best physical and mental development. If high altitude increases the breathing capacity and strength of the heart, and the plains produce the tall athletic men, it is not improbable that places may be found in Colorado where growing children may attain the best possible health and longevity, where the majority of males, who attain adult years, may have a weight of 180 pounds, and a chest girth of forty inches, with height of six feet, which measurements approach as near to physical perfection as is often attained. This added to the exhilarating effect of the atmosphere, which induces activity, and the brilliant and ever changing sky scenery, the magnificent views amidst our grand mountains and plains, which are to most nature's ennobling, refining and Christianizing, would render such places of national importance as sources of physical and intellectual strength. For in view of the great number of children growing up in large cities, too delicate to improve their privileges, or to take any worthy part in the battle of life, it seems to me that no one boon would be a greater national blessing than a place where superior educational advantages can be found combined with certainty of thorough physical development." Soon after Dr. Bancroft's arrival at Denver he became Surgeon of the Ben Holladay Stage Lines, which radiated from that city between 1860 and 1870. From 1870 to 1876 he was Surgeon of the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific Railroads; and Surgeon of the Denver and Rio Grande from its construction in 1870 till 1886. As chief surgeon of this important road he organized a medical service which was described in the *American Railway Journal* of January, 1886, as the most efficient in the United States. The plans and regulations for the hospital fund are exceedingly careful and comprehensive, and affording protection from all outside infringements; and reserving the surplus moneys

for pensioning disabled employes, and the needy families of the deceased contributors to the fund. A peculiar feature of the service is the provision of a medicine chest, to be the charge of the conductor of every train; this contains laudanum, ammonia mixture, styptic collodium, bicarbonate of soda, styptic cotton, needles on chamois, saddlers' silk, wax, sponges, adhesive plaster bandages, lint, and scissors. Printed directions are added, illustrated with wood-cuts. From 1874 to 1876 Dr. Bancroft was president of the Denver Board of Education. He was for years a member of the standing committee of the missionary jurisdiction of Colorado, and on the board of trustees of Wolfe Hall, of Jarvis Hall, and St. Luke's Hospital. Dr. Bancroft was president of the Agricultural Ditch Company for the first ten years after its organization, and has a large and valuable ranch under irrigation by waters supplied by its construction. He is medical referee for the New York Life Insurance Company, for the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, for the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, and for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New Jersey. Dr. Bancroft has been president of the Colorado Historical and Natural History Society since its organization in 1877, and has taken an incessant interest in the objects of that association. A very successful meeting was held in its behalf, February 5, 1885, on which occasion Dr. Bancroft delivered an address from which the following extracts are presented: "We desire to secure a full collection of the fossils entombed in our mountains, so many of which, both animal and vegetable, enrich eastern and foreign museums, exciting wonder and stimulating scientific research. We desire to secure pre-historic relics found among the cliff and cave dwellings of the southern portion of the State, many of which, as bones, pottery, household utensils, weapons and parts of garments, have already been carried outside of our borders. We ought to have specimens from noted mines, with maps and histories thereof, and the names of those notably enriched by them. We should have well preserved specimens of all the animals, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects, plants, flowers and cereals to be found in the State. We should have on file reports of each State institution, private and public educational institutions, charitable works, as well as those relating to cattle, agricultural, mining and manufacturing industries; also files of the leading newspapers, a copy of each book written in Colorado, maps published at various times, photographs of notable edifices and our wonderful scenery, portraits and biographies of those prominent in the early history of the State, such as Kit Carson, Pike, Long, and Fremont; the early governors, judges, bishops and editors." This meeting had important results, as many of the leading citizens of Colorado became active members and took great interest in carrying out the aims and plans of the organization. Dr. Bancroft married, June 20, 1871, the daughter of Mr. George A. Jarvis, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Their residence upon Grant Avenue is one of the largest and most beautiful in Denver. Mrs. Bancroft shares her husband's interest in pre-historic races and relics and his desire to have the Mancos Canon with its historical treasures preserved by the government for a national park. Dr. Bancroft's med-

ical writings relate chiefly to the climate of Colorado and to matters of hygiene.

BARCLAY, Joseph B., of Longmont, Col., was born in Northampton County, Pa., near Easton, March 19, 1819. At the age of seventeen he entered the office of his uncle, John W. Jenks, M. D., a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and an excellent physician and surgeon, where he remained under his tuition two years, and entering Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., received his medical degree, in 1841, since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, for almost half a century. When the thundering of rebel cannon was heard battering the walls of Fort Sumter, he was quietly practicing his profession in Brownsville, Pa., on the banks of the Monongahela. His eldest son, John Morgan Barclay, a patriotic youth of seventeen years of age, when the drums beat to arms, enlisted in the Eighth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, for three years or during the war, as a private soldier; although so young he was not sick or home on furlough or off duty one hour; he was killed in action in front of Richmond, Va., at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862. The doctor having a young family to care for, deemed it his duty to remain at home, and aid the cause of the Union all in his power by encouraging enlistments. As the war progressed, more soldiers were called into the field, requiring surgeons; he accordingly tendered his services to the government. He was commissioned assistant surgeon September 12, 1864, by that loyal war governor, Andrew G. Curtin. He immediately reported for duty at Harrisburg, Pa., and was assigned by the Surgeon-General of the State to the 209th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which in a few days was marched by rail to Baltimore, took shipping on an old rickety vessel, and sailed down the Chesapeake Bay and up the James to City Point, landing there in safety. During the voyage the vessel, which was hardly seaworthy, with one thousand men on board, encountered a severe gale, but it weathered the storm and arrived at its destination without an accident. Whilst the storm was raging without, a curious incident occurred in the cabin within. Many of the boys were seated around the tables busily engaged in a game of cards. It was Sunday night; the raging of the elements and the plunging of the old ship evidently alarmed the card-players; soon the tables were vacated and the cards thrown overboard, strewing the bay! The boys had no notion of going to the bottom with a deck of cards in their hands. "Arriving at City Point, the regiment was sent over to Bermuda Hundreds, in the Army of the James, under the command of Major-General B. F. Butler. Here, from swampy ground and an unhealthy location of the camp, considerable sickness broke out, such as diarrhea, dysentery, intermittent and typho-malarial fever. He treated successfully most of these cases in quarters, as the boys dreaded being sent to the hospital. Here for a brief period he had medical charge of what was left of the Twelfth New Hampshire Regiment." In a short time his regiment was transferred to the Army of the Potomac and assigned to a position in front of Petersburg, at Mead's Station, about half a mile east of Fort Steadman. During the fall and winter of 1864-65 his regi-

ment participated in military movements along the Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run and Stony Creek, Virginia. In all these movements and while at Mead's Station more or less of rheumatism, fevers, ague, diarrhea, and colds from exposure and the fatigue of the winter raids prevailed. The great object kept steadily in view was to prevent sickness by proper sanitary and hygienic regulations, such as good warm woolen clothing, good food properly cooked, cleanliness of person and comfortable quarters, fresh earth thrown into the sinks every day to cover up human excrements, and to keep the men in good fighting condition; the result was not over two or three deaths in the regiment after being sent to hospital, and none while in quarters. "On the morning of March 23, 1865, before daylight, General Lee ordered an assault on Fort Steadman, being informed that there were but two or three Pennsylvania regiments supporting it, his object being to cut our lines at this point and capture immense military stores at City Point, and thus bag Grant's forces encircling Petersburg. Accordingly an entire brigade of rebels came crossing the narrow space separating the lines of the belligerents, and taking the Federal troops by surprise were in a few minutes pouring into Fort Steadman by hundreds, and as soon as they had captured it turned the guns of the fort against the Union forces. The cheering of the rebels soon notified the regiment, which lay half a mile east of the fort, that they had possession, and by daylight they had advanced their lines within forty yards of his camp. Dr. Barclay relates that a curious incident occurred here. The morning being foggy, a young rebel with his musket in his hands strayed into the Federal camp supposing it to be his own. A fifer who had not gone out with the regiment presented his fife at him and ordered him to ground arms and surrender, which he did; being considerable crest-fallen when he discovered that the fifer was totally unarmed. Dr. Barclay's regiment was soon under arms and by daylight the action began by making a charge on the rebel lines securely posted behind our inner earthworks. The regiment charged at double quick time to within thirty yards of the rebel line and suddenly dropped into a ditch six feet deep, which they knew to be there, completely hidden from view. In this charge but one man was lost, Lieutenant Jones, who, in the exultation of the moment from some unaccountable impulse, rashly raised himself upon the embankment waving his sword. He was immediately shot dead. The cross fire from the adjacent forts and fifty pieces of artillery began playing upon the enemy and sweeping the open narrow space between Fort Steadman and the enemies' lines with a perfect hail-storm of shot and shell, so that two thousand surrendered as prisoners of war, rather than run the risk of getting back in safety to their own lines. The action was over by 11 o'clock A. M. It lasted about five hours. Surgeon Barclay and his assistants were on the field of battle, administering to the wants of the wounded, at times being obliged to lie flat on the ground to avoid the incessant storm of shot and shell from the Union batteries. This brilliant action made General Hartranft a major-general. In the fall of 1864 and spring of 1865, his regiment not only operated in front of Peters-

burgh but along the Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, and a long and disagreeable night march to Stony River, Va., to cover the retreat of the Second Army Corps in their raid, tearing up Virginia railroads and doing mischief to the enemy in general. On April 2, 1865, the final assault was made on the enemy's works in front of Petersburg. In this assault his regiment, being part of the Ninth Army Corps, did their duty. On Saturday night, April 1st, the regiment marched out into Fort Hell (Rice), whilst a fierce cannonading began, extending along the entire line, from Richmond to Five Forks, a distance of thirty miles, or more, making the heavens lurid with bursting shells; just before daylight the cannonading ceased, and the assault of the Ninth Corps was made at 4 o'clock A. M., and by 6 o'clock had carried two lines of outer works. Joining on the left were the Sixth, Fifth, and Second Corps, and Sheridan's Cavalry at Five Forks, like a gate, the Ninth Corps being the hinge, the other corps swinging round scooping in everything in their way. The whole of that memorable Sunday the conflict raged fiercely, the surgeon (Barclay) in charge caring for the wounded on the field of battle, and such as could not be properly treated there were sent in an ambulance to the hospital. Here was lost Captain McCullough, a brave officer, who was mortally wounded by a shell tearing away his thigh; he lived but a few hours. Major Ritchie was also wounded in the groin. Night closed the contest for that day, and the soldiers lay on their arms that night, expecting to renew the conflict next morning. About two o'clock A. M., of April 3d, a fire was seen in the direction of Petersburg. It was soon discovered that two large tobacco warehouses had been fired by the rebels, and the Appomattox bridge burned after crossing in full retreat. They withdrew so silently that it was not known that they had gone until the next morning. The first division of the Ninth Corps was detailed to collect and bury the dead, while the second and third divisions marched in triumph through the city of Petersburg, the drums beating and the United States flags flying from the public buildings. The exultations of that hour amply paid the loyal soldiers for all the sacrifices made to capture that city. A provost guard was soon established and the city placed under military rule. On the evening of April 3d, his regiment and the Ninth Army Corps were ordered to take their march down the South-Side Railroad, Virginia, in order to head off General Lee's army from forming a junction with General Joe Johnson, in North Carolina. They marched by night and by day until they reached Notaway Court-House, where the forces encamped for two weeks, or until the final surrender of Lee at Appomattox." On May 31, 1865, after participating in the grand review in Washington, Surgeon Barclay with his regiment was mustered out of the military service of the United States, near Alexandria, Va., and honorably discharged. From the time he was mustered in until he was mustered out he was, like his son, never absent from his post of duty or absent on furlough or sick an hour. Proceeding to Harrisburg, Pa., he was paid off partly in ten-cent "shin plasters," sufficient to fill both pockets of a large pair of saddle bags; he then returned to Washington City, settled up his accounts

with the government, and returned to his family in Brownsville, Pa., where he resumed the practice of medicine and general surgery. In the fall of 1870 he removed to Greeley, Colorado, and finally settled on a farm near Longmont, Boulder county, in that State.

BATMAN, William F., of Ladoga, Ind., was born near Bainbridge, Putnam county, Indiana, October 22, 1858. He is of English descent, and the son of Elijah Batman, a prominent farmer and stock dealer in the western part of the State. The subject of this sketch divided his time between laboring on his father's farm and attending school until early manhood, by which means he acquired habits of industry, a good physique and an academic education. He then began the study of medicine at Bainbridge, in his native county, under the preceptorship of Dr. R. F. Stone, in whose office he remained three years. He attended his first course of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1878-79, hearing the surgical instruction of such noted men as Gunn and Parkes, and taking a special course in chemistry under Prof. Haines. The following year he entered the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he finished his medical education under the teaching of Gross, Da Costa and Bartholow, and received his medical degree from that institution March 16, 1880. Dr. Batman, soon after graduation, established himself at Carpentersville, near his home, and engaged in the general practice of his profession for three years. In 1883 he went to New York City and took special courses of instruction in physical diagnosis under Prof. Edward Janeway, in gynecology under T. Gaillard Thomas, attended the clinical lectures of Loomis and Otis, and also heard the last course of lectures delivered by the late Prof. Austin Flint. On his return to Indiana he resumed the general practice of medicine and surgery at Roachdale, a town a few miles distant from his former location, where he remained six years and then established himself in the town of his present residence, in an adjoining county. In all the towns in which Dr. Batman has practiced his ability as physician and surgeon has been well recognized, and his success has been extraordinary. Soon after establishing himself at Carpentersville he married Miss Ida E. Harris, daughter of Dr. W. C. Harris, an old and popular physician of that village, and with whom he was for awhile associated in the practice of his profession. Dr. Batman is an active member of the Putnam County and the Indiana State Medical Societies, and was a delegate from his county to the American Medical Association at the meeting at Nashville, Tenn., in 1890. His contributions to professional literature relate to important papers and reports of cases, which have been read before the medical organizations with which he is connected. Dr. Batman is also a member of the order of Masons and of the Knights of Pythias. He is a most excellent musician, and a genial and accomplished gentleman. His ancestry were from the South, and he inherits their fondness for field sports and fine horses. Of the latter he is a judge, and usually has a valuable string of them in his stables.

BAUSMAN, A. B., of Chicago, Ill., was born at Millersville, Lancaster county, Pa., November 27, 1853, and is of German descent. He was graduated in medicine at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1882, and has been in

active practice in Chicago since then. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, the



A. B. Bausman.

Chicago Pathological Society, and the American Medical Association.

BEARDSLEY, Charles E., of Ottawa, Ohio, was born at Newark, in the same State, October 14, 1834. He is of New England ancestry. His literary and classical education was obtained at Westbedford, Ohio, and he studied medicine at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he was graduated M. D. at the University of Michigan in 1863. He also received an *ad eundem* degree at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1870. During the War of the Rebellion Dr. Beardsley served as a private soldier, and in the capacity of physician in the military hospitals. On March 5, 1862, he married the daughter of Governor Davenport of Ohio. He first established himself at Ottawa, where he has since remained, and where he has been engaged, since the rebellion, in an extensive and successful general practice of his profession, but devoting special attention to surgery. During this period he has several times operated successfully on the hip-joint, and once removed the os pubis, the body and the left ramus with a perfect recovery. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, the Northwest Medical Society, and is ex-President of the Putnam Medical Society. He was a delegate from his State Society to the International Medical Congress held in Philadelphia in 1876. He has contributed important articles, on operative surgery and on the practice of medicine, to various medical journals.

BECK, Carl, of New York City, was graduated in medicine at the University of Jena, Germany, in 1878. He is now Surgeon to St. Mark's Hospital and German Polyclinic, and Instructor in Clinical Surgery in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. Dr. Beck is a member of the New York County Medical Society, German Medical Society,

Academy of Medicine, and Society of Medical Jurisprudence, in New York.

BECK, John Crafton, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Vienna, Scott county, Indiana, January 19, 1822. He is of Scottish ancestry, and a lineal descendant of those of his name who fought at the battle of Falkirk, in Scotland, in 1298. He is a great-grandson of James Beck, who immigrated to this country from Surrey, England, and settled in Prince George county, Maryland, about the beginning of last century. Dr. Beck began the study of medicine early in life, and in 1848 entered the Medical College of Ohio, and was graduated M. D. from that institution in 1849, and received his *ad eundem* degree from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1863. He commenced the practice of his profession at Azalia, Indiana, afterwards removed to Newbern, and finally settled at Cadiz, in that State, and remained in the latter town thirteen years. In 1858 Dr. Beck established himself in Cincinnati, where he has since remained, engaged in a successful practice of general medicine and surgery. He was a member of the Indiana Medical Society, when a resident of that State, and also of several county and district medical societies, in many of which he held office. He has been a permanent member of the American Medical Association since 1858. Dr. Beck has made important contributions to periodical literature relating to his varied and extensive medical and surgical practice.

BECK, William Stephen, of Indianapolis, Ind., was born on a farm in Boone county



William S. Beck.

that State, November 20, 1862. He is a son of the late Palemon Beck and Susanna (Shultz) Beck, both of German descent, and was one of a large family of children. He lived on the farm, attending country schools until fifteen years of age, when he moved with his family to Trader's Point, and entered an academy at that place. He then attended the Danville Normal School one year, taking courses in the

scientific and preparatory medical departments of that institution. With Dr. J. W. Marsee as his preceptor he studied medicine, and in 1886 entered the Medical College of Indiana, from which he was graduated in 1888. While there he was president of the Sydenham Medical Society of the College, and at his graduation delivered the opening address. In April, 1888, Dr. Beck began the practice of medicine in Indianapolis, where he still remains. Besides doing a general practice, he has been Secretary of the Board of Health; Physician to the County Jail, and in October, 1892, was elected Coroner of Marion county, which office he now holds.

BEGGS, William N., of St. Louis, Missouri, was graduated M. D. at the St. Louis Medical College in 1886. He is now Instructor of Histology and Pathology, and Director of the Histological and Pathological Laboratory of that institution. He is also Consulting Pathologist to the St. Louis City and Female Hospitals. He is a member of several medical societies of St. Louis.

BERNAYS, Augustus C., of St. Louis, Missouri, was educated at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, from which institution he received his medical degree in 1876. He was also graduated in medicine at the Royal College of Surgeons, London, in 1877. He is Consulting Surgeon to the Missouri Pacific and the Wabash Railroads. He is an active member of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, St. Louis Academy of Medicine, life member of the German Surgical Association, and was secretary of the Surgical Section of the International Medical Congress that convened at Berlin.

BIDDLE, Andrew P., of Detroit, Michigan, was graduated M. D. at the Detroit College of Medicine in 1886. He is now Lecturer on Dermatology in that institution, and Assistant Dermatologist to St. Mary's Hospital Clinic. Dr. Biddle is a member of the Detroit Medical and Library Association, and Medical Examiner and Advisor for the Manhattan Life Insurance Company.

BIGGS, Hermann M., of New York City, was graduated M. D. at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1883. He is Professor of Clinical Medicine, Therapeutics and Pathological Anatomy in that institution; Pathologist and Visiting Physician to Bellevue Hospital; Consulting Pathologist to the Bethlehem, Israel and Italian Hospitals and Hospitals of the Workhouse and Almshouse of New York City. Dr. Biggs is also Chief Inspector of the Division of Pathology, Bacteriology and Disinfection in the New York City Health Department.

BLACK, G. Melville, of Denver, Colorado, was graduated M. D. from the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, in 1887. His medical education and training were supplemented by attending the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in 1889, and also by taking special courses at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, the New York Polyclinic and the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital during the same year. Dr. Black is now Professor of Laryngology and Rhinology in the University of Colorado Medical School. His practice is limited to Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. He is a member of the Denver Medical Association, the Arapahoe County and the Colorado State Medical Societies.

BLACK, John A., of Pueblo, Col., was born in 1857, in the city of Wheeling, W. Va. He received his primary education in the schools of that city. He then devoted himself to the drug business, serving an apprenticeship of six years in one of the leading pharmacies of Wheeling. He then took up the study of medicine; finished a three years' course at the Columbian University, in the City of Washington, D. C., 1882. Having graduated he journeyed westward, selecting Pueblo,



J. A. Black

Col., where he engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. He is a member of various medical societies; is one of the visiting Physicians to St. Mary's Hospital and Sanitarium; one of the local Surgeons of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, and has served a term as Coroner for the county of Pueblo.

BLANEY, James V. Z., of Chicago, Ill., was born in New Castle, Del., May 1, 1820, and died at his home in the former city December 11, 1874. "He received a good primary education and was graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey, when only eighteen years of age. He entered directly upon the study of medicine in Philadelphia, and received the degree of M. D. from the Jefferson Medical College at the age of twenty-one years. He early acquired a special fondness for the study of chemistry, and for a time acted as an assistant in the laboratory of Professor Henry. Having thus qualified himself for an active and successful professional career, he started in search of an appropriate field of labor in the Mississippi Valley, in 1842. He spent the following winter in St. Louis, and rendered some service for the medical department of Jefferson Barracks. In the summer of 1843 he traveled as far north as St. Paul, Minn., but returned to Chicago in time to receive the appointment of

Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica in Rush Medical College, then being organized for active work. It was the position for which he was admirably fitted, and though youngest in years, he was the first in scientific attainments, and soon became the most popular lecturer in the Faculty, and by his high social qualities he won and for several years enjoyed the most lucrative professional practice of any physician in Chicago. He edited the first medical journal published in what was then called the Northwestern States, under the name of the *Illinois and Indiana Medical Journal*, and was one of the active founders of the Chicago Medical Society and the Illinois State Medical Society, in 1850. In 1870 he was elected president of the latter society, and of both he remained a warm supporter until near the close of his life. In 1861 he entered the medical department of the Volunteer Army and served through the War of the Rebellion; was medical director and inspector at Fortress Monroe nearly two years, and at the close of the war, in 1864, he was stationed at Chicago as Medical Purveyor. His duties in connection with the army were discharged with strict fidelity and honor, and caused his advancement to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Not long after the close of the war, however, he resigned his position in the medical corps of the army, and resumed his duties as Professor of Chemistry in the Rush Medical College. But his health had become impaired, and in a few years he was compelled to relinquish all public professional duties, and died at the early age of fifty-six years." He was buried with Masonic honors, in which order he had attained the highest official position.

BOONE, Levi D., of Chicago, Ill., was born near Lexington, Ky., in December, 1808, and died in the former city in February, 1882. He was a distant relative of the celebrated Daniel Boone. He began the study of medicine in early life, and was graduated M. D. from the Transylvania University, in 1829, at the age of twenty-one years. He commenced practice at Edwardsville, Illinois, and subsequently removed to Hillsboro, in the same State. On the breaking out of the "Black Hawk War," in 1832, he was one of the first to enlist in that vicinity, and served as captain of a cavalry company. This having interrupted his professional practice, in 1836 he became a resident of Chicago, and first engaged in insurance business, but the great financial panic of 1837 forced him to resume the practice of his profession. He served as City Physician from 1849 to 1851, which included the seasons of epidemic cholera that prevailed with great malignancy during those years, and rendered faithful and valuable services to the public. He also served three terms as Alderman, and was elected Mayor of Chicago in 1855, as the leader of what was called in those days the "Temperance and Know-Nothing" party. "There was a strong disposition on the part of many citizens to insist on more efficient measures for restricting the amount of liquor-selling and drinking, and another large element of the population were equally opposed to the election of foreign-born citizens to office. It was the combination of these two classes of voters that elected Dr. Boone to the mayoralty as well as a majority of the aldermen. In accordance with the recommendation of the mayor an ordinance was passed raising the fee for licenses to sell liquor

from \$50 to \$300 per annum. A large proportion of the saloon keepers refused to pay the increased fee, and in a few weeks about two hundred of their number had been arrested and imprisoned. This aroused so much ill feeling and excitement, especially among the Germans, that they made an organized attempt to forcibly liberate those under arrest. Through the firmness and promptness of the mayor, fully sustained by an efficient police force, the rioters were met and dispersed with the death of but one of their number and several others wounded." The affair is known in the history of the city as the North-Side Beer Rebellion versus Dr. Boone. "At the close of his term of office Dr. Boone resumed, for a time, his professional practice, and was one of the physicians at Camp Douglas during the time that a large number of Confederate prisoners were confined there, and faithfully gave his support to the Union cause. Dr. Boone was one of the strong pillars of the Baptist Church, and one of the founders of the Chicago University." Early in his professional life he married Louise M. Smith, daughter of Judge Smith, of the Illinois Supreme Court, and became the father of eleven children, six of whom survived their parents.

BOZEMAN, Nathan, of New York City, was born in Butler county, Alabama, March 26, 1825. He studied medicine in the University of Louisville, Kentucky, and was also private pupil of Prof. S. D. Gross, then Professor of Surgery in that institution, and graduated M. D. in 1848. He was Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy while in attendance at this school. He settled in Montgomery, in his native State, the following year, and engaged in general practice, which after some years changed into the special branch of gynecology. For a brief period in 1853 he was associated in practice with Dr. J. Marion Sims, then a resident of Montgomery. In 1854 he performed the second operation in the United States for elephantiasis of the scrotum, the morbid tissue removed weighing forty-six pounds. He also successfully performed, the same year, an original operation for vesico-vaginal fistula, complicated with laceration of the cervix uteri; made the combination of a new form of suture (button suture), instituted a plan of treatment, applicable to all classes of vesico-vaginal fistula, and especially to such 'as were complicated with excessive loss of tissue, or with cicatrized obstruction in the vagina, which had never been done before; and by these improvements demonstrated seven successive cases as cured, the highest uniform success which, at that date, had been reached by any operation. In 1856 he performed successfully an original operation for vesico-uterine fistula, distinguished by the preservation of the procreative functions; also in the following year he performed an original operation having for its object the disengagement of the cervix uteri from its morbidly fixed position in the bladder, and the closing of the co-existing vesico-utero-vaginal fistula, with preservation of all the functions; and the same year devised an original operation for laceration of the female urethra. In 1858 he visited Europe and introduced some of his operations for vesico-vaginal fistula into the hospitals of London, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Paris. Returning to this country he opened a private hospital in New Orleans

for diseases of women in 1859. At the breaking out of the Civil War he was commissioned a Surgeon in the Army of the Confederate States; was at the first battle of Manassas, and was appointed on the Medical Board for the Examination of Surgeons. He settled in New York in 1866, and opened a private hospital there for the treatment of diseases of women in 1868; about this time he perfected a self-retaining speculum and a portable operating-chair, intended to better utilize the knee-chest position, for the treatment of the more complicated cases of vesico-vaginal fistula. In 1870 he again performed successfully an original operation for utero-vaginal fistula, and in 1871 for recto-utero-vaginal fistula. Having been drawn into a controversy with Professor Gustave Simon, with regard to the priority and value of "kolpokleisis" as a means of treating vesico-vaginal fistula, and having protested against its wide and indiscriminate employment then known to exist, on the grounds of danger to life, and of unnecessary mutilation of the vagina, he visited Germany in the autumn of 1874, and made a practical test with the German professor of the range of applicability of their respective methods of operating at the Surgical Clinic of the University of Heidelberg; also with Professor Karl von Braun, in the General Hospital of Vienna, in the spring and summer of 1875; and Professors Dolbeau and Le Fort, in the Hospital Beaujon, Paris, in the winter and spring of 1876. He returned to New York in the spring of 1877. He was Attending Surgeon to the Charity Hospital, New Orleans, in 1861; Consulting Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, N. Y., in 1867; and was for many years Surgeon to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York City. He is a member of the American Medical Association; permanent member of the New York State Medical Society; of the New York County Medical, Pathological and Medico-Legal Societies; Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; corresponding member of the Boston Gynecological Society; of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, and honorary member of the Obstetrical Society of Louisville. Dr. Bozeman is one of the earliest and most eminent gynecean surgeons of this country, and his success in his field of practice has gained for him a world-wide reputation. In October, 1852, he married Fannie M. Lamar, daughter of the late Rev. Benjamin B. Lamar, of Georgia; she died in 1861. In February, 1867, he married Mrs. Aurelia L. Ralston, the daughter of the late Judge Henry G. Lamar, of the same State, also since deceased.

BRAINARD, Daniel, of Chicago, Ill., was born in Westernville, Oneida county, N. Y., May 15, 1812, and died October 10, 1866. He received a fair general education; studied medicine in the office of Dr. Pope, of Rome, N. Y., a prominent surgeon, and was graduated in medicine from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1834, at a time when Dr. George McClellan, the founder of that institution, was in the zenith of his renown. Dr. Brainard immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Whitesboro, a village in his native county; but the next year, prompted by a just ambition for a wider field for professional work, he removed to Chicago. Hon. John Dean Catton, who had been a student of law in Rome, N. Y., while Dr. Brainard was studying medicine in the same place, but who

had already established himself in a law office in Chicago, describes the arrival of the latter in the following language: "About the first of September, 1835, Dr. Brainard rode up to my office wearing pretty seedy clothes and mounted on a little Indian pony. He reported that he was nearly out of funds, and asked my advice as to the propriety of commencing practice here. I knew him to have been an ambitious and studious young man of great firmness and ability, and I did not doubt that the three years since I had seen him had been profitably spent in acquiring a knowledge of his profession. I advised him to go to the Indian camp, where the Pottowatomies were gathered preparatory to starting for their new location west of the Mississippi River, sell his pony, take a desk, or rather a little table in my office, and put his shingle by the side of the door, promising to aid him as best I could in building up a business." He appears to have made rather slow progress during the first two years. But in 1838 a laborer on the canal, several miles from the city, received a fracture of the thigh bone, and before complete union had taken place he came to Chicago on foot, which induced so much inflammation that at a council, at which were present Drs. Brainard, Goodhue, Maxwell and Eagan, it was decided that amputation was necessary. The majority advised amputation below the trochanters, while Dr. Brainard thought it should be done at the hip-joint. Dr. Brainard was selected to operate, while Dr. Goodhue was to compress the femoral artery. The young surgeon dexterously removed the limb below the trochanters, but finding the medullary substance of the bone diseased higher up, he immediately proceeded to amputate at the hip-joint. The patient progressed favorably for one month, and the wounds were nearly healed when secondary hemorrhage occurred and proved fatal. The *post-mortem* examination revealed a large bony neoplasm attached to the pelvic bones and surrounding the femoral artery. The case attracted much attention at the time, and contributed largely towards giving the operator a leading position as a surgeon. In 1839 he visited Paris, France, and spent some time in further studies, having reference to the opening of the new medical college in Chicago, which was accomplished in December, 1843, and named in honor of Dr. Rush. In this institution Dr. Brainard became the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery. He now rapidly acquired a high reputation as a teacher and surgical operator, and for twenty years did a large surgical practice, more extensive in fact than any other in the northwest. In 1852 he visited Europe the second time, was elected an honorary member of the Surgical Society of Paris, and brought home some osteological specimens for the museum of Rush Medical College. "In the spring of 1866 he crossed the Atlantic a third time, and spent a few months on the continent, but returned home in time to commence his annual course of lectures on Surgery in Rush Medical College. The epidemic cholera had been prevailing in many places in this country during the summer of 1866, and had prevailed moderately in Chicago, from the last week in June to the middle of August, when it entirely ceased. Consequently all those citizens who had left the city early in the season to escape exposure to the dreaded disease, returned in September,

supposing all danger passed. But about the first of October the disease suddenly developed with renewed violence, and caused a thousand deaths before the end of the month. Among the early victims was Dr. Brainard, who was attacked soon after leaving the lecture-room of the college, and died in a few hours. He had been a firm believer in its direct contagiousness, and had in all previous epidemics, from 1849 to 1854, avoided as far as possible any personal contact with cases of the disease. Neither is it known that he had been directly in contact with any case before the final attack upon himself." Dr. Brainard was a close student, an original, or rather an independent thinker, and an active investigator. During the years from 1849 to 1851 he used a solution of iodine and of iodide of potassium by injection into serous sacs filled with serous fluid, including cases of ascites, hydrocephalus, spina bifida and even edema of the extremities, on the theory that changing the quality of the dropsical fluid would stop further effusion and promote absorption. He reported several cases as much improved, but the effects were generally temporary. During the same years he tried many experiments in the hope of finding some remedy that would cure cancerous growths, by destroying the cancer cells, either by local application or by injection into the blood, or by both. He prepared solutions of a dozen or more substances, such as bichloride of mercury, arsenic extract of conium, iodine and lactate of iron, into which he put pieces of cancerous tumor and noted carefully the effects upon cancerous tissue. The mercury, arsenic and iodine, being good antiseptics, preserved the tissue, while the lactic acid, with the iron, rapidly digested or dissolved it. He then injected between five and ten grains of lactate of iron, dissolved in pure water, into the sphenoid vein of a moderate-sized dog, without any injurious effects. Encouraged by this result, he began to treat all cases of cancer that came under his care by giving ordinary doses of lactate of iron by the stomach, and injecting once in from six to ten days a solution of the same into the blood through a vein in the arm, especially to destroy such cancer cells as might be diffused, while when practicable the cancerous growths were thoroughly removed by surgical operation. He reported several cases as favorably affected by the treatment, and one case of encephaloid disease of the eye-ball in an adult was reported in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences* as effectually cured. Unfortunately, however, the disease reappeared in a few months and proceeded to a fatal termination. One fact was developed during the progress of these experiments worth remembering, namely, that a given substance may be injected into the venous blood with safety; that if injected into the arteries or into the areolar tissue would produce the most destructive effects. Several times when endeavoring to inject a solution of lactate of iron into one of the veins of the arm a few drops were allowed, by mistake, to infiltrate the areolar tissue, and it invariably destroyed all such tissue, leaving a clean ulcerated surface. While in the active prosecution of these experiments a patient came under the care of Dr. Brainard with a well-formed popliteal aneurism. Instead of ligating the artery he conceived the idea of coagulating

the blood in the aneurismal sac. Of course it was carried into the capillaries of the leg, and it was speedily followed by an inflammation so intense and extensive that amputation of the limb became necessary. While in Paris in 1852 Dr. Brainard prosecuted a series of experiments with iodine to neutralize the poison of serpents, and communicated the results to the Surgical Society of that city; and after his return he presented an essay embodying the same facts to the Illinois State Medical Society. Another line of investigation that engaged his attention for several years was the successful treatment of false joints by the subcutaneous perforation of fractured bones by means of wire sutures. This surgical procedure, however, was not original with him, as it had been successfully established by Dr. Physick, in the early part of the present century. The results obtained, however, by Dr. Brainard were embodied in an essay presented to the American Medical Association at the annual meeting at St. Louis in 1854, which received the prize awarded that year and was published in the Transactions for that year. In subsequent years Dr. Brainard, like others of his adopted city, yielded to the temptation to increase his pecuniary resources by dealing in real estate and public business, and gave correspondingly less attention to original investigation, or even to the practical duties of his profession. After the great Rebellion had begun in 1861 he was appointed on the State Board for examining candidates for appointment as surgeons and assistant surgeons to the numerous regiments of Illinois volunteers, and rendered good service in that capacity. Physically, he was tall and well proportioned, dignified in manner, bordering upon reserve; as a public speaker, whether in a political assembly or in his lecture-room in the college, he was clear, forcible and always commanded attention and retained his popularity and controlling influence as Professor of Surgery and president of the Rush Medical College, of which he was the chief founder, until his sudden death, which occurred when aged only fifty-four years and when at the height of his eventful and exalted professional career. He lived, however, to see the city of his adoption, in which he had always been a conspicuous personage, increase from a population no greater than an ordinary county seat to a metropolis of two hundred thousand. At the time of his death he had been engaged on an extensive surgical work, which remains unfinished. But those yet living who have listened to his clinical teaching and have witnessed his skill as an operator will long remember him as one of the most eminent of American surgeons.

BRAINARD, Dudley S., of Osage, Ia., was born in Williamsburg, N. Y., now a part of Brooklyn, January 3, 1851, and died in the former town September 9, 1893. He came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1861; six years later they removed to Zumbrota, Minn. He received his medical education at the University of Buffalo, New York, graduating February 23, 1875. After practicing a short time in Minnesota and Wisconsin he removed in 1879 to Stacyville, Ia., where he resided until a short time before his death. Dr. Brainard prized his profession highly, and was regarded as one of the strongest men in regular medicine in Northern Iowa. At the time of his death he was a member in good standing in the County,

State and American Medical Associations. He was a faithful attendant at the meetings of these societies, contributing frequently papers, which were listened to with interest. Dr. Brainard was married in 1876, and his estimable wife and two children survive him. His memory will long be held in loving esteem among those who knew him as a faithful physician, a loyal friend, a noble man, and a Christian.

BRASHEAR, Walter, of St. Mary's Parish, La., was born in Maryland, February, 1776, and died at an advanced age at his home in Louisiana. For the details concerning the life and achievements of the subject of this sketch the editor is indebted to a recent address of Dr. D. W. Yandell, of Louisville, on "Pioneer Surgery of Kentucky." Dr. Brashear came of an old and wealthy Catholic family of Maryland, and when eight years of age his father journeyed to Kentucky and cleared a farm near Shepherdsville, in Bullitt county. Walter was his seventh son, and was therefore set apart for the medical profession. When a youth he was enrolled in the literary department of the Transylvania University, where it is said he ranked high as a scholar in Latin. At the age of twenty he began the study of medicine in Lexington with Dr. Frederick Ridgeley, a very cultivated physician and popular man, who had won distinction in the medical staff of the Continental Army. After two years spent in this way he rode on horse-back to Philadelphia and attended a course of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania. At this time Rush, Barton and Physick were teachers in that venerable seat of learning. His was a restless nature, and after a year spent in Philadelphia he shipped to China as surgeon of a vessel. While among the celestials he amputated a woman's breast, probably the first exploit of the kind by one from the antipodes. Upon his return to Kentucky he established himself at Bardstown, and in August, 1806, he performed in that village the earliest original surgical work of any magnitude ever done in the State. This consisted of an amputation at the hip-joint. It proved to be the first operation of the kind in the United States. The undertaking was made necessary because of extensive fracture of the thigh with great laceration of the soft parts. The subject was a mulatto boy, seventeen years of age, a slave of the monks of St. Joseph's College. His assistants were Dr. Burr Harrison and Dr. John Goodtell; the result was a complete success. The operator divided his work into two stages. The first consisted in amputating the thigh through its middle third in the usual way, and in tying all bleeding vessels. The second consisted of a long incision on the outside of the limb, exposing the remainder of the bone, which, being freed from its muscular attachments, was then disarticulated at its socket. Far-seeing as the eye of the frontiersman was, he could not have discerned that the procedure by which he executed the most formidable operation in surgery came so near perfection that it would successfully challenge improvement for more than fourscore years. Hundreds of hips have since been amputated after some forty different methods; but that which he introduced has passed into general use, and (though now known under the name of Furneaux Jordan's) remains the

simplest, the least dangerous, the best. In his address as president of the American Surgical Association, Dr. Yandell, referring to the history of the above operation, says: "The first genuine hip-joint amputation executed on living parts was done by Kerr, of Northampton, England, 1774. The first done for shot wounds was by Larrey, in 1793. I feel safe in saying that Brashear had no knowledge of either of these operations. He therefore set about his work without help from precedent, placing his trust in himself, in the clearness of his own head, in the skill of his own hands, in the courage of his own heart. The result shows that he had not overestimated what was in him. But whether or not Brashear had ever heard or read a description of what had been accomplished in this direction by surgeons elsewhere, the young Kentuckian was the first to amputate at the hip-joint in America, and the first to do the real thing successfully in the world. Dr. Brashear seems to have set no high estimate on his achievement, and never published an account of the case. Had he done so, the art of surgery would thereby have been much advanced, his own fame have been made one the precious heritages of his country, and, what is better, many valuable lives would have been saved. Eighteen years after the Jesuits' slave had survived the loss of his limb, the report of the much-eulogized case of Dr. Mott appeared." Unfortunately for science, Dr. Brashear when abroad learned the method of the Chinese for clarifying ginseng, and thinking, after his return home, that he saw in this an easy way to wealth, he abandoned the profession in which he had exhibited much originality, judgment and skill, and engaged in merchandizing. A few years of commerce and its hazards, left him a bankrupt in fortune, but brought him back to the calling in which he was so well fitted to shine. He moved, in 1813, from Bardstown to Lexington, where he at once secured a large practice, especially in diseases of the bones and joints. He was thought to excel in the treatment of fracture of the skull, for the better management of which a trephine was made in Philadelphia, under his direction, which, in his judgment, was superior to any then in use. The same temper which led him to leave Philadelphia without his medical degree, sail to China, and afterward enter commerce, again asserted itself, and he forsook for the second time his vocation. With his family he now moved to St. Mary's Parish, La., and engaged in sugar-planting. During his residence in the South he served his adopted State in the Senate of the United States. He employed much time in the study of the flora of the West. "During the winter of 1843-4, when Henry Clay was on a visit to New Orleans" (says a writer in the *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*), "we had the pleasure, together with some twenty-five physicians, of spending the evening with him at the house of a medical friend. While at the table one of the company proposed the health of the venerable Dr. Brashear, 'the first and only surgeon in Louisiana who had successfully performed amputation at the hip-joint.' Mr. Clay, who sat next to Dr. Brashear, with characteristic good humor, immediately observed, 'He has you on the hip, Doctor,' to the great amusement of Brashear and the rest of the company." Dr. Brashear

was a man of fine literary taste and many and varied accomplishments. In conversation he was always entertaining, often brilliant. His voice was pleasant, his manners affable. In stature he was short; in movement, quick and nervous. But in the make-up of the man one essential of true greatness—fixedness of purpose—had been omitted. He lacked the staying qualities. He was "variable and fond of change." "His full nature, like that river of which Alexander broke the strength, spent itself in channels which led to no great name on earth." By a single exploit, at the age of thirty, he carved his name at high-water mark among the elect in surgery. Most of his life thereafter he wasted in desultory labors. As the learned Grotius said of his own life, he consumed it in levities and strenuous inanities.

BRIGHAM, Amariah, of Utica, N. Y., was born at New Marlborough, Berkshire county, Mass., December 26, 1798, and died in the former city, September 8, 1849. In a life sketch of this noted neurologist, Dr. E. K. Hunt, his biographer, writes as follows: His father was a highly respectable farmer, who died after an illness of several years, leaving a widow and six children. His estimable and eminently pious mother, regarding only the welfare of her beloved child, was induced, soon after the death of her husband, to accept the offer of his brother, a physician of considerable reputation, living at Schoharie, N. Y., to take Amariah into his family, and educate him to his own profession. Though the youngest of four sons, and only eleven years of age, of a slender and delicate frame, and possessing a constitution by no means vigorous, he left the home of his childhood, with all its endearments, to spend, as was then supposed, the several succeeding years beneath the roof and under the guidance and direction of his paternal uncle. One short year, however, only elapsed before he, too, followed the deceased brother, and his youthful charge was again left without a guide, without means, or other counselor than his wise and affectionate mother. He was naturally a thoughtful and self-reliant boy, made so in part by the circumstances of his condition, which had served to awaken and develop these qualities of his mind. This we may safely infer also from the fact that, not long after his uncle's death, at an age which could not much have exceeded thirteen years, he made his way to Albany alone, and there, without a friend to assist or advise him, procured for himself a place as clerk in a book-store, where he spent the three following years. Here he performed the round of duty which usually devolves upon boys occupying a position of this kind, but, it is said, had much leisure time, which he spent not slothfully or in idleness, nor in the society of thoughtless or vicious companions, but in the constant reading of books to which he had access. While his reading was, doubtless, without a definite plan, and probably quite miscellaneous, he here acquired a fondness for books, and habits of study, which ever after constituted a noticeable feature of his character. Indeed, the numerous observations which he made while abroad, relating to historical and other matters with which he was manifestly quite familiar, may, many of them, be safely referred to this, as the time when he first became conversant with them. Here, too, he also had an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of men, as well as of

books, which he would not be likely to neglect; and by having no one to look up to for counsel or assistance, developed still further that confidence in himself which his destitute situation required. On leaving Albany, he returned again to New Marlborough, where his mother now resided, and there spent the four following years; at first in the studies usually pursued by advanced pupils in our schools, and at length entering the office of Dr. E. C. Peet, of that town, as a student of medicine. It does not appear that his advantages during any part of this preparatory course at all exceeded those that usually fall to the lot of medical students, or that he obtained a diploma from any medical college. One of his biographers says, "he spent a year in New York attending lectures," which, in the absence of other evidence, may fairly be supposed to signify that he attended during a single session or term, which at that day was regarded by the profession as sufficient to qualify a candidate to enter upon practice. Subsequently, and before commencing the active duties of professional life, he spent about a year with the late Dr. Plumb, of Caanan, Connecticut; and from a brother practitioner, now of Hartford, but who then resided in a neighboring State, and often saw him, we learn that, while his habits of study were somewhat peculiar and original, he was, nevertheless, a diligent and successful student. The period which elapsed between the time of his leaving Albany and entering upon the duties of his profession must have been a little less than five years, all of which was spent in the pursuit of knowledge, either of a professional or general character. Having acquired a fondness for books, improved, and, to some extent, tested the powers of his mind, during his residence in Albany, he was, indeed, in some respects highly favored in the privileges which he enjoyed in the quiet town in which he spent the several following years. Here was nothing to be found calculated either to distract his mind or to call off his thoughts, even temporarily, from study; while the great fact constantly stood forth fully, and sometimes, doubtless, painfully, before him, that he was to be the sole architect of his own fortune. He commenced practice as a youth somewhat short of his majority, in the town of Enfield, Mass., where he remained but two years. He removed thence to Greenfield, Franklin county, a large and flourishing town, lying on the Connecticut river. Of his history while at Enfield we are left to conjecture; but the fact that, after so short a period of practice, he should have felt himself qualified to submit his claims to notice and support, to so searching an ordeal as that of a refined and cultivated community, and was willing to risk the results of active professional competition, shows, at least, his estimate of himself, and his confidence of success. His determined boldness stands out in still stronger relief when we learn that he purchased, at the outset, the entire property of a practitioner then in ill health, a brother of Judge Washburn, consisting of a dwelling-house and out-buildings, horse, carriage, and library, the payment of which not only absorbed the savings of the previous years, but also must have involved him pecuniarily to some extent. Here that industry and system in the management of his affairs, that patience, and accuracy of observation, and soundness of

judgment which characterized his after years, were exhibited and largely developed. Here, also, shone forth those genial social qualities which made him everywhere welcome, and the delight of a large circle of admiring friends. He practiced at Greenfield uninterruptedly about seven years, and it is well known that he early secured the confidence of his fellow-citizens, was extensively patronized, and eminently successful. He was especially fond of surgery, and achieved considerable reputation in this branch of our art, indeed, so much that he became widely known, and was largely employed in this department. That he was during all this time a diligent student and growing man, though fully employed in the active duties of his profession, we learn in part from the fact that he prepared and delivered a course of popular lectures on chemistry while here, at once indicating great fondness on his part for natural science, and much careful study of a branch which it would otherwise have been supposed he would most likely neglect. Besides, he began with his professional life that most improving of professional exercises, a detailed daily history of every case he was called to treat, a practice certain to sharpen the powers of observation, excite to study and research, improve the reflective faculties, strengthen and mature the judgment; while it also gives one imperceptibly a readiness in the use of the pen, a capacity of expression, which are not the growth of a day, but which, when acquired, become invaluable to the possessor. He at times, also, left temporarily the field of his active labors, ostensibly for relaxation, but in fact, that by visits to the larger cities, intercourse with their medical men, and examinations of their hospitals, he might increase his store of practical knowledge. That a young man, but twenty-nine years of age, whose purse had always been slender,—whose scanty support, for several years previous to the commencement of professional life, had been procured, in part at least, if not wholly, by teaching, during the winter months, district schools,—whose opportunities for mental improvement had been such only as are usually regarded as inferior, and even meager,—whose self-denials of every sort had been many and great,—should so soon, upon the removal of this burden from his mind and spirits, have aspired not only to high rank in his profession, but have boldly resolved to do what very few then undertook, and still fewer of these from resources of their own earning, for the purpose of improving himself professionally and otherwise, by foreign travel, exhibits to every one who reflects upon the procedure, a degree of self-reliance, intelligence, and manly courage, not often equaled. It appears, however, that it was a plan which he devised while engaged in active practice, the contemplation of which, as the obstacles to its fulfillment yielded one by one to his prolonged reflections, was a solace, doubtless, to many a dark and weary ride. He had already, in a period of seven years, paid for the place which he purchased on commencing business at Greenfield, had steadily added to his library, lived suitably to his position, and, besides, had accumulated means sufficient, with the sale of his property, to meet the expenses incident to a voyage to Europe, which he had now decided to make, and a year's residence there. In the fulfill-

ment of this purpose, he was obliged, though most reluctantly, doubtless, to leave the place in which he had spent the dawn of his manhood, had numerous friends, and unquestionably many and tender attachments. He left on this voyage July 16, 1828, then in his thirtieth year. It would be interesting and instructive to follow him in his travels, which embrace a tour and residence, more or less prolonged, in England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Italy, Sicily, and Spain, and extract liberally from his voluminous journal, but the space allotted us will not permit. He made a daily record of his observations, indeed, of whatever especially attracted his notice, which formed five folio volumes in manuscript. It is apparent from these, and, I think, will be admitted by those who subsequently became acquainted with Dr. Brigham, that the basis of that character, which was afterward so well illustrated in a public capacity, was fully established before he went abroad. His systematic, independent, and often original observations and descriptions, show that those qualities of mind from which they spring were already well developed and in active exercise. He visited most of the larger hospitals and benevolent institutions in the countries through which he passed, and describes, often minutely, their architectural characteristics, internal arrangements, general management, and often adds a description of the personal appearance and manner of lecturing of the distinguished physicians in attendance. He left London in October for Paris, and passed a month in the latter city, in visiting the public and benevolent institutions and places of note, and especially those devoted to art. Here as well as elsewhere, judging from his manuscript notes, he seems to have spent much time at the Louvre, and other places where either superior pictures or statuary were to be found, indicating a much stronger relish for such works than he was generally supposed to possess. He then took tickets at the School of Medicine, where he continued in daily attendance on the lectures for three months. He occasionally attended lectures at other institutions and at the various hospitals, on all of which occasions he made copious observations descriptive of buildings and internal arrangements, as in London. Every day seems to have been fully and well occupied in collecting useful information, as well as valuable materials for thought and reflection in after years. His habits while in Paris were eminently social, his evenings, many of them—indeed, the majority of them—having been spent in general society. His diary, in its description of the forms of etiquette observed at the social and larger parties at which he was present, as well as the comments often accompanying, indicate how close an observer of men and things he was at that period. And here we would observe, and it is worthy of notice, that though his journal contains only the hastily-written observations of each day, and was doubtless prepared without a thought of its ever being opened to the inspection of any other than his own eye, or possibly to the glance of here and there a partial and trusted friend, it is characterized in its entire extent both by correctness of thought and expression. There is not to be found in it anything at variance with good taste or sound morals, but, on the contrary, everything to indicate great

purity of heart and correctness of conduct, although at that time he was not controlled by any special religious scruples. Just before quitting Paris, he made a visit to the institution for the Deaf and Dumb, founded by Abbé de l'Épée, in 1760, of which he gives a very interesting detailed account, evincing the deep interest he then felt in the educational as well as other benevolent establishments for the care and elevation of the unfortunate. During his stay at Genoa he visited, among other places, the Hospital for Incurables, of which he thus writes: "It is a noble institution, and has the look of being old, as it is embellished with the statues of many of its benefactors, that look old and black. The number of its inmates is between eight and nine hundred, I think. The bedsteads are of iron, but without curtains or posts for them. The rooms are spacious, tolerably well aired, and clean for an old house. I noticed most of the incurables were deformed—maimed men, women, and children, also maniacs. These last interested me much. I was surprised to see them all—that is, all the crazy men—in one room, and without any partitions. Most of them had strong chains fastening them to their beds; and I saw some in the women's apartment, where they were eating a breakfast of lettuce and oil, I thought. But O! the fury and noise!—probably some excited by my entering. Some were hallooing, some laughing, some eating, and screaming like fiends. Some beckoned to me with fury, others with smiles. In fact, I never had so perfect an idea of bedlam as in these rooms, where are from fifty to a hundred crazy people. It seems to be very wrong that all should be thus together, as their beds joined, and nothing intervened." From Genoa he went to Pisa, and from thence to Florence and to Rome, stopping, however, at other less important cities, and remaining long enough in each place to make an intelligent notation of whatever was of historical interest, exhibited the manners and customs of the inhabitants, or the practical working of their civil and political institutions. The extent of his survey, and his numerous and interesting comments, bear ample testimony of his industry and peculiar habits of observation, and show that he was a man of methodical mind, of quickness of perception, of much more than ordinary powers of analysis, and further, that he was a man of extensive reading. On his route to Italy he visited the Maddalena, a lunatic asylum situated between Capua and Naples, and founded by Murat. He thus writes: "It is spacious, and has a large garden and church attached to it. It contains about five hundred patients, who are well attended, and treated with great gentleness and indulgence. Each pays about fifteen dollars a month, which defrays all expenses. I noticed one singular but pleasant arrangement—the windows, from the outside, look as though they were filled with beautiful flowers; but, on examination, I found that the iron grates had been made thus, and painted, in order to give a pleasing appearance to the eye. The contrast between this and the asylum I had just seen at Genoa was great and striking. Here they are all comfortable and cleanly, and well attended; there they were all confined in one room, each chained to his bed—the ravings of one exciting others, so that, when I entered, the shouting, swearing, and attempts to break their chains,

for a moment frightened me. I can not believe another such a horrid bedlam exists on earth." He spent several weeks in Naples, during which time he twice visited the long-buried cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, and also Vesuvius. The relics of Pompeii, as all now know, are numerous, and, even then had been collected and well arranged under the auspices of the government. These he saw again and again, enumerates the several classes into which they are divided, and describes many of them with considerable minuteness. Leaving Italy, he proceeded to Sicily, but his stay at Messina was short, and nothing occurred which it is necessary to notice. Here he took ship for the United States, stopping only at Gibraltar, where they were detained many days, which gave him an opportunity to visit the principal objects of interest to be found here—as the fortress and town—which he did not fail to improve. At length they set sail, and landed at Boston, July 4, 1829, twelve days less than a year from the time he embarked at the port of New York. After making hasty visits to some of his relatives, he once more returned to Greenfield, Mass., and again commenced the active duties of his profession, about the middle of August. He was now near thirty-two years of age, and his ambition had in no respect been cooled, nor his confidence in himself abated, by travel and a more extended acquaintance with the world. It was not long, therefore, before he began to cast about for a more conspicuous and lucrative field of labor; and having received a friendly invitation from some of the most intelligent and influential citizens of Hartford, Conn.,—among them several of its leading physicians—to make it his residence, he concluded to do so, and removed to that place some time during the month of April, 1831. Of the number of those who expressed a desire to this end was the late Rev. Daniel Wadsworth, who, to other inducements, added the offer of an eligible office, rent free. In every respect his qualifications for taking an elevated position, both professional and social, were far greater at the time of his settlement at Hartford than when he had presented himself, a youthful candidate for practice, to the citizens of Greenfield. He was now matured in intellect, his character was established, his attainments, both theoretical and practical, highly respectable in every department of his profession; while his manners, and knowledge of men and the forms of cultivated society were superior. He came to Hartford, continues his biographer, rather as a surgeon than physician, there being at that time a more than usually favorable opening for one well informed in this department. He at once took the elevated position for which it was anticipated he was well prepared, and maintained it, in and out of the profession, so long as he remained here. He at no time wanted for business nor had he ever any anxiety about it, and for many years his income was probably not far from \$2,500 per annum. He always had an office, where he kept his library, chiefly professional, of about two thousand volumes—many of them in the French language, which he read with correctness and facility—quite a variety of surgical and medical apparatus, casts, dry and wet specimens in morbid anatomy, and drawings, which, coupled with an easy, not over-cleanly look, made it not

uninviting, either to the common people or to gentlemen. He generally, if not at all times, had one or more students, who enjoyed the use of his library, saw considerable office and other practice, and had the benefit of his kind and sufficiently familiar intercourse. He prepared for professional life some who since became highly respectable and useful practitioners, in whose air and bearing, as well as in their views of things, could be traced the impress of their teacher's influence. To his other qualifications as a physician, his careful and patient investigation of disease, and acknowledged skill in diagnosis resulting therefrom, sound common sense and superior judgment were added; making him at the same time a successful practitioner and valuable counselor. It was a not uncommon practice with him, on going out of town for the purpose of consultation, to ascertain beforehand something about the character of the case, and carry with him some standard author who treated of the disease in question. He did not stand in fear of any inference which such a proceeding might have, either upon the mind of the patient, his friends, or the practitioner in attendance. In society, he mingled in preference with that class characterized by refinement of manner, cultivation of taste and intellect, and who at the same time enjoyed in due degree the social glass, a quiet game of whist, a good dinner, and granted large freedom of opinion, both religious and political; rather than the more stern, rigid, and puritanical, who in that day required, as a condition of good fellowship, not only intelligence and a becoming deportment, but decided temperance in eating and drinking, particularly the latter, an orthodox faith and practice, and sound whig sentiments. I mean not to be understood as intimating that he was not on friendly terms with, or did not entertain the highest respect for, many of those from whom his opinions, and, to some extent, his practice, differed, and for whose society he had no special relish; nor that he was not, in return, appreciated and largely patronized by them; for it was notoriously true that he was, perhaps, more largely consulted by clergymen than any other practitioner then resident in Hartford. In politics he was a Democrat, and so devoted to party that he made its distinctive issues a prominent topic of conversation on the eve of exciting elections, attended party meetings, at which he sometimes spoke, and interested himself to such an extent in the result as to allude to it afterwards, when his excitement had abated, as a matter of surprise even to himself. When he first became a resident of Hartford, infant schools were in operation, and in high public favor; also a method of arousing the public mind, and creating a strong religious interest, by means of what was known as "protracted meetings," when a whole community, or an entire denomination in a city, would devote ten days, and sometimes even a fortnight, to religious purposes, in the progress of which a high state of nervous excitement would, almost of necessity, take place on the part of many of the more devoted among the worshipers, and conversions also, in numerous instances, were claimed to follow. Though he was a regular attendant at the First Congregational Church, and, as has elsewhere been said, sincerely respected religion and all needful religious ordinances, without being a professor, or particularly interested in

the subject itself, he set his face boldly and earnestly against both of these popular customs of the times; giving his views to the public in regard to the former in an unpretending little volume, entitled "Influence of Mental Cultivation on Health," published in 1832, and also one in regard to the latter, entitled "Influence of Religion on the Health and Physical Welfare of Mankind," published in 1836. To the latter work I shall hereafter briefly refer, and shall only stop to say of the former that it reached a third edition, which was published by Lea & Blanchard, of Philadelphia, in 1845—an edition having been previously issued at Glasgow, by Dr. Robert Macnish, and another at Edinburgh, by James Simpson, Esq., advocate, each preceded by a preface, highly commendatory of the character and object of the work. About this time the cholera first made its appearance on this continent, attended in many places with a frightful mortality, and spreading terror through the country. It seemed at the time like a direct visitation of God, sent to afflict the nations, so steadily and rapidly did it advance, in spite of every opposing barrier—so mysteriously, and with such fatal power, did it fall upon its victims—so little was it amenable to treatment, and so little as to its pathology was revealed by dissection. No medical man, whether young or old, could fail to look with searching scrutiny upon a phenomenon so obscure, yet so appalling, scan with the utmost care the features of the disease, study its history, and inform himself, so far as possible, as to the most successful way of managing it. Dr. Brigham did more than this. He not only studied the disease with care, but published, during the same year, a work which he styled, "A Treatise on Epidemic Cholera." It is an octavo volume of 368 pages, accompanied by a map, showing the route westward of the cholera, from the place of its supposed origin. It contains, of course, little strictly original matter, but consists chiefly of selections from reports, treatises, lectures, and essays, and was intended, as its author states, "to furnish a correct history of the disease, together with all the most important practical information that has been published respecting its nature, causes, and method of treatment." The work probably had a limited sale, and added little either to the purse or reputation of its author, though much discriminating labor and research were expended upon it. Regarding himself, about this time, as permanently settled in Hartford, he married, January 23, 1833, Susan C. Root, of Greenfield, an accomplished lady, to whom he had undoubtedly become attached while in practice there. She, with their four daughters, survived, to mourn the irreparable loss of an affectionate husband and father. The next, which was the last systematic work published by Dr. Brigham, was entitled, "An Inquiry Concerning the Diseases and Functions of the Brain, the Spinal Cord, and the Nerves;" a duodecimo volume of upwards of three hundred pages, appearing in the winter of the year 1840. It was prepared while the author was engaged in practice as a physician and surgeon, and, doubtless, with no more than a general reference to the specialty to which he subsequently and so soon devoted himself. Though small and unpretending, it is a valuable work, which might well find a place in the library of every practitioner, as

a book to be carefully read, and not unfrequently consulted with advantage. It found a ready sale, and it is believed was favorably received by the profession. These several volumes constitute the greater part of his literary labors while a resident of Hartford, though he occasionally prepared an article for some medical journal, and sometimes for the newspapers; and, becoming interested, if not a believer in the doctrines of phrenology, as set forth and advocated by Gall and Spurzheim, is said to have lectured acceptably on the subject. He also, in 1837, having probably become tired of the harrassing labors devolving upon him in the discharge of his duties, accepted the professorship of anatomy and surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. He spent a year and a half there, but finally returned again to Hartford, preferring the comparatively active life to which he had so long been accustomed, with all its attendant inconveniences, to a permanent residence in New York. The little volume which he published in 1836, on the "Influence of Religion on the Health," was attacked with spirit, in one quarter at least, and led to a controversy in print, as caustic and bitter as disputes of this nature usually are. It also created, in connection with his strong party views, prejudices in the minds of many worthy and influential citizens. Their opposition, however, was probably made up, in a pecuniary point of view, by the favor of those whose good will and patronage were thereby secured. But when he became a candidate for the office of Physician and Superintendent of the Retreat for the Insane, at Hartford, Conn., which he did in 1840, he found in its board of directors a number of those who had conscientiously opposed him previously, and who felt unwilling to intrust the interests of that institution to his hands. Their opposition was at length, as is well known, overruled, and the appointment conferred, as was afterwards demonstrated, upon one well qualified for the position. That perfect system which, as we have already seen, had become an element of his character, was at once brought successfully to bear upon every department of the institution, so soon as he became its principal officer, and each subordinate had marked out for him, and was made duly responsible for, the discharge of his duties. A long and extensive acquaintance with general society enabled him, both in sentiment and manner, to adapt himself to all classes of the inmates, so that, without wounding the pride or sensibilities of any, he equally secured the confidence and respect of all. He was not only a man of order, but was also a superior disciplinarian; and while every person, whatever his position, was treated with justice, and, the patients especially, with the utmost kindness, none were indulged with undue license, and all felt the restraining and controlling influence of the governing head. His previous studies and practice had been such as to make him unusually familiar with the treatment of nervous diseases, and his success while at Hartford, indicated the soundness of his pathological opinions, and the correctness of his treatment. His discussion of topics relating to the medical jurisprudence of insanity, as he met with illustrative cases—his investigations relating to the pulse of the insane, the size and shape of the head, the condition of the senses, the temperature of the body, and the state of the

secretions, together with his remarks on the medical treatment of the insane—which are embodied in his annual reports, published while connected with the Retreat, exhibited a capacity for intelligent inquiry, a willingness to *search* for facts, and a fondness for them most creditable to himself, and which added very much to the value of the reports themselves. The office which, as we have seen, he accepted in the spring of 1840, it was expected by all would terminate, probably, only with the life of the incumbent. However in the fall of 1844, to the surprise and regret it is believed of every officer and friend of the Retreat, as well as to a large circle of friends in Hartford, it was announced that Dr. Brigham had accepted a similar appointment tendered him by the managers of the New York State Lunatic Asylum, located at Utica, and would shortly remove there. Notwithstanding the faithful performance of his duties, and a wise regulation of the institution, both required that his time should be devoted exclusively to the Retreat, his former patrons continued to feel that he was still within reach, and in an emergency could be consulted, and hence felt less keenly than they otherwise would the trial of separation. When, however, it was ascertained that he was to leave the place altogether, and his lot from henceforth to be cast in a neighboring State indeed, but at a distance too great for ready access, there were many and sincere regrets expressed by those who had experienced, in seasons of sickness and suffering, his tender sympathy and superior skill. His office and duties as superintendent and physician at the Retreat at Hartford terminated about the first of October, 1842, and from that time forth he became identified with the institution at Utica, to which he gave every thought, and all his energy of soul; his hearty devotion to it only terminating with his life, which appropriately closed within its walls, amidst the scene of his untiring labors and proud success. For this position may be justly claimed for him the possession, in a superior degree, of every quality requisite in a physician-in-chief. The native vigor and practical character of his mind; a training in that sober school in which every pupil is made to feel daily that there is no hope or chance for honors or rewards aside from well-directed personal efforts; that reflective self-reliance, equally removed from rashness and timidity, which we see early characterized his movements; his varied attainments, his extensive, thorough knowledge of men, his great and systematic industry, his practical experience of the peculiar wants and treatment of the insane—all served, we repeat, to make him one of the foremost in the wide field of labor to which, with redoubled earnestness, he had once more and anew dedicated himself. The walls of the noble structure which now does honor even to the great State of New York, and which was destined to give an enduring reputation to our subject, were at that time erected; the internal arrangements and furnishing awaiting, for the most part, the direction of the superintendent. Though the original plan contemplated accommodations for a thousand patients, with their officers and attendants, it had, previously to this period, been decided to carry out but partially the design, and provide for about half this number. Indeed, at this time the center building and main wings only were erected,

and nothing had been done toward laying out the grounds, or constructing the necessary out-buildings. Here, therefore, the scope of his duties demanded his attention without as well as within the establishment. To plan and carry out the design of the institution to its completion—to arrange and organize all its different departments, wading through the mass of details requisite in order that the security, comfort, and convenience of all should be best consulted, was a work of great magnitude, and its thorough accomplishment of incalculable importance. To this work Dr. Brigham brought what was required, not only sound, practical common-sense, but a previous and well-improved experience, to which was united a correct estimate of the value of money, and the best method of making the most of it; or, in other words, an enlightened, intelligent economy. Elevated, then, to this new and truly exalted position, the problem just suggested was given him to solve. How correctly it was wrought out must be left to the decision of those who have entered upon his labors, and have had in experience the benefit of his judgment. But there appears to be no doubt that his comprehensive mind grasped readily the entire details of his plans, while yet they existed only in his own brain, and that he clearly saw at the outset the work as it stood when completed, and justly estimated its practical operation. This is inferred by Dr. Hunt both from his knowledge of the man and from the qualifications with which his previous observations and experience had endowed him. Though many improvements in ventilating, warming, and lighting public buildings have been brought into successful operation since that period, which, had they then been known, would doubtless have been adopted—improvements which unquestionably might have produced greater results—still we are well assured that his ideas, as embodied in his labors, were quite equal with, if not in advance of, the knowledge of that day. As the governing head of such an institution, he was fitted, as we have heretofore observed, by the possession of those qualities of mind and heart, both natural and acquired, which enabled him to secure the confidence, win the respect, and insure the control, so far as might be requisite, of all those, whatever their position, who constituted his household. His patients respected him as a man, confided in him as a physician, and in many instances entertained for him sentiments of sincere and lasting friendship. Toward attendants and subordinates he was kind and just, but decided. That rigid, yet most excellent code of by-laws which he drew up soon after the opening of the institution at Utica, were laws for all, for himself as well as others; and no one of them could be broken or infringed with impunity. At Hartford this was equally true, and it secured for him the invaluable services of a competent and faithful corps of assistants. Of the operation of this code it will be sufficient to quote the following opinion, expressed, some two or three years subsequent to a visit to this asylum, by the late James Cowles Pritchard, himself at the time in charge of one of the largest of the English institutions for the insane, and also the author of one of the ablest treatises on insanity and diseases of the mind extant in our language; in a word, one

of the most competent of judges. To a gentleman making the tour of Europe, principally for the purpose of examining the condition and mode of conducting similar institutions, he said: "I can show you nothing here that will compare with your own well-ordered asylum at Utica. No medical superintendent ever exhibited greater fertility of invention in providing occupations and amusements suited to the wants of the inmates of institutions of this class, or was more keenly alive to their importance. As to the moral and purely medical treatment of insanity, Dr. Brigham's views differed in nothing essential from those usually prevailing among physicians engaged in the care and management of the insane. While he occasionally tried remedies comparatively new, his usual practice was to employ a few agents of well-known and established character discriminatingly, and in moderation as to quantity; governed, however, in this respect, by the exigencies of each case as it came under his notice. Though he had abundant confidence in the efficacy of medicine appropriately employed, he had also great confidence in the recuperative power of nature, wisely assisted by medicine as occasion required. Not satisfied with superintending to its completion in all its details the great institution of which he had charge, and subsequently conducting its numerous and weighty affairs, he voluntarily undertook the publication and editorship of the *Journal of Insanity*, a quarterly of upwards of one hundred pages, the object of which was, as its name imports, to present a medium for whatever of value relating to this specialty he, in connection with his co-laborers in this field, could furnish. The intention was laudable, doubtless, yet, under the circumstances of his precarious health, hardly to be considered as wise or judicious, as it would require an outlay of time and strength, already engrossed in the discharge of his immediate duties to the institution. However, it was begun in 1844, the first number being issued in July of that year, from which time onward, until the completion of the fifth volume, he continued in charge of it. Indeed, the first number of the following year contains one or more articles prepared by him, as also the miscellaneous matter; while the succeeding one, that for October, contains his obituary. Whatever may be said of the wisdom of his undertaking a work of this character, all things considered, it is not to be doubted that the design was a good one, and has resulted in bringing the subject of insanity in all its aspects more fully before the public than would in any other way have been possible; making known, extensively, many valuable facts, and forming a medium for the full discussion of many important subjects. It was most natural that a mind so practical as his, so fully stored with information on his favorite branch, and feeling also so keenly as he did the importance of spreading abroad everywhere this knowledge, should have suggested the method which was adopted for accomplishing his object, and, therefore, that he became the founder of this department of periodical literature in this country. That it accomplished much good, and answered the expectations of Dr. Brigham, is evident, whether we regard its intrinsic merits, the extent of its circulation, or the fact that it continues still to disseminate, without essential

change in design or purpose, the important information it was established to promulgate. When, now, we contemplate our subject as the head of an institution having more than five hundred persons constantly to direct and control, a large proportion of them bereft of reason, and requiring the most watchful professional care; looking not only after the great interests of his household, as it was his duty to do, but also to many minor matters, which it was his infirmity that he could not delegate to other parties; conducting a large correspondence, not only with the friends of patients, but also with the State government, and having, moreover, the responsibility of editing and publishing the *Journal of Insanity* continually resting upon his mind, we behold a man struggling beneath a burden, in part self-imposed, it is true, but quite too great for the strongest long to sustain. During this and the previous year his labors had been augmented, in consequence of his having been required to attend courts, at Binghamton, Auburn, New York City, Northampton, and elsewhere, in cases where the plea of insanity was set up, and his opinion as an expert demanded. It is not probable, however, that his health suffered from this; the change, and relief from other duties for the time being, acting, as a soothing and grateful stimulus to his exhausted nervous system. His digestive organs continuing to grow weaker, his bowels on several occasions to give evidence of excessive irritability, and his general health still further to fail, it was deemed indispensable, both by himself and others, that he should withdraw for a season from the care of the institution, and seek, by the relief which it was hoped that this, in connection with change of climate would afford a return of that strength and health for which he had so long been striving in vain. He accordingly left Utica on the 17th of February, 1848, in company with two esteemed friends, managers of the asylum, and made the circuit of the southern portion of the United States, proceeding south on the Atlantic coast, and returning during the latter part of the succeeding April, by the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. On this journey, of which he left copious notes, he made it a part of his duty, as would naturally be expected, to visit most if not all of the institutions for the insane along the route, publishing in the *Journal of Insanity* of the succeeding July, such remarks in relation to them, and other objects of interest which he met with, as seemed appropriate. The principal purpose he had in view in leaving the institution for so long a time—the improvement of his health—seems to have been to a considerable extent realized, for he says, in his journal of July following: "My health has been better since my journey, but still I have the swelling of my side, though it does not trouble me much; my appetite and sleep are pretty good. I feel more as if I might live some years, though heretofore I have not thought so." Soon after this record he was called to submit to one of the severest trials which humanity is ever compelled to encounter—the illness and death of an only son, an interesting and promising boy of twelve years of age. The notes which from time to time were made subsequent to this event not only express, so far as language can the intensity of his sorrow, but also indicate that its effects, both upon his health and spirits,

had more than counterbalanced the benefit which he had derived from his winter's relief from active labor. Sickness and prostration, which his vital powers could not overcome, nor the remedies which were employed successfully resist, soon succeeded in accomplishing a fatal result, and, as his biographer and medical adviser at that time tells us, he expired without a struggle or a groan, at a period but little beyond the meridian of ordinary life, but with him after an eventful career of long and extraordinary professional achievements. In person Dr. Brigham was tall, though somewhat less than six feet in height, and very slender; his weight, in health, probably not exceeding one hundred and thirty pounds. His features were well proportioned, though rather small than otherwise; eyes of a soft blue, expressing more than is usual the varying emotions of the mind. His hair was thin, of a brown color, and slightly, if at all, gray at the time of his death. His gait was naturally slow, and by no means graceful, while his voice was soft, low, and quite melodious. As a whole, however, his appearance and manner indicated to the observer a superior and cultivated intellect, a firm will, perfect self-possession, a social disposition, a kind and generous heart. A few remarks relating to his religious character will conclude this sketch; and it is approached with the greater pleasure, as abundant proof is found in the recorded meditations of Dr. Brigham, both of his religious views and the operations of his mind on this great theme, particularly during the last years of his life. There can be no doubt, judging from his writings, that, during the earlier part of his life, without being an unbeliever, or even regarding the truths of Christianity with indifference, he was not a pious man. Having a mind at once bold and independent, as well as active and inquisitive, he separated with a searching, perhaps too searching discrimination, the essentials from the non-essentials, both of a religious creed and a religious life; and while he held the former in sincere respect, treated the latter with an apparent, probably real levity, that touched and wounded the sensibilities of many good people. Such a mental constitution, however, as he possessed, and such views, will account for everything he has written, which at one time occasioned much dissatisfaction, as we have already noticed, and subsequent active opposition to him as the proposed head of a public institution for the insane; and it was his well-known kindness of heart and real benevolence of character, in connection with his many other qualifications for the position, that secured his election, in spite of the remonstrances and votes of some well-meaning but mistaken men. During the last years of his residence in Hartford, however, it was the opinion of that distinguished philanthropist and good man, the Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, who was at the time chaplain at the Retreat, and in the habit of daily and familiar intercourse with Dr. Brigham, that his mind was much and seriously exercised on the subject of religion—that he habitually read and meditated upon the word of God, and daily engaged in the exercise of private and family devotion—that, in short, he gave satisfactory evidence of being a Christian; and, after, his removal to Utica, the correspondence which was maintained but served to confirm the previously formed

opinion of his revered friend. A better, and, indeed, convincing evidence of his deep and humble piety is to be found in quite a large manuscript volume, entitled "Religious Thoughts," which was commenced several years before his death. The writings of Baxter, Doddridge, Hannah, Moore and others, are often referred to as affording most instructive reading, and much food for profitable reflection, as well as presenting great truths in a strikingly forcible manner. But the Bible, and particularly the writings of the evangelists and apostles, manifestly furnished him the most satisfactory and pleasing topics of thought, and pages of his journal are often devoted to comments upon passages that especially interested him. Among the many texts which he had selected for special contemplation were the following: "Whosoever shall confess me before men, him will I also confess before my Father which is in heaven." "Every idle word that men shall speak, they shall give an account thereof in the day of judgment." "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Breathing forth such sentiments, and with a mind full of thoughts like these, he was preparing himself daily for that rest with the people of God for which he had long and fervently prayed, and at the age of about fifty-one years—an age at which the vigor of the intellect, soundness of the judgment, and the experience of manhood are but matured and perfected, when the strength has not been overtaken and exhausted—exchanged the cares, labors, and responsibilities of life for the quiet and repose of the grave. His life, as we have seen, had been from its very outset one requiring the active, energetic exercise of every power and faculty, both of mind and body—at first from the necessities of his condition, and subsequently continued, doubtless, partly from the force of habit, but in part, also, from the aspirations of a laudable ambition. It is also unquestionably true that, at the time of his death, he had accomplished, and nobly, too, the labors of a long, elevated, and eventful career. Nor is it too much to believe that his name will go down to posterity among that bright galaxy of distinguished men who, self-made, have attained to eminence through the steady, well-directed efforts of sound, well-balanced, and well-informed minds, aided by a strength of will and firmness of purpose which no obstacles could successfully oppose, nor discouragements long depress; a model worthy the imitation of all who would excel in manly gifts, or in the honorable performance of duty among men.

BROWN, Bedford, of Alexandria, Va., was born in Caswell county, North Carolina, and is the son of Bedford Brown, United States Senator from North Carolina. He studied medicine at the Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., and at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating from the former in 1848, and from the latter in 1853. He first settled in Yanceyville, N. C., whence he removed to Alexandria, Va., where he still resides. He is a member of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia. From 1855 to the present time he has made numerous contributions on various medical subjects to the leading medical journals of this country. Among others he is the author of the following-named articles in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*: An article on the "Treatment of Hy-

drocele," in 1855; on "Typhoid Pneumonia," in 1858; on "The State of the Nutritive Functions During the Progress of Continued Fevers," in 1859; on "The Treatment of the Malignant Forms of Remittent Fever with Nitric Acid," in 1859; on "A Case of Extensive Compound Fracture of the Cranium, Severe Laceration and Destruction of a Portion of the Frontal Lobes of the Brain, Followed by Fungus Cerebri and Terminating in Recovery." This is probably the first, if not the only case on record in which chloroform was used in extensive injuries of the kind, and in which the effects of its action on the physical functions of the brain were demonstrated to the eye. It was published in 1860. Since then other articles have appeared from his pen entitled "Epidemic Diphtheria;" "Internal Use of the Tincture of the Chloride of Iron in Cutaneous Affections;" "The Use of

ville was elected president of the association. He presided at New Orleans in 1893 and delivered an able address on the origin, objects and aims of this organization. He has read before this body the following papers: "Medical Treatment of Fibroid Tumors of the Uterus;" "Treatment of Gangrenous Wounds and Diseases;" "Systemic Infection from Gonorrheal Poisoning;" "The Simple, Septic, Traumatic and Specific Forms of Cervicitis;" "Personal Recollections of the Late Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley and His Surgical Methods." Dr. Brown was also a member of the Pan-American Medical Congress. He was a member of the advisory council of the section on military medicine and surgery, and read a very interesting paper in that section on his personal experience in the sanitary condition of the Confederate States Army. He is also a member of the American Medical Association, and has read papers before the association on "The Antiseptic Treatment of Infantile Entero-colitis;" an elaborate paper on "Septic Dysentery and its Treatment;" also one on the "Practical Treatment of Accidental Abortion." Dr. Brown has for the past forty years enjoyed a large and lucrative practice.

BUMSTEAD, Freeman J., of New York, was born in Boston, Mass., April 21, 1826, and died in the former city November 28, 1879. His father was Josiah F. Bumstead, a merchant; his mother, Lucy D. Willis, sister of N. P. Willis, the poet. He received his preparatory education at the Boston High School and the Boston Latin School; pursued his academical course at Williams College, and graduated in 1847. In 1851 he graduated from the Harvard Medical School, subsequently attending medical lectures in Paris, and settling in New York City in 1852. He made a specialty of venereal diseases. He was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; the County Medical Society; the Torrey Botanical Club, of which he was vice-president in 1875-76; a corresponding member of the Dermatological Society; and was formerly a member of the American Ophthalmological Society, having resigned in 1876. He held the posts of Surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary; Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, New York; Surgeon to the venereal wards of Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island; Consulting Surgeon to the Strangers' Hospital, and that of Clinical Professor of Venereal Diseases at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. Among his contributions to medical literature is the translation of Ricord's notes to Hunter's "Treatise on the Venereal Disease;" "Bumstead's Pathology and Treatment of Venereal Diseases," 1861; the translation of Cullerier's "Atlas of Venereal Diseases;" and various papers in medical journals. His "Pathology and Treatment of Venereal Diseases" was his most important work, and of which several editions were issued. He was married in 1861 to M. Josephine White, daughter of Ferdinand E. White, of Boston, who with five children survived him.

BYFORD, William Heath, of Chicago, Ill., was born at Eaton, Ohio, March 20, 1817, and died May 21, 1890. He was the son of an honest toiler, upon whose health and strength alone depended the comfort and happiness of his family. A recent biographer, H. L. Conard, writes that Henry T. Byford, the father



Bedford Brown.

Bromide of Potassium in Affections of the Testis;" "Contributions to the Pathology of Adherent Placentæ;" "The Treatment of Membranous Croup by Means of Large Doses of Iodide of Potassium;" and "The Pathology and Treatment of Injury from Burns." During the Rebellion he was Surgeon and Medical Director in the Confederate Army. Dr. Brown is a member of the Medical Society of the State of Virginia, and is an ex-president of that society. Among the papers read by him before the State Medical Society are the following: "Treatment of Infantile Pneumonia;" "Treatment of Puerperal Convulsions;" "Treatment of Lacerations of the Cervix Uteri Without Surgical Operation;" "Personal Experience in the Treatment of One Thousand Cases of Pneumonia." When the Medical Examining Board of Virginia was organized, ten years ago, he was elected a member, and has continued so to the present time. Dr. Brown is also a member of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association; was elected vice-president at its organization, and then a member of its judicial council, and at its session in the city of Louis-

of the subject of this sketch, was a mechanic of very limited means, and thinking to better his condition removed, soon after the birth of his son, from Ohio to New Albany, Ind., where he located in what was then a new and very sparsely settled country. After remaining in New Albany about three years he moved farther west to the village of Hindostan, where he was struggling after the fashion of the pioneers to obtain a modest competency when death suddenly ended his labors, and left a wife and three orphan children to care for themselves and each other as best they could. Of the three children William was the eldest, and he was but nine years of age. For three or four years before his father's death he had been kept in school the greater part of the time, and had made flattering progress in his studies considering his age. It was well for him that he had made good use of the time which he had been permitted to spend in this way, because this was to serve as his only basis for the self-education which he afterward acquired. His school days were over, because the widow Byford found the wolf looking in at the door, and much as she regretted having to do so, she was compelled to call upon her nine-year-old boy to render such assistance as he could in supporting the family. For four years from that time he labored at whatever he could find to do, and his scant earnings oftentimes dropped into the lap of his widowed and sorely distressed mother like blessings from above. At the end of that time the mother moved to Crawford county, Ill., and joined her father, John R. Swain, who was living on a farm. This move improved the condition of the family somewhat, and after William had put in two years working on his grandfather's farm, it was decided that he should learn a trade, or rather that his wish to learn a trade should be gratified. The boy himself had not fully made up his mind what the trade should be; but when the time came for him to make a choice he set out on foot for the village of Palestine, several miles distant, and when he reached it he presented himself at a blacksmith shop and asked the smith if he would undertake to teach him how to shoe horses and become a skillful worker in iron. The blacksmith declined to have anything to do with him, for the reason that he had no need of an assistant, and the would-be apprentice continued his tramp from one shop to another with no better success until he finally caught sight of a tailor's sign and concluded to try his luck with the clothes-maker. This was an occupation for which he had no particular fancy, but he had come to town to make all necessary arrangements for learning a trade, and he was determined not to return home without accomplishing what he set out to do, if it could possibly be avoided. The tailor, whom Dr. Byford always alluded to as a kind-hearted Christian gentleman by the name of Davis, received the young man kindly, and when he started home that night it had been agreed that he should be received in the tailor's family as an apprentice, provided a certain Methodist minister in his neighborhood would recommend him as "a moral and industrious boy." This recommendation he had no difficulty in getting, and in a little time he found himself duly installed as a tailor's apprentice. At the end of two years his employer removed

to Kentucky, and the young apprentice went to Vincennes, Ind., where he finished learning his trade. He was at this time twenty years of age, and had made the discovery that learning a trade did not, as he had anticipated it would some years earlier, gratify his ambition. While serving his apprenticeship he had devoted all his spare time to study, and, day after day, he had worked industriously upon a garment, half concealing some old textbook which was contributing to his store of knowledge. In this way he had gained a fair knowledge of both the Greek and Latin languages, read Cicero, Virgil, Sallust, the *Historia Sacra*, Homer's *Iliad* and the Greek Testament. Then he turned his attention to physiology and chemistry and began to get interested in the study of medicine to such an extent that he determined to make an effort to become a physician. With this object in view he entered upon a course of study with Dr. Joseph Maddox, of Vincennes, and at the end of eighteen months was examined, according to a custom then prevailing in Indiana, by three commissioners appointed for the purpose, who certified that they were satisfied with his acquirements and authorized him to engage in the practice of medicine. He began his professional avocation at Owensville, Ind. Two years later he removed to Mt. Vernon, in the same State, where he associated himself in practice with Dr. Hezekiah Holland, whose daughter he afterward married. He received his medical degree from the Ohio Medical College, in 1844. Dr. Byford remained at Mt. Vernon until 1850. During the ten years that he was established there he had taken high rank among the physicians of the State. He was then called to Evansville, Ind., to take the chair of Anatomy in the Evansville Medical College. In 1852 he was transferred to the Professorship of Theory and Practice, a position he retained until 1856, at which time the institution ceased to exist. He continued to practice medicine in Evansville, and in 1857 was elected vice-president of the American Medical Association. Soon after this he was called to Rush Medical College, Chicago, to take the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. When differences between members of the Faculty of Rush College led to the organization of the Chicago Medical College in 1859, Dr. Byford was associated with other gentlemen in building up the new college, and was prominently identified with that institution until 1879, when he was again called to Rush College to take the chair of Gynecology, a new professorship created by the trustees of the institution, with the understanding that he would accept it. While connected with the Chicago Medical College he was instrumental in building up the Women's Medical College of Chicago, one of the three or four institutions of the kind now being successfully carried on in the United States. What led to the foundation of this institution were certain circumstances which appealed to Dr. Byford's sympathetic nature and induced him to put forth his best efforts in behalf of those whose ambitions it seemed to him were being needlessly and unfairly circumscribed and held in check. With characteristic energy he set about carrying out this new project. In a short time, as a result of his efforts, the Women's Hospital Medical College was organized and a faculty

was selected, made up of some of the most prominent physicians of the city. Dr. Byford was made president of the Faculty, and also of the Board of Trustees, and both of these positions he held until his death. In the fall of 1870 the new college opened its doors, and eleven female students attended the first course of lectures, but the fire of 1871 swept everything belonging to the college out of existence. Notwithstanding this heavy loss, rooms were again fitted up in connection with the Hospital for Women and Children, and the fall term of the institution commenced at the regular time. Since that time the college has been divorced from the Hospital for Women and Children, and now depends entirely upon its own resources. A short time before Dr. Byford's death a handsome college building, worth about forty thousand dollars, was completed, with facilities for the accommodation of about two hundred and fifty lady students, and the Women's Medical College now takes rank among the prominent educational institutions of Chicago. While giving much time and attention to the affairs of the different medical colleges in Chicago with which during the last years of his life he was connected, Dr. Byford also found opportunities for much other work. In 1876 a number of the eminent physicians of the country organized the American Gynecological Society. Dr. Byford was prominently identified with this movement and was elected one of the first vice-presidents. In 1881 he was made president of that society. In 1875, when the Medical Press Association of Chicago was organized and the two medical journals then published in the city, under the titles, respectively, of *Medical Journal* and *Medical Examiner*, were consolidated, under the name of the *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, Dr. Byford was a prominent mover in the enterprise which gave to the city a medical periodical of character and standing, and for three years he was editor-in-chief of that publication. He also contributed many valuable monographs and text-books relating to subjects within his special field of practice, among which may be mentioned, "Chronic Inflammation of the Cervix Uteri," "Treatise on the Chronic Inflammation and Displacements of the Uterus," 1864; "Practice of Medicine and Surgery Applied to Diseases of Women," 1865; and, a "Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Obstetrics," 1870. Revised editions of some of these works have been issued. While his writings have covered a broad field within professional lines, only once did he venture outside of that domain. That was when he wrote and published, in 1868, a small octavo volume entitled, *The Philosophy of Domestic Life*, which met with a favorable reception from the reading public. In the city which, for more than thirty years was the home of Dr. Byford, he was no less noted for the broad liberality of his views, and the kindly impulses of his nature than for his success in his chosen field of labor; while his views upon question pertaining to the practice of medicine were always clearly defined, and his convictions relative to public policy always positive, he apparently never had either the time or the inclination to engage in profitless controversy, to criticise the methods of brother practitioners, or to find fault with those who held opinions differing from his own. As a gynecian surgeon he

ranked with the most eminent of this country. For fifty years he had been in active life, and nearly all that time engaged in the practice of a profession which brought him in contact with all classes and kinds of people, and yet it is said that among all those with whom he has been associated professionally, and otherwise, probably not one could be found to-day who would be willing to admit any but the kindest feeling and remembrance for this distinguished physician. It is said that the young practitioners of medicine who were thrown in contact with Dr. Byford, never found a better friend. Himself a self-made man, he never forgot his own early struggles, and never missed an opportunity of giving to others similarly situated, so far as lay in his power, the aid and encouragement which would have been of such inestimable value to him in his early manhood.

CALE, George W., of St. Louis, Mo., was graduated M. D. at the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1887, and is now Professor of Descriptive, Surgical and Pathological Anatomy and Clinical Genito-Urinary Surgery in that institution; also Secretary of the Faculty. Dr. Cale is Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society, London; member of the St. Louis Medical Society; Missouri State Medical Society, and the Mississippi Valley Medical Association.

CAMPBELL, Daniel, of Saxtons River, Vt., was born in Westminster, Vt., March 20, 1820.



D. Campbell

His grandfather was a noted physician and a direct descendant from the house of Argyle, Scotland. He received his education in the common schools, and at the Burr & Burton

Academy, in Manchester, Vt. His medical education was obtained at the Vermont Medical College, Woodstock, and at the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass. He was Demonstrator of Anatomy at Berkshire for a year or more, and was associated in practice with Professor H. H. Childs, at that time Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts. After leaving Pittsfield he returned to Westminster, Vt., where he remained about ten years, and then removed to Saxton's River, where he has since resided. Several years ago he was offered the chair of Theory and Practice in Dartmouth College, but declined the offer, preferring the bedside of his patients to a professor's chair. He represented his town in the Vermont Legislature of 1864 and 1865, and was the Democratic candidate for speaker. Has several times been that party's candidate for County Senator. In 1880 was Democratic nominee for Congress, being defeated by Judge James M. Tyler, Republican. Dr. Campbell was formerly a member of the American Medical Association, Vermont Medical Society, and other local societies, but for several years has partly retired from active practice.

CAMPBELL, Edward Raymond, of Bellows Falls, Vt., son of Dr. Daniel Campbell, was born in Westminster, Vt., September 27, 1853. He was educated in the common schools, Kim-



Edward Campbell

ball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and Dartmouth College (scientific department). Studied medicine with his father and at Dartmouth, graduating from the University of Vermont, in 1875, being elected valedictorian by his class. He practiced medicine for two years in Turner's Falls, Mass., where he joined the Massachusetts Medical Society. In 1878 he removed to Bellows Falls, Vt., where he has since resided. He married Miss Inez E. Morse

in 1876. In 1886 he was elected vice-president of the Vermont State Medical Society, and its president in 1888, and has from time to time contributed a number of papers to its Transactions. Has been a member of the American Medical Association since 1880, and is a member of several other medical societies. He has been United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions since 1885.

CAMPBELL, Donald S., of Detroit, Mich., was graduated in medicine at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in 1877, and his medical education and training were supplemented by attending the New York Polyclinic in 1885. He is a member of the Niagara Medical Society, New York; and also of the American Medical, American Electro-Therapeutical Associations; Detroit Medical, and the Michigan State Medical Societies. He is Medical Examiner and Advisor for the State Mutual Life Insurance Company of Massachusetts. Dr. Campbell devotes special attention to the treatment of diseases of ear, nose and throat.

CALLAN, Peter A., of New York City, was graduated M. D. from the University of the City of New York in 1867. He is Professor of Ophthalmology in the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital; Ophthalmologist to St. Vincent Hospital; Surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and Consulting Ophthalmologist to the New York Foundling Asylum. Dr. Callan is an active member of the American Medical Association, and of the New York Ophthalmological Society. He is also president of the Medical Board of St. Joseph Hospital, Yonkers, N. Y.

CASE, Charles E., of Tacoma, Washington, was graduated M. D. at the California Medical College, San Francisco, in 1880. His medical education and training were supplemented by attendance at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, 1886, New York Polyclinic and New York Post Graduate Medical School, 1888, and the Chicago Polyclinic in 1890. Dr. Case was formerly Professor of Anatomy in the California Medical College. Since settling at Tacoma his attention is devoted especially to the practice of surgery and gynecology, in which field of medicine he has attained eminent success.

CATTANACH, Andrew J., of Denver, Col., was graduated in medicine at McGill University, Montreal, in 1871, and in 1878 became a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Edinburgh, Scotland. He is a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario; Assistant Surgeon of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad; Consulting Physician to the Deaconess Home and Hospital, Denver; member of the American Medical Association; Colorado State Medical Society; Denver Medical Association, and Arapahoe County Medical Society, Colorado.

CHEATHAM, William, of Louisville, Ky., was graduated in medicine at the University of Louisville in 1873, and now holds the Professorship of Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat in the Louisville Medical College. Dr. Cheatham is an active member of the Kentucky State Medical Society; American Medical Association; Medico-Chirurgical, Louisville Clinical, Louisville Surgical, and Jefferson County Medical Societies; and is president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society. He is also Physician in his special field of practice to the Louisville City Hospital.

CHEESMAN, Hobart, of New York City, was graduated M. D. from the University of the City of New York, in 1878. He was Instructor in Genito-Urinary Practice, New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital for several years, and is now Medical Director of the Commercial Life Insurance Company, New York. Dr. Cheesman is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, New York County Medical Society, Manhattan Medical and Surgical Society, and the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men.

CHENEY, Frederick E., of Boston, Mass., was graduated M. D. at Harvard in 1885, and is now Instructor in Ophthalmoscopy in that institution. Dr. Cheney is also Assistant Surgeon to the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary; Ophthalmic Assistant to the Massachusetts General Hospital; secretary of the New England Ophthalmological Society; member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; Boston Society for Medical Improvement, and the Boston Society for Medical Observation.

COBLEIGH, E. A., of Chattanooga, Tenn., was graduated M. D. at the Atlanta Medical College, Atlanta, Ga., in 1874. He is now dean of the Faculty of the Chattanooga Medical College and Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Dermatology in that institution. Dr. Cobleigh is a member of the Board of United States Examining Surgeons for the Pension Bureau, and an active member of the Chattanooga Medical Society; Tennessee Medical Society; American Public Health Association, and of the Tri-State Medical Society, which includes the States of Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee.

COE, Henry Clarke, of New York City, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 21, 1856. He is descended from an old Puritan stock, being the seventh generation in direct descent from John and Priscilla Alden. His maternal great-grandfather was an officer on board Paul Jones' ship, the "Bon Homme Richard," in the fight with the "Serapis." His paternal grandfather settled in Newport, R. I., where he at one time during the war of 1812 commanded at Fort Adams. Dr. Coe received his early education in Cincinnati, and entered Yale College in 1874, graduating with the degree of A. B. in 1878. Three years later he received the degree of A. M. from Yale after an examination in modern languages. He graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1881, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1882. After spending a year and a half as *Interne* in the New York State Woman's Hospital he went abroad and pursued his medical studies in London and Vienna, devoting his attention largely to obstetrics. While in London he entered the Middlesex Hospital, and received degrees from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. He returned to New York City in 1884, where he has since been engaged in a lucrative practice, devoted almost entirely to gynecology and obstetrics. Dr. Coe has contributed over one hundred articles to various medical journals and has written several monographs for works on gynecology and obstetrics, his interest lying chiefly in the direction of pelvic pathology, especially that of malignant diseases. He has held the position of Secretary of the American Gynecological Society for several years, and is a member of various local

medical societies. Dr. Coe has been Professor of Gynecology at the New York Polyclinic for four years, and is at present connected with the following institutions (in which he has held positions for five or six years): Gynecologist to the New York Cancer Hospital; Obstetric Surgeon to the New York Maternity Hospital, and Assistant Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital, in the State of New York.

COE, Henry W., of Portland, Ore., was graduated in medicine at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1880. He is now Professor of Anatomy in Willamette University. He is an active member of the Portland Medical Society, Portland Clinical Society, Oregon State Medical Society, National Association of Railway Surgeons, and American Association for the Advancement of Science. Dr. Coe is editor of the *Pacific Medical Record*, and Medical Examiner and Advisor for several of the leading life insurance companies of the United States.

COGSWELL, William, of Bradford, Massachusetts, was born of New England parents in 1819, and died at his home August 15, 1891. He began the study of medicine in early life, and was graduated M. D. at Dartmouth Medical College in 1840. He was president of the Massachusetts State Medical Society in 1876, and in the year following was a member of the Governor's Council. Dr. Cogswell was a well-known, accomplished and highly esteemed physician, and occasionally contributed important articles to periodicals on medico-legal subjects.

COLE, Frederick, of Garden City, Kansas, was born in Cornish, Maine, March 30, 1829.



Frederick Cole

He received an academic education and prepared himself for a teacher and taught school for several years. He went to Illinois in 1852; taught there till 1862. Studied medicine in Rockford, Ill., and was graduated at Rush Medical College, 1865, and was commissioned by Governor Oglesby as Assistant Surgeon One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois Volunteers, then in Georgia, and was mustered

out 1866. He removed to El Paso, Ill., in 1867, and continued in the general practice of medicine and surgery there till 1886, when he moved to his present location. He was one of the prime organizers of the Woodford County Medical Association and the North Central, both of Illinois, the latter comprising many counties of the central and northern parts of the State. He is a member of the Illinois State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He organized the Garden City and Southwest Kansas Medical Association, and was its first president. He received the *ad eundem* degree from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1870. Dr. Cole was Surgeon for the Illinois Central and Wabash and St. Louis Railroads for many years; U. S. Examining Surgeon for the Pension Bureau in Illinois, and organized a Board in Garden City in 1887, of which he has been a continuous member. He has taken an active interest in all medical associations, contributing much in the way of essays, addresses and clinical reports. Several of these have been printed—one on "Conservative Surgery" and "Our Profession" in pamphlet form. He made a report on "Conservative Surgery in Railroad Accidents," at the second meeting of the Wabash Railroad Surgeons at Fort Wayne, Ind., June 4, 1883. He has always taken an active interest in educational matters since teaching, delivering lectures before educational associations, and having been a member of school boards many years. He is an active Mason, having filled several important positions in the order, and been exalted to the Scottish Rite, Thirty-second Degree. Giving up the general practice, he confines himself to office work and consultation, having been elected president of the Bank of Western Kansas.

COLLINS, John Wallace, of Denver, Colorado, a native of Green county, Alabama, was born December 22, 1835. He studied medicine from 1857 to 1860, and graduated March 20, 1860, from Medical Department of University of Louisiana. Locating in Southern Alabama, he practiced there eighteen months. He joined the Confederate States Army in September, 1861, as third sergeant, Company C., Third Alabama Cavalry; was appointed acting assistant surgeon of his regiment, March, 1862; was commissioned surgeon of the Eighth Tennessee Regiment (infantry), Cheatam's Division, in September, 1862, in which regiment he served as surgeon until the eve of the engagement at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, known as Stone's River, when he was transferred to the First Regiment Tennessee Infantry, with which regiment he served until September, 1863, when he was transferred to the Artillery of Polk's Corps, with which command he served as chief surgeon until the campaign of Chickamauga, when he was transferred to the Cavalry Division of Gen. W. T. Martin, of Wheeler's Corps, with which command he served until January, 1865; he was then furloughed, because of a wound received at Martin's Bluff, South Carolina, just before the close of the War of the Rebellion. After which he located at Shubuta, Eastern Mississippi; removed to Jackson, West Tennessee, November, 1869. He afterwards located at Colorado Springs, Colorado, November, 1879; removed to Pueblo, Colorado, in 1881, and to Denver, Colorado, in 1885. Dr. Collins has been twice married—Miss E. E. Gil-

more, his first wife, to whom he was married September 3, 1856, died at Pueblo, Colorado, in 1884; he was again married in 1885, to Miss Annie B. Rhodes, of Denver. Upon locating in Denver he limited his practice to gynecology; was elected to the chair of Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery, in the Faculty of the Medical Department of the University of Denver, 1887, which chair he now holds. He was elected president of Colorado State Medical Society for the years 1889 and 1890. He is a member of the Colorado State Medical Society, member of Denver Medical Association, and of Arapahoe County Medical Society, and also of the Denver Obstetrical and Gynecological Society. On account of failing health from sedentary life in office work, he has again engaged in general medical and surgical work, in connection with gynecology and abdominal surgery.

COMFORT, Aaron Ivins, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania. After having acquired a common school education, he devoted himself to the study of mathematics and the elementary classics, teaching school during vacation, and graduated at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts. Subsequently, a short scientific course was entered upon at Amherst College, Massachusetts, after which he accepted a situation in a private seminary in the city of Philadelphia and taught mathematics, the classics and some of the natural sciences, and delivered lectures, once a week, upon anatomy, physiology and hygiene in that institution. He graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1860. Immediately after graduating he accepted the position of Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in his *Alma Mater*, and at the same time he became Attending Physician, and, subsequently, Consulting Physician to the Southern Dispensary in the Moyamensing district of Philadelphia. He likewise held the position of Attending, and, subsequently, Consulting Accoucheur, in the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity. In the early part of February, 1862, he entered the Government service as an Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, and was assigned to duty with troops in the field, viz.: the Anderson troops, a company of volunteer cavalry acting as Gen. D. C. Buell's escort, and subsequently, in the autumn of 1862, he was assigned to duty as the only medical officer, with the Fourth Regiment United States Cavalry, in which capacity he served until about the 9th of June, 1863. In the capacity of a medical officer he was present at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee; at the siege of Corinth, Mississippi; at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, and at the battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, at which battle he rode in person with that regiment in its now historical charge. At that battle he received favorable mention in the report of the medical director of the Army of the Cumberland, and also in the report of the commanding officer of the Fourth Regiment of United States Cavalry. While on the battle-field, during the engagement, and in search of a wounded officer, he captured a Confederate soldier, disarmed him, and made him a prisoner of war. During the first half of 1863 he was in a charge of the Fourth Regiment United States Cavalry, at Snow Hill, Tennessee; in a charge of that regiment at Franklin, Tennessee, and, also, with that

regiment in a number of other charges, skirmishes and similar engagements in the vicinity of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. During August and several subsequent months, he was on duty at the United States General Hospital at Chester, Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1864 he accepted from President Lincoln a commission as Assistant Surgeon United States Volunteers, having previously passed a satisfactory examination by a board of Medical officers of the Regular Army. As Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers, he was during a part of the spring of 1864 on duty with troops in the field. During the summer and autumn of that year he was in charge of a small-pox hospital; and also a post hospital at Columbia, Tennessee. At the advance of the Confederate General Hood upon Nashville, when it seemed impossible to prevent the sick and wounded, in the field hospital at Columbia, Tennessee, from falling into the hands of the enemy, he was detailed to remain "in charge" of the sick and wounded; and but for the fact that they were subsequently removed under the cover of the night, he, with them, would have been made prisoner of war. From the battle of Franklin he was sent in charge of a hospital train to Nashville. He was present at the battle of Nashville. He was on duty at the Cavalry Corps Hospital, at Gallatin, Tennessee, during the greater part of January and February, 1865. During the spring, and a greater part of the summer of that year he was "Surgeon in Charge" of Hospital No. 16 at Nashville, said hospital having a capacity of four or five hundred beds, and a staff of five or six medical officers. After the close of the war, when the general hospitals were closed, he was ordered to sell, at auction, the unserviceable property of Hospitals No. 8 and No. 16 and of one or two others, and the sum of several thousand dollars, realized therefrom, reverted to the treasury of the United States. During the greater part of the summer and autumn of 1865 he was in charge of Post Hospital at Clarksville, Tennessee. On the third of November, 1865, he was mustered out of the service with the brevet rank of Captain of Volunteers, but he was assigned to duty as acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, at the headquarters of Major-General George H. Thomas at Nashville, and at once made Post Surgeon, or "Physician in attendance upon officers and their families." During the spring, summer and autumn of 1866 he was on duty as the only medical officer with the Third Battalion of the Sixteenth United States Infantry at Sibley Barrack, Nashville. During the summer of that year an epidemic of Asiatic cholera of great fatality prevailed, not only in the city of Nashville, but among the troops stationed there, and he suffered with a mild attack of that disease. From December 6, 1866, to March 4, 1868, he was engaged in a civil practice near Philadelphia. At the latter date he again accepted a situation as acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, and was assigned to duty at the headquarters of Major-General Alfred Ferry at St. Paul, Minnesota, but in the latter part of the spring of that year he was stationed at Fort Wadsworth, now Fort Sisseton, Dakota, as Post Surgeon, where he remained on duty until the spring of 1869, when he was ordered to Fort Ripley, Minnesota, as Post Surgeon, where he remained on duty until near the first of January,

1870, when he was stationed at Fort Randall, Dakota, until the spring of 1871, and for the greater part of this time he was the only medical officer at that post. From the spring of 1871 to January 1, 1877, he was stationed at Fort Sully, Dakota, excepting during the spring and summer of 1876, when he was stationed at Cheyenne Indian Agency. On several occasions and for several months at a time, while at Fort Sully, he was the only medical officer at the post. On the first of January, 1877, his contract was annulled. On the twenty-fifth of December, of the same year, upon application to the medical director of the Department of the Missouri, under whom he had served in the Army of the Cumberland, he was again employed as an acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, and assigned to duty at the camp of the Nez Percés Indians, who were then held as prisoners of war on the Military Reservation, near Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Excepting one month, when he was post surgeon at Fort Hays, Kansas, he remained as physician to these Indians until July 4, 1878, when he was ordered to Fort Lyon, Col., as post surgeon, and subsequently to Fort Wallace, Kansas, as the only medical officer stationed at that post. In the autumn of 1878 he was on duty with troops in the field, operating against the Cheyenne Indians, who were then on the "war-path," having escaped from their reservation near Fort Reno, Indian Territory. From mid-summer, 1879, to February, 1880, he was on duty at the cantonment on the north fork of the Canadian river, Indian Territory. During the spring, summer and autumn of 1880 he was on duty with troops stationed in the field. From December 1, 1880, until April 9, 1881, he was post surgeon at Fort Garland, Colorado, and from April 12, 1881, until the 12th of May he was post surgeon at the cantonment on the Uncompahgre river, Colorado. From mid-summer until the latter part of autumn of that year he was on duty with troops in the field, operating against hostile Indians in Middle Park, Colorado. After the return of the troops from their summer campaign and during the following winter he was on duty at Fort Hays, Kansas, having, during the autumn of that year, accompanied as the only medical officer the Nineteenth United States Infantry to Fort Brown, Texas, and returned in the same capacity with the Twentieth Infantry to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. From about the middle of April, 1882, until about the middle of July he was stationed at the cantonment on the north fork of the Canadian river, Indian Territory, and when the post was abandoned he accompanied the troops to Fort Elliott, Texas, and, upon his return to the cantonment, transferred the hospital property to Fort Reno, Indian Territory, after the completion of which he was stationed for a short time as the only medical officer at Fort Riley, Kansas; subsequently, for several months he was on duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and late in the autumn of that year he was ordered to accompany a battalion of the Fifteenth Regiment of United States Infantry from Fort Lyon, Colorado, to Fort Randall, Dakota. During the winter of 1882-83 he was on duty at Fort Hays, Kansas, and about the middle of April, 1883, he was ordered to the cantonment on the Uncompahgre river, Colorado, where he remained on duty until about the middle of June, 1884.

From the middle of June, 1884, until the early part of July, 1887, his station was Fort Lewis, Colorado, though when troops were ordered to the field he accompanied them as their only medical officer in attendance. During the summer campaigns of 1884, 1885 and 1886 he was on duty with troops in the valley of the San Juan river, in Colorado, New Mexico and Utah, operating against hostile Indians. In the early part of July, 1887, he left Fort Lewis, Colorado, under orders to report in person to the commanding officer of Fort Reno, Indian Territory, and from thence he was ordered to the Osage Indian Agency as the medical officer with a troop of cavalry on duty in the field. Upon the return of the troops to their winter quarters, he was ordered on duty at the United States Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Dr. Comfort now holds the position of First Assistant Surgeon of the Northwest Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Although he has not sought to acquire a literary reputation, preferring to devote his attention practically to his profession, he has contributed a monograph on "Aboriginal Archeological Indian Mounds" to the Smithsonian Institution, which appeared in one of its reports for the year 1871. Articles from his pen have appeared in our medical journals. A valuable collection of Indian crania and skeletons of the race of mound builders have been contributed by Dr. Comfort to the Army Medical Museum in Washington, D. C. For more than a quarter of a century he has performed the duties of a commissioned medical officer of the United States Army in many positions of trust, responsibility and danger. His professional opinion is not unfrequently sought, in consultation, in cases of diseases and injuries of a grave character or doubtful diagnosis.

CORLETT, William Thomas, of Cleveland, Ohio, was graduated M. D. at the Medical Department of the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, in 1877. His medical education and training were supplemented by attending the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, London, and he became a licentiate of that institution in 1881. He is Professor of Dermatology in the Medical Department of the Western Reserve University; Consulting Physician for Diseases of the Skin to City and Charity Hospitals, Cleveland; member of the American Dermatological, and the American Medical Associations; Cleveland Society of Medical Science; Cuyahoga County and Ohio State Medical Societies; also of the Union Medical Association of Northeastern Ohio.

CORWIN, Theodore W., of Newark, New Jersey, was graduated in medicine at College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, in 1879. He is Attending Physician to St. Barnaba's Hospital, and Throat Surgeon and Assistant Dermatologist to St. Michael's Hospital, Newark. He is an active member of the Essex County District Medical Society, Newark Medical Association, and Practitioners' Club. Dr. Corwin is Examining Physician for the order Knights of Honor, and for numerous life insurance companies.

CRAIG, Burdette P., of Jersey City, New Jersey, was graduated M. D. at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in 1885. He is Attending Physician to the St. Francis and Christ Hospitals, and also to the

Home of the Homeless, Jersey City. Dr. Craig is a Fellow of the New Jersey Academy of Medicine, and an active member of the Hudson County and the New Jersey State Medical Societies. He is Medical Examiner and Advisor for the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and also for the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company of New York.

CROFFORD, Thomas J., of Memphis, Tennessee, was graduated M. D. at the Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, Kentucky, in 1876. He is now Professor of Physiology in the Memphis Hospital Medical College, and is an active member of the Memphis Medical Society; Tennessee State Medical Society; Tri-State Medical Society, and honorary member of the Mississippi State Medical Society. He is also gynecologist to St. Joseph's Hospital, Memphis, and proprietor of Crofford's Sanitarium for Women.

CROSE, Samuel E., of Indianapolis, Indiana, was born in Cloverdale, in the same State, November 18, 1865. He is a son of the late John A. Crose, of the First National Bank of Greencastle, a gentleman of well known integrity and business capacity, whose death occurred October 28, 1891. His mother was a Johnson, and of the same family to which the late President



-Samuel E. Crose.

Johnson belonged. He is also related to the Buskirks, of Indiana, well represented in the Bench and Bar of that State, and is a brother of W. M. Crose of the United States Navy. Dr. Crose was educated at De Pauw University, from which he graduated in 1885, receiving at that time the degree of B. Ph., and in 1888 that of A. M. As a student his favorite branches were the natural sciences, and more especially chemistry, in which he took an extended course of laboratory experiments and training. His aptitude in mathematics he perhaps inherited from his father, who was noted for his proficiency in this branch of science. Dr. Crose studied medicine in the office of Dr. G. C. Smythe, of Greencastle, an ex-president of the

Indiana State Medical Society, and also president of the Board of Trustees of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons. It was at this institution that the subject of this sketch attended lectures, and from which he was graduated in 1888. At this time he was awarded a gold medal, the Faculty prize, for the highest general average in the college examinations. He was also awarded a position as one of the City Hospital physicians, as a result of a competitive examination, open to all the graduates of the regular medical colleges of Indianapolis. After serving a year in this capacity, Dr. Crose began the general practice of medicine and surgery, in which for a young man he has already attained excellent success. He was elected Demonstrator of Chemistry in his *Alma Mater* in 1889; also Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in the Indiana Veterinary College in 1892, and has creditably filled those positions ever since. He is also a member of the staff of the City and Polyclinic Dispensaries, and is a member of the Marion County and the Indiana State Medical Societies. On June 1, 1893, Dr. Crose was married to Miss Georgie Gordon in Toronto, Canada.

CROWELL, Homer C., of Kansas City, Missouri, was graduated M. D. from the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, in 1875, and his medical education and training were supplemented by attending the New York Post-Graduate School in 1888. Dr. Crowell is now Gynecologist to All-Saints' Hospital, Kansas City. He is an active member of the Missouri State Medical Society, Missouri Valley Medical Society, Jackson County Medical Society and the Kansas City Academy of Medicine.

CRUMMER, Benjamin F., of Omaha, Nebraska, was graduated in medicine at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in 1869, and also at the University of the City of New York, in 1875. He is Physician-in-chief to the Methodist Hospital and Visiting Physician to St. Joseph's Hospital. He is Professor of Physiology and Diseases of Children in the John A. Creighton Medical College, Omaha, and a member of numerous medical societies, including the American Medical Association.

CUDDY, John W., of Baltimore, Maryland, son of John P. and Ruth C. Cuddy, was born in Baltimore county, April 7, 1840. Referring to the ancestry, early life, and professional achievements of the subject of this subject, we quote the following extract from the Biographical Cyclopaedia of Representative Men of Maryland: "His grandfather, Captain Lawson Cuddy, bore a brave and conspicuous part in the War of 1812-15. Dr. Cuddy pursued a classical and scientific course at Calvert College, New Windsor, Maryland, and received therefrom the degree of Master of Arts. He was decidedly literary in his tastes, and intended to fit himself for a professorship, but on leaving college he was induced by the family physician, Dr. Joshua R. Nelson, to commence the study of medicine. He accordingly placed himself under the instruction of the celebrated Professor Nathan R. Smith, the acknowledged leader in medicine and surgery, in Baltimore, and attended a thorough course of lectures at the University of Maryland, from which he received, in March, 1863, his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was for sixteen months an assistant surgeon in the

Federal Army during the late war, and was stationed in the hospitals of Washington and Alexandria. Since that time he has pursued a highly successful practice in Baltimore. He was united in marriage, March 17, 1863, with Laura C. Graham, of that city. His only child, Clarence Eugene Cuddy, was born October 23, 1868. He is decidedly conservative in religion and politics, endeavoring to keep the happy mean between all extremes, and to hold fast to all that is good, rejecting whatever seems to him unworthy. He is a man of fine personal appearance. His manner is exceedingly pleasant, frank, and cordial, inspiring instant confidence in his character and skill. He holds a deservedly high rank in his profession, and is greatly esteemed in the community." Dr. Cuddy is of a literary turn of mind; writes for the public press; and lectures on popular subjects throughout the country, his most popular lecture being on "Manhood and its Requirements." Has also published a novellette, entitled, "Dr. Milton's Sweetheart—a Story of the War." Among his many articles published are the following: "Marked Uses and Actions of Veratrum Viride;" "Original Research in Typhoid Fever;" "A Quarter of a Century in Medicine;" "The Relation of Physician and Druggist;" "Pharmacy Then and Now;" "Some Phases of the Civil Law in Relation to the Development of Man." The two last mentioned were read before the American Medical Association. Also, a report of "A Remarkable Cardiac Hypertrophy, with Account of Necropsy." This hypertrophied heart, which the doctor has in his possession, is one of the largest, if not the largest ever known in this country. After being emptied of its liquid contents, it weighed forty-six ounces. In 1888 Dr. Cuddy was elected Professor of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine in the Baltimore University School of Medicine, a position he still retains.

CULLEN, Gilbert I., of Cincinnati, Ohio, was graduated M. D. at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1890. He is editor of the *Cincinnati Medical Journal*; Consulting Laryngologist to the Cincinnati Free Surgical Hospital for Women; Demonstrator of Laryngology and Otology in the Woman's Medical College of Cincinnati, and Assistant Professor of Laryngology and Otology in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. Dr. Cullen is also Treasurer of the Ohio State Medical Society.

CULLEN, J. S. Dorsey., of Richmond, Virginia, was educated at the Medical College of Virginia, and received his medical degree from that institution in 1853. He is an active member of the Medical Society of Virginia, and the Richmond Academy of Medicine and Surgery and ex-President of the same. He is also a member of the American Medical Association. Dr. Cullen is now Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Virginia and Dean of the Faculty. He served in the Confederate Army during the rebellion, and was Medical Director of General Longstreet's First Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia.

CURTIS, Edward, of New York City, was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1864. He served as Medical Cadet and Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army nine years. He is Professor *Emeritus* of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics

in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City. Dr. Curtis is now Medical Director of Equitable Life Assurance Society.

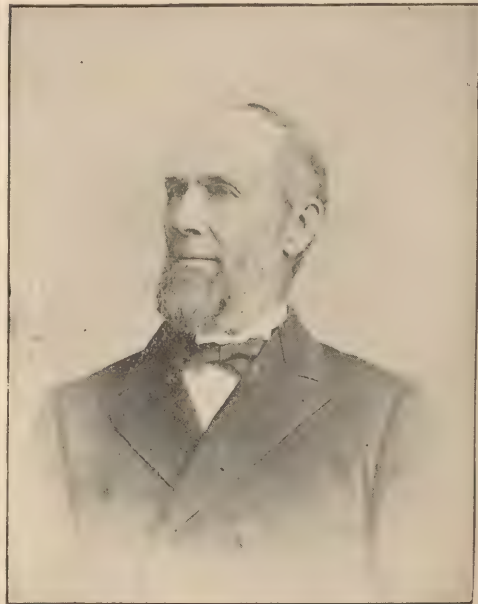
DA COSTA, Jacob M., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in the Island of St. Thomas, West Indies, February 7, 1833. He received his literary and classical education in Germany, and pursued his medical studies at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, his preceptor being Professor Mütter, of that institution. He graduated in 1852. After passing two years in the hospitals and schools of Paris and Vienna, he returned to Philadelphia in 1854, and established himself in practice there. While pursuing a general practice he has devoted himself especially to diseases of the heart and lungs. His contributions to medical literature have been large, and upon a variety of subjects, among them being a monograph on "Epithelial Tumors and Cancer of the Skin," 1852; "An Enquiry into the Pathological Anatomy of Acute Pneumonia," 1855; "The Physicians of the Last Century," 1857; "On Cancer of the Pancreas," 1858; "On Serous Apoplexy," 1859; "Medical Diagnosis, with Special Reference to Practical Medicine," first published in 1864, of which several editions have since been issued; "Inhalation in the Treatment of Diseases of the Respiratory Passages," 1867; numerous articles in the Pennsylvania Hospital Reports, and in the *American Journal of Medical Science*; and a long series of clinical lectures, which have appeared in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, and the *Philadelphia Medical Times*, for many years. He was for some time Attending Physician at the Episcopal Hospital, and subsequently held the same position at the Philadelphia and Pennsylvania Hospitals. In 1864 he was appointed Lecturer on Clinical Medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, and in the spring of 1872 was chosen by the trustees of that institution to fill the chair of Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, made vacant by the death of Professor Dickson. Dr. Da Costa is now *Emeritus* Professor of Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in that institution. He is perhaps the best known authority on physical diagnosis in this country, and for the past thirty years has had an unexcelled reputation as a clinical teacher.

DALTON, Henry C., of St. Louis, Missouri, was born in Mississippi in 1847. He removed to St. Louis immediately after the close of the war, and engaged in the study of medicine and surgery, and in 1870 graduated from the Missouri Medical College. He served for two years as Assistant Physician in the St. Louis City Hospital. In 1884 he was appointed by Governor D. R. Francis, then mayor, Surgeon in charge of the St. Louis City Hospital, an institution through which 8,000 patients pass annually. This position he held for over four years. He is a physician and surgeon of eminence, is First Vice-President of the Missouri Medical Association, and is Professor of Surgery in the Marion-Sims College of Medicine of St. Louis. He is also a member of the American Medical Association, and during its last session attracted prominent notice by a paper which he prepared and read to the surgical section of the association. He is a thorough, positive man, first assuring himself by every means in his power of the correctness of a position, and when once assured, steadfast in his adherence to his convictions. The

Knights of Honor are indeed fortunate in securing the services of such an eminent man for the position of Supreme Medical Examiner.

DANFORTH, Isaac N., of Chicago, Illinois, was graduated M. D. at the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, in 1862. He is now Professor of Renal Diseases in the Northwestern University Medical School for Women, and Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Northwestern University Medical School. He is also Physician to St. Luke's and Wesley Hospital, Chicago. Dr. Danforth is an active member of the American Medical Association and of the Association of American Physicians.

DAVISON, Francis Barker, of Fleetville, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, was born in Thompson, Connecticut, July 8, 1827, and is a descendant of Nicholas Davison, who came from London, England, to Massachusetts in 1639. He came with his parents to Pennsylvania in 1830 and to a wilderness, where he had limited opportunities in the



Francis B. Davison.

common schools, but studied in the Carbondale High School and at Le Raysville Academy, and engaged in teaching several years. He studied medicine in the office of the late Prof. Wm. Darrach, of Philadelphia and graduated from the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College in 1853. He was married to Miss Nancy Gardner, of Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, and settled in Waterloo, Black Hawk county, Iowa, in 1855, and within this year received the appointment of treasurer and recorder of the county. He was an enthusiastic admirer of General Fremont, and attended the convention which nominated him for President in 1856, and sat with the Iowa delegates. In 1858 he returned to Pennsylvania and followed his profession, and was for a time engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1862 he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon and assigned to the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and in 1864 he was

Assistant Surgeon of the Second Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, and from this regiment was promoted to Surgeon of the Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which regiment was renowned by the illustrious services of Col. Theodore Gregg, Gen. John I. Curtin and ex-Gov. James A. Beaver. He was post-master from 1871 to 1874, three and one-half years. He became a member of the American Medical Association in 1885, and a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society the same year, and was elected president of the Lackawanna County Medical Society in 1886.

DAVISON, Henry Gardner, of Fleetville, Pennsylvania, only son of the above Francis B. Davison, was born June 28, 1862, and died October 22, 1886. Attended school at Key-



Henry G. Davison.

stone Academy, Factoryville, Pennsylvania, and Kingston Seminary, and studied medicine one year at the University of Michigan, and two years at the University Medical College, New York City, whence he graduated in 1885. He was building up a very large practice in Archbald, Pennsylvania, when he contracted a fatal attack of diphtheria from a little patient and died in one sense a martyr to his professional duty. He was a member of the Lackawanna County Medical Society, and was elected a delegate to the Pennsylvania State Medical Society in 1886, and since his death Dr. F. B. Davison, the broken-hearted father, has taken little interest in public affairs.

DAVIS, George W., of Kansas City, Missouri, was graduated M. D. at the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, in 1876. He is now Professor of Genito-Urinary, Venereal, and Skin Diseases in the University Medical College, Kansas City, and Treasurer and Curator of that institution. Dr. Davis is a member of the American Medical Association; Missouri State Medical Society, and also of the Jackson County and Kansas City District Medical Societies.

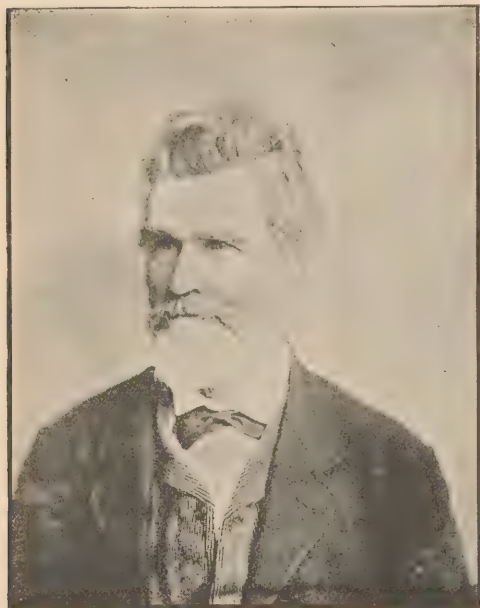
DAVIS, William C., of Denver, Colorado,

was first graduated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, in 1878, and his medical education and training were supplemented by attending the Medical College of Indiana, Indianapolis, from which institution he also received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1886. Dr. Davis is an esteemed and highly accomplished physician and surgeon. He is a member of the American Medical Association; Mississippi Valley Medical Association; Denver Medical Association; Arapahoe County Medical Society, and of the State Medical Societies of Iowa, Indiana, and Colorado.

DAY, Ewing W., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was graduated M. D. at the Medical Department of the University of Georgetown, Washington, D. C., in 1889. He is now Lecturer on Diseases of the Nose and Throat, in the Western Pennsylvania Medical College; and Otologist to the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary. Dr. Day is an active member of the Allegheny County Medical Society, and the Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine.

DAY, Richard Hence, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, was born June 9, 1813, in Calvert county, Maryland, and died December 4, 1892. His father, Robert I. Day, and his mother, Mary Hence, were both of English descent and of New England parentage. His medical education began in early life; his preceptor was Dr. Benjamin J. Day, of Bladensburg, Maryland. He graduated from the Washington Medical College of Baltimore in March, 1832. In May, 1837, he emigrated to Illinois and located in Mount Carmel, Wabash county, and soon entered upon a large practice, embracing obstetrics and surgery. In 1843 he moved to Batesville, Arkansas, where he remained till 1846, doing a full practice, but on account of continued bad health, had to seek a more southern latitude. In 1846 he settled in Patterson, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana. Here he rapidly regained his health and soon succeeded in getting a large practice and many warm-hearted friends. In 1851 he was elected to the State Legislature, serving two terms. In January, 1854, he located in Baton Rouge, the capital of the State, where he remained until his death, and did a large practice, enjoying the respect and esteem of his fellow-men, and the full confidence and respect of the entire profession. In 1868 he was State Senator from the Parish of East Baton Rouge. Dr. Day was always a hard student, a close observer, and a laborious worker in his profession, and contributed largely to its literature. Many of his contributions have been warmly and favorably noticed by the medical press, and by men distinguished in the profession for learning and ability. Among them the lamented Prof. S. D. Gross, Prof. Joseph Jones, of Tulane University, Louisiana; Prof. J. McF. Gaston, of Atlanta, Georgia, and Prof. George Harley, M. D., F. R. S., of London, England. Dr. Day was a permanent member of the American Medical Association, and ex-president of Louisiana State Medical Society. In 1889 he was elected on the medical staff of the New Orleans Polyclinic as Instructor of Diseases of Children, resigning after one term; and in 1887 was awarded an honorary diploma, unsought, by the Louisville Medical College in appreciation of his contributions to the literature of medical science. Dr. Day was thrice married. His first wife was Miss Elizabeth

Miller, of Bladensburg, Maryland, whom he married December, 1832; his second wife was Miss Lavinia Elam, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana,



Richard H. Day

whom he married May, 1853, and his third wife, who survived him, was Miss Celestine P. Rentrop, of St. Mary Parish, Louisiana, whom he married in October, 1868.

DEAN, Dexter V., of St. Louis, Missouri, was graduated M. D. at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1865. He is now Professor of Pathological Anatomy and Bacteriology in the Beaumont Hospital Medical College; Consulting Physician and Surgeon to the St. Louis City Hospital, and St. Louis Female Hospital. He was three years St. Louis City Chemist and Microscopist; ten years Superintendent and Surgeon-in-Charge of the St. Louis City Hospital. Dr. Dean is an active member of the American Medical Association; American Public Health Association; American Society of Microscopists; American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the leading medical and scientific societies and organizations in his city.

DELAFIELD, Francis, of New York City, was graduated M. D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1862. He is now Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine in that institution. He is also Attending Physician to Roosevelt Hospital, and Consulting Physician to Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Delafield is an active member of the Association of American Physicians, and of numerous other medical and scientific organizations.

DEVENDORF, Charles A., of Detroit, Michigan, was graduated M. D. at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1866. He is now Professor of Obstetrics in the Detroit College of Medicine and Visiting Physician to Harper Hospital, Woman's Hospital, and

Children's Free Hospital, Detroit. He is also Medical Examiner and Adviser for several of the leading life assurance companies of the United States. Dr. Devendorf is a member of the Michigan State Medical Society; Detroit Obstetrical Society; American Academy of Medicine, and Detroit Medical and Literary Association.

De WOLF, Oscar C., of Chicago, Illinois, was graduated M. D. at the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, in 1858. He is now Professor of State Medicine and Public Hygiene in the Chicago Medical College. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Massachusetts Medical Society, Illinois State Medical Society, and of the British Association for the Advancement of Sciences. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Mutual Medical Aid Association.

DIEFFENBACH, Richard G. P., of Newark, New Jersey, was graduated M. D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, in 1874. He is now Consulting Physician and Surgeon to the German Hospital, Newark. He is an active member of the Essex County Medical Society, New Jersey State Medical Society and American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Newark Medical Association and Practitioners' Club.

Di MOISE, Bettini, of New York City, was born in Cherso, Istria (Austro-Hungary), September 29, 1849. He is a lineal descendant of the distinguished family whose name he bears, which is one of the oldest of the Venetian nobility (1384 A. D.). At the great battle of Lepanto (October 7, 1571), in which the first Papal Spanish and Venetian forces took part, two Moise brothers fitted up at their own expense two Galere, and they were distinguished for deeds of great valor. He studied in his native town, and at ten years of age he entered St. Stephen College, Padua, Italy, where he studied ancient and modern letters, physics, mathematics, rhetoric and philosophy in a course of eight years. He then made his maturity examination. From there he entered the Royal University of Padua to study medicine, where he was matriculated; he then went to Vienna, Berlin, Paris, Heidelberg, Florence and Rome to attend the lectures, and afterward he graduated from his *Alma Mater* of Padua, August 16, 1876. After this he entered as surgeon in the Austro-Hungarian army. To have the necessary qualification to be admitted to the Surgeon corps, he was obliged to pass another examination—"Nostrificationis Causa"—at the University of Buda-Pesth, and on December 7, 1877, he graduated with distinction. After some time he was Director of the Hospital of Lussino, a climatic island in the Adriatic Sea, where he made a special study of the diseases of a zymotic nature, and wrote "La Malaria e il Tifo nelle Isole del Quarnero," which monograph obtained the prize of the Hygienic Provincial Commission of Istria. After this he made a tour of the university and hospitals of Paris; he then went to the Antilles and to Mexico to make a careful study of yellow fever in the St. Sebastian Hospital of Vera Cruz; he there made a very important polemic, in which dispute he showed his profound study in microscopy and bacteriology. After this he went to New York City, where he occupies a high standing among the practicing physicians and surgeons

of that city, especially among the Italian residents, so that the celebrated Ristori and Salvini have him as their attending physician. Since the first year he went to New York he has been a member of the County Medical Society, of the City of New York, and a Fellow and Librarian of the Medico-Legal Society, and he is delegated by that body to attend the International Medical Congress, which will convene in Rome, in April, 1894, and where he will read a paper, "La tisi Causa e Ragione Legittima di Divorcio" (Consumption a Legitimate Reason for Divorce). For ten years he has been a special visiting physician (to Italian children) for the Children's Aid Society, and for a year past has been Medical Superintend-



Bettini di Moise.

ent of the Italian Hospital of New York City. At the time the Government tried to select a commission to send to Mexico to study yellow fever, as the Academy of Mexico claimed to have discovered a sure method of securing immunity against that disease, the *New York Herald* published, in part, Dr. Bettini di Moise's experience with the disease, and proved this commission futile. When the discovery of Professor Koch was announced in America, on the same day, Dr. Bettini di Moise was selected by the *Progresso Italo Americano* (a journal that has taken a deep interest in the question), to visit Berlin, and there he spent some months in the study of the subject, under Professor Koch's instruction. Dr. Bettini di Moise is a society man, and speaks all the modern languages of Europe.

DOCK, George, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, was graduated M. D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1884. He is now Professor of Theory and Practice and Clinical Medicine in the University of Michigan, and Visiting Physician to the University Hospital. He is also a member of the American Medical Association and of the Michigan State Medical Society.

DORSET, Walter Clagett, of Columbia, Tennessee, was born July 19, 1841, in Anne Arundel county, Maryland. He is a son of Thomas

J. Dorset and Harriet (Clagett) Dorset. His father died when he was only five years old. His mother, who is still living, is now aged eighty-five years. His early education was unmethodical, closing with four months at the Virginia Military Institute in the fall of the famous John Brown Raid, when he returned to care for his mother and sister on the farm in Maryland. He was a Union man during the War of the Rebellion. While on a visit to relatives in Tennessee in 1869 he began the study of medicine. After attending one course of lectures at the University of Maryland, Baltimore, and two more courses at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, he graduated from the latter institution in 1870, and in the following May began the practice of his profession at Columbia, Tennessee, where he has since remained. During this time he was nine years Jail Physician and five years County Health Officer, being the first incumbent of the latter office, which was created by the legislature in 1885. Dr. Dorset has been a member in good standing of the American Medical Association, and Vice-President of the Maury County Medical Society. He has been quite a successful general practitioner of medicine, and has accumulated a very comfortable and ample amount of property by his professional labor. He has always been conservative and pains-taking in his practice, and many of his surgical and obstetric cases have been formidable and unique. His success is attributable to his uprightness of character, to his persevering industry and strict attention to business.

DRAKE, G. Werter, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, was graduated M. D. at the Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, in 1877. He is now Professor of Physiology and Hygiene in the Chattanooga Medical College. He is ex-president of the Chattanooga Medical Society; ex-vice-president of the Medical Society of Tennessee; member of the Board of Councilors of the Tri-State Medical Society, which includes the States of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee. Dr. Drake is also a member of the Chattanooga Board of Health.

DRAPER, John Christopher, of New York, eldest son of Prof. John William Draper, was born in Mecklenburgh, Virginia, March 31, 1835, and died December 20, 1885. He was educated at the University of the City of New York, from the medical department of which he graduated in March, 1857, settling permanently in New York. From March, 1856, to July, 1857, he was House Physician and Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital; from December, 1858, to 1871, Professor of Analytical Chemistry in the University of New York, and from 1860 to 1863 Professor of Chemistry in the Cooper Institute. In 1863 he was chosen Professor of Natural History and Physiology in the College of the City of New York, and in 1866 Professor of Chemistry in the Medical Department of the University of New York. In July, 1873, he received the degree of LL. D. from Trinity College. He was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; and of the New York Century Club. His principal contributions to medical literature are papers bearing the following titles: "Is the Urea in Urine Due to Muscular Motion?" "Experiments on Respiration;" "Experiments on Insensible Perspiration;" "Experiments on Adulterations of Coffee;" "The Production of Muscular Force;" "Determination of Arsenic in

Poisoning (Improved Process);" "Heat of the Body and Effects of Cold," and "Experiments with Quinine." Of books he had published "A Practical Laboratory Course in Medical Chemistry," 1882, and a "Text-book of Medical Physics," 1885.

DUDLEY, A. Palmer, of New York City, was graduated M. D. at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1877. He is now Visiting Gynecologist to Randall's Island Hospital, and Instructor in Gynecology at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. Dr. Dudley is an active member of the American Gynecological Society, and of numerous other medical, scientific and social organizations of New York.

DUFFIELD, George, of Detroit, Michigan, was graduated M. D. at the Detroit Medical College in 1882. He is now Professor of Pathology in that institution; Pathologist to the Woman's Hospital, and a member of the staff of Medical Microscopists to Harper Hospital, Detroit. He is Medical Examiner and Adviser for the United States Mutual Accident Association of New York. Dr. Duffield is a member of the American Medical Association; Michigan State Medical Society; Detroit Academy of Medicine; Detroit Medical and Library Association, and of the American Microscopical Society.

DUNCAN, James K. L., of DeWitt, Nebraska, was born July 6, 1845, at Frankfort Mineral Springs, Washington county, Pennsylvania. He is a son of Colonel Jonathan and Agnes (Leeper) Duncan, who were of Scotch-Irish extraction. He gained his first fundamental principles of knowledge in the private schools of his native place. In 1854, when nine years of age, he removed with his parents to Illinois, locating on a farm near Monmouth, that State, and as it became necessary for more advanced education he was sent to Monmouth College, of which his father had a life scholarship. During one winter, prior to his attending Monmouth College, he had the benefit of the preceptorship of Rev. Robert Young, it being the great desire of his mother's life that James should fill a pulpit. Before he had completed his literary education "the War for the Union" kept before him the thought that his services were demanded by his country, but his parents were unable to give him their consent, having already two sons in the Union Army. Young Duncan had yearned for what was denied him until his patriotism got the better of him, and when the college year was closed, June 25, 1863, he boarded the train for Chicago and there entered the United States Navy for one year. On March 2, 1864, at Harrisonburg, Louisiana, he was awarded a "Medal of Honor" for gallantry in action, and his name inscribed on the "Roll of Honor" of our country's defenders, of which less than five hundred were thus distinguished out of near three millions of men enrolled. When his time had expired he returned home and to Monmouth College, and remained there during the fall and winter terms, at the close of which he re-entered the United States Navy, and again served on the Mississippi river, but was soon transferred to the Gulf Squadron. In September, 1865, he was, on account of sickness, for the first time during his service, sent to a hospital. After regaining his health, Surgeon John J. Abernethy procured his discharge for the purpose of appointing him apothecary of the

Naval Hospital at Pensacola, Florida, and he began the reading of medicine under the instruction of the eminent Drs. Wunderlich and Gale, who were then both surgeons in the navy, and attached to the hospital corps of surgeons. He remained at the hospital for nearly three years. Returning home in the fall of 1868, he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, the following winter, and in the spring, as soon as lecture season closed he went to Memphis, Tennessee, and entered on the practice of medicine; but his health beginning to fail, from long continued close confinement and arduous habits of study, he left the South, and next hung his "shingle" out at Hamlet, Mercer county, Illinois, near his parents and old home. He remained there until the spring of 1871, when he located at Waukeee, Iowa. He there engaged in continuous active and laborious practice until the



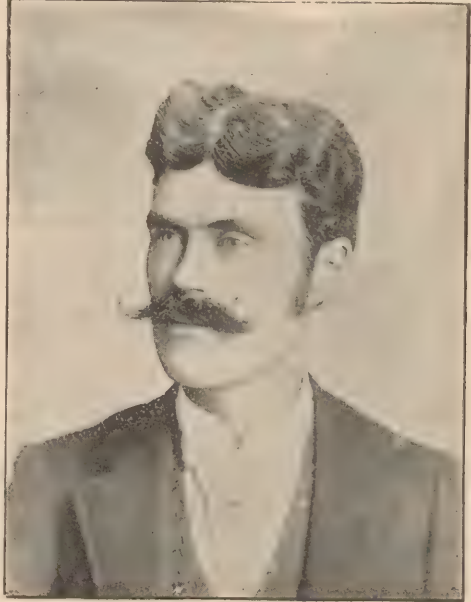
J. K. L. Duncan.

spring of 1880, when he located in his present place of residence, where he has built up a busy and lucrative practice, second to none in his section of the State. In the meantime he returned to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, and was graduated at that institution in 1875. Dr. Duncan claims the priority of the operation of circumcision for the cure of convulsions due to reflex action through the sympathetic system of nerves; his first operation for it was August 1, 1880, at DeWitt, Nebraska, the patient a child five years of age; the effect, immediate relief and complete success. This treatment is now incorporated in our text-books, but at that time was not suggested in any medical literature extant. He performed ovariectomy successfully, in September, 1880, one of the first cases on record in Nebraska. In October, 1883, he treated a penetrating gunshot wound of the intestines, by the opium and rest plan (as first suggested by Professor Alonzo Clark, of New York), laparotomy not then being in vogue as now. Dr. Duncan was called to the patient within a few

minutes after he was shot, and gave him two pills of camphor and opium, which were followed every two hours by the administration of morphine in one-fourth grain doses, until eight were given, and then the same quantity every three hours for four days, and then every four hours for twelve days, thus holding the bowels in check for sixteen days and seven hours from the time he was wounded before they were allowed to be evacuated, and along with this defecation also came the thirty-eight caliber ball, which the man now carries in his pocket. Dr. Duncan has introduced many original ideas of practical value, more especially in the surgical line, one of which is his continuously threaded needle; another is his fracture bed, a device noted for its utility and simplicity. He takes great interest in his chosen profession, generally having from one to three students reading under him, and his various book-cases are well stocked with the best obtainable medical publications. He is a member of the Nebraska State Medical Society, and permanent member of the American Medical Association. Among his contributions to medical literature may be mentioned papers entitled "A Ready Diagnosis" and "Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis." Dr. Duncan was married on November 4, 1879, at Des Moines, Iowa, to Miss Lillian J. Middlekauff, by whom he has four daughters and two sons; and for the purpose of giving his children the increased educational facilities which a city offers, he has for some time past been investing in improved property in Lincoln, Nebraska, with the expectation, in the near future, of removing to that educational center of his State.

DUNN, James H., of Minneapolis, Minnesota, was born at Fort Wayne, Indiana, May 29, 1853, of Irish parents, who in 1855 removed to the territory of Minnesota, locating near the present city of Winona. Losing his father in 1859, he was given a home in the family of Mr. Jesse Wheeler, a prominent pioneer farmer of Winona county. On the death of that gentleman in 1868, when a lad of fifteen, with the progress made in the common country school, he set out on his own career without further aid or counsel from any one, first deciding upon the vocation of a teacher. After two years in the local High School he entered the Winona State Normal School, graduating in 1873, supporting himself in the first years by various kinds of labors, and latterly by teaching summer schools. On graduating he was selected as a Lecturer in the Minnesota State Teachers' Institute, in which he took a prominent part during the following five years. While in this work, at the request of the late Hon. D. Burt, Superintendent of Public Instruction, he gave special attention to the instruction of teachers in physiology and hygiene, and was led to take a medical course, the better to fit himself for this special instruction, and in accordance with the prevailing custom selected as his preceptor Dr. J. B. McGaughey, of Winona, in the summer of 1875, and received his degree of M. D. from the University of New York City in 1878. On graduating he was appointed Professor of Natural Sciences in the Mankato Normal School; but after two years the insufficiency of the salary caused him to change his profession to that of medicine, locating at Shakopee, Scott county, where he at once won a large general country practice. In 1883 he went to Europe

to take two years' post graduate studies, mainly at Vienna and Heidelberg, and on his return located at Minneapolis in May, 1886. He was Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases and Dermatology in the Minnesota Hospital College from 1886 to 1889, and has occupied the chair of Genito-Urinary Diseases in the Medical Department of the University of Minnesota since its establishment in 1889. In 1888 and 1889 he was City Physician of Minneapolis, organizing its first municipal hospital, and is one of the Surgeons to St. Mary's Hospital,



James H. Dunn

and president of the hospital staff. He was president of the Minnesota State Medical Association in 1888. His practice is genito-urinary diseases and general surgery. While making no claim to special abdominal work, a very considerable experience in abdominal surgery has fallen to his lot with marked success; his first twenty-three ovariectomies recovered without accident. He has been a frequent contributor to northwestern medical journals.

DUNOTT, Thomas J., of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was graduated M. D. at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1852. He is now Senior Surgeon and Attending Physician and Ophthalmologist to Harrisburg Hospital and Industrial Home. He is also surgeon to several important railway companies and Honorable Member of the American Chirurgical Society, American Medical Association, American Surgical Association, American Railway Surgeons' Association, Pennsylvania State Medical Society and Dauphin County Pathological Society.

DUNSMOOR, Frederick A., of Minneapolis, Minnesota, was graduated in medicine at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in 1875. He is now Dean of the Faculty of the Minnesota Hospital College and Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery in the

Medical Department of the University of Minnesota and Surgeon to the Dispensary of the Minnesota Hospital College; Surgeon to Mary's and St. Barnabas Hospitals and to the Northern Pacific Railway Company, as well as to several other important railroads of the Northwest. Dr. Dunsmoor is an active member of American Medical Association and the Minneapolis Academy of Medicine.

DUNSTER, Edward Swift, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, was born September 2, 1834, at Springvale, York county, Maine, and died May 3, 1888. He was a lineal descendant of Henry Dunster, the first president of Harvard College, who emigrated to this country from England in 1640. Fitted for college in the public schools of Providence, Rhode Island, he afterwards entered Harvard College, graduating therefrom A. B., 1856; A. M., 1859; and subsequently studied medicine in New York as a private pupil of Professor Peaslee, and graduated at the New York College of Medicine and Surgery, with the degree of M. D., in 1859. He also attended one course of lectures in the Medical Department of Dartmouth College. After graduating he entered St. Luke's Hospital, and in 1860 commenced practice in the city of New York. Entering the army in June, 1861, as Assistant Surgeon, he subsequently served in Western Virginia and the Peninsula campaign under McClellan, in charge of various hospitals, and as Medical Inspector and Medical Director of hospital transports; in charge of Turner's Lane Hospital, Philadelphia; Assistant in Surgeon-General's office, Washington; Attendant Assistant Surgeon at the United States Military Academy, West Point; and resigning February 1, 1866, recommenced the practice of his profession in New York, making a specialty of obstetrics and diseases of women and children. He was editor of the *New York Medical Journal* from 1866 until 1872; Resident Physician-in-Charge of hospitals on Randall's Island, New York, from 1869 until 1873; Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, University of Vermont, from 1868 until 1871; Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Long Island Medical College, Brooklyn, New York, from 1869 until 1875; and in 1871 he became Professor of Obstetrics in the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, and from 1873 until his death he was Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the University of Michigan. He was a member of the New York County Medical Society; New York Academy of Medicine; New York Pathological Society; American Geographical and Statistical Society; New York Historical Society; Michigan State Medical Society and American Medical Association. Among his contributions to the literature of his profession are included papers on "Relations of the Medical Profession to Modern Education," "The Logic of Medicine," "Notes on Double Monsters," "History of Anesthesia," "The Comparative Mortality in Armies from Wounds and Diseases," and "History of Spontaneous Generation."

DUNTON, William Rush, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in that city, March 10, 1831. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, both in the department of arts and of medicine, graduating in medicine in 1853. After serving as Resident Physician at the Philadelphia Dispensary, and at the

Pennsylvania Hospital, supplemented by two years' study in Europe, he commenced practice in his native city, and became one of the Physicians to the Children's Hospital. In 1863 he removed to Germantown, where he served as Acting Assistant Surgeon at the Cuyler United States Army Hospital, during the War of the Rebellion. He is a member of the College of Physicians, Pathological and Obstetrical Societies of Philadelphia, and one of the Consulting Physicians to the Germantown Hospital. Dr. Dunton has been a successful general practitioner of medicine in Philadelphia for forty years, and is one of the links connecting the past and present generations of distinguished physicians of that city.

DUZAN, George N., of Indianapolis, Indiana, was born near Lebanon, Boone county, that State, July 8, 1841, and died at his residence, November 8, 1893. He began the study of medicine at an early age, and at the close of his student life commenced practice in the town of Zionsville, in his native county, where, says Dr. Eastman, one of his early friends and colleagues, he was first known as the "boy doctor," and where he continued to live and enjoy the confidence of the community over twenty years. During the war he entered the army, and served as Assistant Surgeon of the Fifty-fifth Regiment of Indiana Infantry. He received his medical degree from the University of Nashville, in 1865. He was married to Miss Nellie B. Crutchfield, who, with one son (his name-sake) still survive him. He had the natural qualifications for the profession of medicine, and during his active period of life did a large practice, with an extensive consultation business. His work was not limited to the practice of medicine, but included general surgery, in which he performed all the ordinary operations and a number of the capital ones, as lithotomy and ovariectomy, with skill and ability. Soon after the organization of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis; and while still a resident of his county town he occupied the chair of Physiology in that institution, where he taught with credit to himself and benefit to those who attended his lectures, being clear, thorough, and direct in all his efforts to instruct his classes. Several years ago he removed to Indianapolis, with the hope of regaining his health, being much worn by the hardships of a country practice. During his stay there he maintained his high standard professionally as an able practitioner, whilst his quiet and unobtrusive manners as a gentleman commended him to all who were associated with him. Following steadily and persistently his vocation, and though much enfeebled by long-standing diseases, from which he was a constant sufferer, and which culminated in his death, yet he rarely complained and never faltered in the discharge of duty. Referring to his medical attainments and personal characteristics, one of his biographers, Dr. Levi L. Todd, writes as follows: "He was the possessor of endowments far beyond those of the ordinary physician—a clear, comprehensive mind, acute conceptive faculties and strong reasoning powers, with sufficient will and energy to bring these into action, and a capacity to obtain knowledge independently of the ordinary aids upon which so many are compelled to rely, and although not wanting in scholarly attainments, his edu-

cation was more from thought than from books. His handsome face, fine form and graceful, genial manners served him as passports to a social as well as a business acquaintance, which his solid mental qualities were amply sufficient to maintain, and to make good any ordinary draft upon his resources. His hold upon the regards and confidence of those whom he served for years is well attested by the numbers of his old patrons and friends who followed him for aid and counsel as long as he was able to serve them, and who comforted him in his last hours by their presence, and later still, paid their last tribute of sympathizing sorrow at his grave. He has gone, but the lessons of his life remain. His experiences were but the same old story: of ambitions and labors, of cares and sorrows, and of disappointments which fill up in large measure the round of human existence. His death, though early in life's afternoon, still gave him time enough to have solved the problems that were within his grasp, and to have performed his full share of its labors—long enough for the profile of character to be drawn out in all its lines. Finally, we may say of him that when the end came it found him busy with his work, fighting bravely on, striving to fulfill his chosen task." Testimonials relative to his eminent professional attainments and suitable resolutions of condolence for his family were adopted by the medical fraternity of Indianapolis at a special meeting of Marion County Medical Society, of which Dr. Duzan had formerly been an honorable member.

DWIGHT, Henry E., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was educated at several of the most noted institutions of this and foreign countries. He received the degree of A. B. from Yale in 1852, and that of A. M. from the same institution in 1855, and that of B. D. from Andover in 1857. He was a member of the University of Halle in 1862; University of Berlin, and the University of Paris in 1863. He received the degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1867, and that of D. D. from the University of Washington and Lee in 1882. Dr. Dwight was Professor of Latin and Greek in Brooklyn Gymnasium from 1852 to 1856, and living in one house and on one street in Philadelphia he has been engaged in the regular practice of medicine for a period of thirty years.

DYAS, William Godfrey, of Chicago, Illinois, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1807, and was the son of William Dyas, a general practitioner of medicine, who was one of the learned and influential men of the age and country in which he lived. A biographer, in the *Magazine of Western History*, says: The subject of this sketch, in many respects a remarkable man himself, has descended from one of the most remarkable families of which authentic history has left us a record. The name Dyas has been anglicized into its present form. The original name is of Spanish origin and is written "Diaz." Three hundred years ago both Diaz and Dias were names well known to the Old World, and inseparably connected with the history of two kingdoms. The first, as has been already stated, was a Spanish name, the second Portuguese. It was Bartolomeo Dias, the noted explorer, who discovered the *Cabo de Buena Esperanza*, as it was called by the Portuguese King—Cape of Good Hope, we say in English—who associated with greatness the name of the Portuguese family,

and among his descendants who have achieved distinction Gonzalvo Antonio Dias, the Brazilian poet and professor of history in Dom Pedro College and Pedro Jaao Dias, the celebrated Brazilian Statesman and Diplomat, who died in 1870, have been the most noted. The Spanish family of Diaz were of ducal rank in the Fifteenth Century; on their shield they bore the motto of the Albigensian Church: *refulgens in tenebris*, and from the descendants of this "ancient and honorable house" a long list of illustrious names has been given to history. To this family belonged Juan Bernardo Diaz de Lugo, one of the Roman Catholic bishops, who sat in the famous Council of Trent in the Sixteenth Century; Alonzo Diaz, a Spanish soldier and adventurer of the sixteenth century, who sought his fortune in the New World, and whose daring deeds and feats of strength in the wilds of Panama furnished a fruitful theme for Spanish song and story writers; Camargo Antonio Diaz, the first explorer of portions of Brazil in the seventeenth century; Gonsalvo Diaz de Pineda, who was with Pizarro in Peru in 1531; Juan Diaz de Solis, the Spanish navigator who won distinction in the early part of the fifteenth century; Miguel Diaz, who was with Bartholomew Columbus, brother of the great discoverer, at Santo Domingo in 1495; Pedro Diaz, a noted Spanish missionary, who died in Mexico in 1618; and last, but by no means least distinguished, General Porfirio Diaz, now serving his third term as President of the Republic of Mexico, and by far the ablest Mexican statesman of the age. The branch of this illustrious family to which Dr. Dyas belongs, or rather that of which he is a lineal descendant, drifted away from the parent stock and the ancient family seat at the Castle of Burgos, in Spain, as a result of religious persecutions. They belonged to that class of Spanish dissenters from the doctrines of the Romish Church who renounced the authority of the Pope, and entertained beliefs identical with those of the Albigenes, against whom Pope Innocent III had carried on a relentless warfare. When they were driven out of Spain by the adherents of the Church, they found a refuge in Navarre, where their relative, the famous mother of Henry IV, of France, Jeane D' Albret, opened her arms to receive them. This was in the early part of the sixteenth century, and the family maintained its allegiance to the French government until the edict of Nantes, promulgated by Henri IV in 1598, under which his Protestant subjects enjoyed a season of religious liberty, was revoked by Louis XIV in 1685. History informs us that as a result of this revocation four hundred thousand Protestants left France and took refuge in Great Britain, Holland, Prussia, Switzerland and America. The house of Diaz was again compelled to change the location of the family seat, and the family tree was planted in Holland, where it flourished under the protection of the house of Orange. From Holland they found their way to England as adherents of William III, where they became conspicuous subjects of the British crown. It was after the family located in England that the change of a single letter from the original spelling of the name gave it its present form and an English pronunciation. Edward Dyas became a colonel on the staff of William III, and distinguished himself on numerous occasions in

the service of that monarch, who became the idol of the Protestant world. For gallant and meritorious services at the Boyne and on other battle fields of that era, Colonel Edward Dyas received from the crown various grants of land in the counties of Meath and Cavan, Ireland. In the early part of the eighteenth century he located on his estate in Ireland, and became the progenitor of the Irish branch of the Dyas family. These estates are still in the hands of his descendants, the present head of the family being Nathaniel Hone Dyas, of Athboy Lodge, high sheriff of the county of Meath. The venerable and highly-esteemed Chicago physician, Dr. Wm. G. Dyas, is a descendant in the fifth generation from Colonel Edward Dyas. The subject of this sketch received careful and thorough education in his early boyhood, and when he was fifteen years of age he entered Trinity College. From this renowned institution of learning he was transferred to the Royal College of Surgeons, and became a licentiate of that college in 1830. In 1832 he was designated to take charge of the Cholera Hospital, in the County Kildare, under government supervision. When the cholera epidemic of that year subsided, and the necessity no longer existed for keeping this hospital open, he took charge, first of two, and later of three government dispensaries, and also of a fever hospital. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1845, and at the end of twenty-five years spent in the hospital and dispensary practice, he returned to Dublin in 1855, a year memorable in Ireland by reason of the failure of crops, particularly of the potato, and the famine which followed. Upon his return to Dublin, he became a Demonstrator of Anatomy in Trinity College, remaining connected with that institution until 1856, and adding to his professional knowledge through his association with some of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the age. The famine of 1855-56 had a most depressing effect, not only upon every branch of business in Ireland, but upon the spirits of the people as well, and thousands of them sought homes elsewhere. Dr. Dyas had been married in 1830, to Miss Georgiana Keating, daughter of Rev. George Keating, an Episcopal clergyman, of Edgeworthstown, County of Longford, and in 1856 he found himself with a growing family dependent in a measure for support upon his professional income. While he had no lack of patients, the depression which prevailed in the country was such that their ability to pay for services rendered, even by the much needed physician, was very greatly limited. As the outlook of better times in the immediate future was not promising, he felt it incumbent upon him to seek a location where his labors would be better rewarded, and notwithstanding his love for the Emerald Isle, he determined to immigrate to America. Arrived in this country he located first at Bridgeport on the Ohio River, near Wheeling, West Virginia. This location was unsatisfactory, and he removed to Canada, locating near London, Ontario. There he spent two years, and then went with his family to Chicago. In that city he at once engaged in the general practice of his profession, and also became the editor of the *Medical Journal*, through the columns of which he made valuable contributions to the professional literature of the country until a rapidly growing practice com-

pelled him to retire from the editorial chair. As an educator he has been prominently identified with the Woman's Medical College of Chicago. Having been one of the prominent medical gentlemen who gave that institution their countenance and support at the date of its inception, he has ever since taken a deep interest in its welfare, and spared no effort to aid in its advancement. He accepted the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the college, a position which he held for eleven years, and did much to give character and standing to that educational institution. For many years he was a Consulting Surgeon to the Cook County Hospital, a position he accepted upon the invitation of his professional friends. While his advanced age has made it necessary for him to shift some of his professional burdens to younger shoulders, although the oldest practicing physician in Chicago, and one who has seen the city grow to twenty times the size it was when he located there, he may still be found, at the age of eighty-six years, in his office on South Clark street, in the heart of the city, every day from 9 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., as regularly as the days come and go. Now and then, of course, he is called out of the city or is kept away from his office by patients who have to be treated at their homes; but few of the younger practitioners of that metropolis attend with greater regularity to their professional duties than does this noted octogenarian, who has been for more than three score years a practicing physician. White-haired and in a certain sense venerable in appearance, Dr. Dyas still retains in great part the vigor of his earlier manhood, and his general appearance is that of a man who has seen fifteen or twenty less years of life. With the courtliness of manner characteristic of an old-school gentleman, a face expressive of broad intellectuality, and a store of reminiscences enriched to an unusual degree by his many years of active life, in whatever company he makes his appearance he attracts attention, and at the meetings of the various medical organizations of his city he has been for years a conspicuous figure. He is still Consulting Physician to the Women's and Children Hospital (with which the Women's College was formerly connected), and Consulting Surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital. Dr. Dyas has always enjoyed in a high degree the confidence and esteem of the medical profession of Chicago, and few men who have engaged so long in the practice of medicine in one place have had the good fortune to keep on such terms of good-fellowship with active competitors. A cultured, intelligent, honest and high-minded gentleman, he has borne his part well in discharging his duties as a citizen, shirking no responsibility which he was called upon to assume. A thoroughly well-educated physician and a conscientious and successful practitioner, he has contributed his full share toward building up the reputation of the profession in his city, and in the years to come he will be remembered as one of the eminent men who in a modest way graced his calling in the earlier history of Chicago. His first wife having died while a resident of Canada, Dr. Dyas was married in 1861 to Miranda B. Sherwood, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. Three of his sons have become prominent in professional life. The eldest, Dr. G.

K. Dias, is engaged in the practice of his profession in Chicago. Joseph E. Dias, another son, is practicing law at Paris, Illinois, and a third son, William G. Dias, is a prominent barrister of Colusa, California.

EARLE, Charles Warrington, of Chicago, Illinois, was born in Westford, Vermont, April 2, 1845, and died November 19, 1893. He was of English ancestry and a lineal descendant of Ralph Earle, of Exeter, England, a loyal supporter of the British Crown, who came with his wife, Joan, to Rhode Island, about 1634, and became the founder of an American family which is to-day represented in every State in the Union. With the history of many of the Eastern and New England States, as merchants, manufacturers, and professional men, the descendants of Ralph Earle have been especially conspicuous. To this family belonged the late Dr. Pliny Earle, the noted neurologist. Moses L. Earle, the father of the



Charles Warrington Earle

subject of this memoir, moved to Lake county, Illinois, in 1854, when the son was nine years of age, and Dr. Earle's life history may be epitomized in the following words: farmer boy, soldier, student, practitioner, medical writer, and teacher. As the eldest son of a thrifty and ambitious farmer, even before emigrating from Vermont to the northern part of Illinois, he had been firmly impressed with the idea that his life was to be no prolonged play-spell, but must be devoted to a continuous round of tasks, and in the performance of these he became acquainted with all the details of transforming a prairie into a cultivated farm. After this change of location was made he divided his time between the performance of such labor and attendance in the country school-room, but the former received by far the greater share of his attention. In this way were passed the first seven years of his life in the West. Then the War of the Rebellion commenced, and the sixteen-year-old boy, a brawny, muscular, well-developed youth, per-

sued his father to allow him to become a soldier. His eventful service was in the Fifteenth and the Ninety-sixth Regiments Illinois Volunteers. Referring to his military and professional career his biographer, H. L. Conard, of Chicago, writes as follows: He enlisted in the first-named regiment early in 1861, which was intended for the "three months' service;" but when the recruits reached the camp of instruction at Freeport they were informed that the full quota of "three months' men" had already been sent to the front, and that they could either return to their homes or enlist for three years. They did not hesitate much as to which course they would pursue, and before long found themselves in the field attached to General Fremont's army, then operating in Missouri. In the fall of the same year, after six months' service, young Earle was discharged on account of disability, incurred while detailed to assist in unloading a transport of army supplies on the Missouri River. He returned to his father's home, and after a time recovered sufficiently to feel that he was again fitted to enter the service. His father declined, however, to permit him to enlist a second time, and sent him to the Academy at Burlington, Wisconsin, where he pursued his studies until the spring of 1862, when, in response to President Lincoln's call for 300,000 volunteers, he again enlisted in the Ninety-sixth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and continued in the service until the close of the war. He occupied successively the position of private orderly-sergeant, lieutenant commanding company, and aid-de-camp, and assistant inspector-general on brigade staff, and captain of the United States Volunteers. His regiment first went into camp at Rockford, Illinois, and remained there until the Confederate general, John Morgan, began threatening the cities on the Ohio River, when it was sent south and became a part of General Gordon Granger's command. In the spring of 1863 they were sent to the assistance of Rosecrans in Tennessee, and went into active service. At the organization of his company, Charles W. Earle had been appointed orderly sergeant, and when the regiment was at Franklin, Tennessee, he was promoted to the second lieutenantcy of the same company. At the battle of Chickamauga, where he commanded his company, he was twice slightly wounded, and received special commendation for his conduct upon the field, in the report of his regimental commander. The loss was thirty-five in a company of forty-five, several of the survivors being slightly wounded. In an address delivered by Colonel George Hicks, at Kingston, Jamaica, several years after the war, relative to the services of the Ninety-sixth Illinois Regiment at the battle of Chickamauga, the following quotation should be recorded: "I found that I had now but a very few men with me, and I should have thought that I had wholly strayed away from my regiment, were it not that I had with me the colors of the regiment, together with the commander of the color company—the intrepid boy-lieutenant, lion-hearted, fearless, unflinching Charley Earle, whose name must be inscribed high among the highest on the roll of Chickamauga heroes." The next day after the battle, while the Union forces were concentrating at Chattanooga, or rather making an effort to concen-

trate there, Lieutenant Earle's company was directed to reinforce the pickets on the summit of Missionary Ridge, and to remain in the position to which they were assigned "until relieved by proper authority." Their position was greatly exposed, and through the cowardice of a staff officer, who failed to relieve them at the proper time, they fell into the hands of the Confederates as prisoners of war. This was the beginning of an experience for the young lieutenant which, bitter as it was, did not differ materially from that of thousands of other inmates of Southern military prisons, except in the manner of its termination, which constituted one of the most thrilling and memorable episodes of the Rebellion. He was captured on the 22d of September, 1863, and on the night of the first day of October he landed at Richmond, Va., and passed inside the gates of Libby Prison, where he was ushered into the company of Gen. Neal Dow, of Maine, the famous "Chaplain" McCabe, fourteen colonels, thirty-five lieutenant-colonels, thirty-nine majors, more than three hundred captains, and about seven hundred and fifty lieutenants, all, like himself, captured Union officers. With these men he shared the hardships of a prison life for a period of four months and a half, or until the 9th day of February, 1864, when he made his escape at the time of the famous prison delivery, planned by Col. Thomas E. Rose, of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteer Infantry. Of the days and weeks of burrowing under ground, where men worked with knives and sticks of wood to complete the tunnel through which they were to escape, it is unnecessary to speak in this connection. It is only required to say that Lieutenant Earle and his particular friend, Capt. Charles E. Rowan, were let into the secret some time after the tunnel was commenced, and when the time came to "make the break for liberty," they were ready for action. Crawling into the long, dark tunnel, which was just large enough for a man to drag himself through, they emerged from the opening outside the sentry lines, moved away without attracting the attention of the guards, and before midnight on the night of the escape found themselves on the Charles City Railroad, one mile beyond the city limits of Richmond. Of his subsequent experience no more interesting or entertaining account can be found in the annals of the Civil War than the following, which appears in a pamphlet written and published by Dr. Earle himself some years since: "Our escape through the fortifications around Richmond was made without any great difficulty. We really crawled on the ground a great part of the *first night*, stopping every few minutes and scanning every bush and tree where, from previous experience, we would expect a picket to be posted or a scout secreted. The following day was occupied in maturing our plans for the journey, devising schemes to meet emergencies which might arise. We also divided the bread and meat we had managed to escape with into six parts, expecting that our journey would consume six days, and agreed to eat only a daily portion, knowing well that we should need as much the sixth as the first day. The *second night* we traveled a little south of east, and toward morning, being somewhat in doubt as to our whereabouts, we approached a small

cabin, which we supposed to be occupied by a negro. We were correct in our opinion, and he gave us some general directions and a small piece of cornbread—it was all he had. We suffered greatly during the day, when in our places of concealment, from the cold. We avoided all roads and pushed directly through swamps and tall briers, so that by morning our clothes would be thoroughly wet and considerably torn. We would then secret ourselves and with our wet clothing clinging to us the cold air caused us to suffer severely. "We had anticipated great trouble in crossing the Chickahominy river, as my companion could not swim and I had no desire to engage in that pastime in the middle of February. Toward the morning of the *third night* we reached what we supposed to be a swamp, and concluded to stop on the banks until early light and then pass through it. We rested under a tree and went to sleep. Imagine our surprise on awakening to find ourselves on the Chickahominy, and also to find within a few feet of where we rested a large tree which had been blown down and across the narrow, rapid stream, making for us a complete bridge. It was the work of only a few moments to pass the point where we expected to find our greatest difficulty. During the *fourth night* out, finding that our strength was becoming somewhat exhausted we planned to approach a farm-house and confiscate a chicken, which we intended to eat raw. We felt the need of a change of diet. The bread and meat we had expected to last for six days had disappeared, and the water, of which we took large quantities, did not seem to strengthen us for our severe march at night and the terrible cold of the day. We had kept the 'pop' bottle which we had when we started, and at every little stream crossed we would not only drink large quantities but fill the bottle, as the water seemed to revive us somewhat till the next stream was reached. While we were reconnoitering the outbuildings of a farm-house for the chicken I have mentioned above, we were discovered by a negro. He knew at once who we were, and said we were, 'Yankee officers 'scaped from prison,' but he gave us such assurance of sympathy and help that we trusted him at once. We were taken immediately to his cabin and were soon before a blazing fire in an old-fashioned fireplace. A guard of colored people were posted to prevent surprise, and the mother of the family began to prepare us something to eat. How the 'pones' of corn-bread, shaped in the old 'granny's' hands and baked in the ashes before us, disappeared, and how delicious was that meat! I have always thought it was stolen expressly for us from the slave-holder's pantry. And the cabbage fried in a skillet! No Grand Pacific Hotel bill of fare ever equaled that meal. We were thoroughly warmed and well fed, and started out with new courage and definite directions in regard to our route. One of our greatest fears throughout the entire journey was from dogs. It seemed as if the country was full of them. One of these animals would commence to bark a little to our left, another over to our right, and then one directly in our path, and then they would all bark. It is no exaggeration when I say that it *seemed* as if there were a hundred thousand dogs on that peninsula. We avoided them by deflection from our course many, many times.

During the *fifth day* we suffered greatly on account of our exposed position for concealment, and to add to our discomfort, it commenced to snow shortly after noon. About four o'clock, unable to remain quiet, we started on our way, the snow falling rapidly and thawing quite as fast, making it very difficult to travel. We were deprived of our only safe and constant guide, the North Star, and after proceeding until nearly dark, we came to the exact spot whence we had started two hours before. We were exceedingly discouraged, very tired, cold, wet and hungry. Just at this time we saw a one-horse covered cart approaching, and supposing its occupant one of our colored friends, we halted him, but to our dismay found it was a white man. We told him we were Confederate scouts and desired information as to the position of the Yankees. A few minutes' conversation, however, convinced us that he was a Union man and our friend. He gave us valuable information in regard to roads; where to find a negro family who had the means to furnish us some food, and also assured us that in all probability we would come in contact with some of our troops, if we eluded the Rebel scouts during the next twenty-four hours. He informed us, however, as did the colored man, who at midnight gave us a substantial meal of cornbread, pork and rye coffee, that we were on very dangerous ground—the scouting ground between both armies; a place full of 'guerrillas' and 'bushwhackers.' We traveled very cautiously and met with an exceedingly vexatious delay in crossing a river, concerning which we knew nothing, but called by the negroes the Diascon. At this time in our journey, the *sixth night* since our escape, and at a time when we were almost within our own lines, the strength and heroism and capacity to direct and decide, which were all virtues of my companion, all at once seemed to disappear. From the terrible mental and physical exertion of the week, from exposure to cold and suffering from hunger, he became absolutely prostrate. He had experience in an attempt to escape when in Georgia before he arrived in Libby, and he had really decided most of our movements until now. Not only was he prostrate but he was indifferent. I urged him forward with all the power of persuasion left; but a little before daylight we were obliged to stop and rest. At sunrise we concluded to travel during the forenoon, as we were confident our troops must be near us, and as the country was more open and exposed, the facilities were not so good for concealment during the day. In fact it was the last effort we could make, and for the first time we traveled in a road. About nine o'clock there suddenly appeared, as a curve in the road was attained, a squad of cavalry a few hundred yards in our advance. We recognized them at once as our own men, and knew that we were safe. It is impossible to express in appropriate words our feelings at that time—indeed, I doubt my ability to do so. No words of mine could form a fitting peroration to that event, commencing at the terrible battle of Chickamauga—a battle, than which none could be more bravely fought, in which scores of my young friends went down, schoolmates and neighbors, and ending with an escape from military prison, the anxiety and solicitude of that picket duty, the thousand-mile trip to a Confederate prison, the joys and

sorrows, the hopes and disappointments, the waitings and watchings while incarcerated, and the days and nights of peril and sufferings, and cold and hunger, the swamps and brier thickets, the anticipation of success and the despair at the thought of recapture; all this, and finally freedom and home and friends—what words can express it all? We came into our lines a few miles from Williamsburgh. Some of the escaped officers reached our lines the third day out from Richmond, and General Butler, who was at that time Commandant at Fortress Monroe, sent out on alternate days the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry and the First New York Rifles to drive back the enemy, and to patrol the country with tall guidons to attract the notice of the escaping prisoners. The First New York Rifles were our deliverers. No one can describe the kindness shown to us by this body of men. Every attention was showered upon us. We were banqueted at Company A's headquarters, and fêted at Company B's, and banqueted again at Company C's, and so on. As soon as possible we reported at Washington. Every paper was full of the escape from Libby. Fifty-five out of one hundred and nine reached our lines; the others were recaptured. We were ordered to rejoin our respective regiments, permission being given to delay reporting for thirty days." Lieutenant Earle then rejoined his regiment to perform the largest part of his military service as commander of a company and Brigade Staff Officer. On returning to his command he was first promoted to a first lieutenancy, and commenced the Atlanta campaign with his regiment. Within a few days, however, after the battle of Resaca he was ordered to take charge of a company whose conduct had never been satisfactory to the regimental commander, yet whose record steadily and rapidly improved under the leadership and strict discipline of its new officer. In the series of battles around Atlanta he was assigned to duty as Adjutant of the Regiment, and during the last eight months of the war was detailed as Aid-de-Camp and acting Assistant Inspector-General on the staff of General W. C. Whittaker. At the close of the war he was breveted captain of United States Volunteers for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Chickamauga, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Franklin and Nashville. He was mustered out of the service in 1865, and in the fall of that year entered Beloit College, Wisconsin, for the purpose of completing his education and fitting himself for professional life. He devoted three years to his collegiate course at that institution, from which he received the degree of A. M. in 1868. He graduated at the Chicago Medical College in 1870, as a student of the late Prof. William H. Byford, of whose advice and friendship he was always the favored recipient. He had been engaged in general practice since 1870, paying particular attention perhaps to diseases of children and obstetrics, subjects which he taught most of that time. In 1870, at the organization of the Woman's Medical College, Dr. Earle became Professor of Physiology, and was probably its youngest member and at the bottom of the list in the faculty. At the end of twenty-one consecutive years of service, on the death of Prof. Byford, he became president of the institution. He was one of the founders of the College of Physicians and

Surgeons and Professor of Obstetrics, and after the death of Dr. Jackson, was elected to its presidency. He was Professor of Operative Obstetrics in the Post-Graduate School of Chicago. Dr. Earle was a member of the American Medical Association and Illinois State Medical Society. He was also a member of the Pediatric Society; of the different local societies, and of the British Medical Society, to which he was a delegate in 1885. He has occupied the position of president of the Illinois State Society; of the Chicago Gynecological Society, and was at the time of his death president of the Chicago Medical Society. He was also a member of the G. A. R. and of the Loyal Legion, of the Lincoln and the Irving Clubs; the former a political organization, and the latter a prominent literary club on the West Side. Notwithstanding the enormous demands of his practice, Dr. Earle has written a large number of medical articles on a wide range of subjects which have attracted the attention of the profession, not only in America but in Europe. After a course of study in the hospitals of Vienna, Florence, and Berlin, in 1885, he wrote a series of essays on obstetrics. From his occupancy of the chair of Diseases of Children in the Woman's Medical College, Dr. Earle was able to publish many papers on pediatrics. Among others is one entitled, "Diphtheria and its Municipal Control," after the reading of which before the Chicago Medical Society, the following resolution was offered and passed with only one dissenting vote: "Inasmuch as the contagiousness of diphtheria is recognized by the great majority of medical practitioners, resolved, that the Commissioners of Health will be justified in placarding, or otherwise designating the houses infected with this disease." He was engaged, before his death, in writing articles on typhoid fever and influenza, for the forthcoming American Text-Book on Diseases of Children. As a teacher he was earnest, forcible, and emphatic, and endeavored to impart practical facts and demonstrations for daily use at the bedside, rather than theories not proven by clinical experience. Dr. Earle was Attending Physician to the Washingtonian Home for eighteen years, during which time he treated more than ten thousand inebriates. In regard to the personal characteristics of Dr. Earle, the following appears in the World's Columbian Dictionary, written by a brother physician, whose name is not known: "Great, honest-hearted, noble man; his bluff exterior hides one of the tenderest hearts that ever beat. Gentle as a child, perfectly honest and disinterested in his practice, he could not be hired to do a dishonorable thing. He was a man of brains and ability, and devoted profound thought to the care of his cases. He was held in the highest esteem by his colleagues in the general profession and in the schools to which he was connected, and in the Woman's Medical College of his city his work was beyond all praise." Physically and mentally Dr. Earle was regarded as a vigorous man. The heavy professional burdens which pile themselves up on the physician who has an extensive city practice apparently rested easily upon his broad shoulders, and, notwithstanding the demands made upon him by his patrons, he found time to contribute to medical and general literature some exceedingly interesting discussions of

practical questions in addition to those previously enumerated. Among these monographs, which have been published from time to time, the following are deserving of especial mention: "Electricity in Post Partum Hemorrhage" and a series of papers on obstetrical subjects, including the "Treatment of Convulsions," "Puerperal Fever," "The Watery Discharges in Pregnant Women," "Retained Débris as a Cause of Puerperal Sepsis," "The Use of the Curette," and one entitled "How Far can the Antiseptic Procedure be Introduced into Private Practice?" The major part of these papers were written after his return from Europe, and were his convictions and conclusions after observing the low mortality in the maternity hospitals of the Old World. In his address as retiring President of the Gynecological Society of Chicago he used the expression, and repeated it with great emphasis, that in his judgment the antiseptic obstetrical procedure was saving more valuable lives each year than were saved in all other departments of medicine and surgery. In his articles on "Cirrhosis of the Pancreas," one of which was read at the International Medical Congress at Washington, D. C., in 1887, the question was suggested as to his priority of description, or whether the disease had ever before been described. The matter was believed to be of enough importance to cause the appointment of a committee of pathologists, composed of a representative from this country, one from Great Britain and one from the Continent, to report on the subject at the next Congress, which was to be held at Berlin in 1890. One of his first papers before the Chicago Gynecological Society was entitled "Tubercular Meningitis," and during the epidemic of 1876 and 1877 he wrote "Scarletina in Chicago." Later, appeared "Cephalematoma of the New-born" and "Summer Diseases of Children," published in the *Archives of Pediatrics*, of which he was one of the associate editors. He contributed to the Ninth International Medical Congress a paper entitled "The Influence of Sewage and Water Pollution on the Prevalence and Severity of Diphtheria," and to the Chicago Medical Society one on the contagiousness of the same disease. A second one on the municipal control of that malady has already been referred to. Dr. Earle believed that the proper education of the people on such topics of public health would do much towards reducing the prevalence of disease, and consequently diminish very largely our mortality rates. During the many years that he was connected as Physician to the Washingtonian Home—a noted Chicago institution for the reformation of drunkards—he had as good an opportunity as any man in the United States to analyze the vice of drunkenness and reach correct conclusions as to the best methods of dealing with those wrecks of mankind who constitute a dangerous element in every community. Among the articles which have appeared from his pen, bearing upon these topics, may be noticed particularly "Inebriety as a Vice," "The Opium and Alcoholic Habit," and "The (alleged) Cinchona Cure of Intemperance." In dealing with the last named subject he not only explained to the public the nature of the drug cinchona and demonstrated that it could not destroy the appetite for intoxicating liquors, but went to the trouble of gathering a mass of statistics to

show what its effects had been in cases where it had actually been administered. As President of the Illinois State Medical Society he delivered an address in 1889 on "The Responsibilities and Duties of the Medical Profession Regarding Alcoholic and Opium Inebriety," which contained more practical suggestions for suppressing the vice of intemperance than are to be found in all the "resolves" of the temperance reform organizations given to the public within the past ten years. In this address he boldly combated the theory that any man had the right to plead an uncontrollable hereditary appetite for drink, and declared that what the medical profession should do to bring about desired reforms was to exercise greater care in prescribing alcoholic and opium preparations; to aid in the proper education of the young; to work among those who honestly desire a reformation, and are willing to accept the means which will produce it, and to use their influence to legislate for that uncontrollable, incorrigible class who are a burden to the community. Of this latter class, and the means which should be used to bring about their reformation, he said: "They have never learned to obey; they are undisciplined, and generally lack all feeling of responsibility. They are the men who beat their wives and starve their children; the men who steal the hard earned money from their wives' purse, and the knives and napkins from their tables to buy alcohol or opium; and when perfectly sober or free from the drug, if you expostulate with them, they will laugh and assure you that they know their own business. The State should assume the guardianship of this class, and should put them in an institution, whose management should be remarkable for its kind administration of affairs and for discipline most rigid. This institution should be situated on a farm, and men of this class sent there for not less than two years. From ten to twelve hours' work every day during this commitment, combined with judicious and strict discipline, with the assurance that the State would again assume charge of them if they returned to their former habits, would produce an effect on these men which would result in the reformation of nearly all. Let them learn that it is some one's business if they become absolutely indifferent to all the responsibilities of life. The medical profession should be alive in bringing about such sentiments, and by precept and practice, enable them to become laws. Let us be in a position to educate the young and those of maturer years, so that the second class shall not form the habit. The third class we are always ready to assist, and regarding the fourth class, those uncontrollable, incorrigible, undisciplined men and women, let us, in the language of Dr. Bucknell, bring about a sentiment that these men are not to be 'coddled' in luxurious indolence, nor impressed with the pernicious idea that they are interesting but helpless objects of social and psychological science." Not long after proposing this eminently practical plan of dealing with incorrigible drunkards Dr. Earle severed his connection with the Washingtonian Home to establish a somewhat similar institution, designed for the cure of a particular class of victims of the drink and opium habits. Dr. Earle was married in 1871 to Miss Fannie Bundy, a sister of Major Bundy, of the New York Mail and Express. His good-fellowship

made him an agreeable companion everywhere. In person, he was impressive and deservedly popular. He loved his country and profession, his brother practitioners and his patients. In every avocation of his life its duties were efficiently and nobly performed, and the world was better because he had lived in it. His death, which occurred from cerebro-spinal meningitis after one month's illness, leaves a vacancy in Chicago medical circles that will be difficult to fill. His funeral took place November 22, 1893, and was attended by many friends as well as representatives of the medical colleges and societies of his city.

EATON, Frank B., of Portland, Oregon, was graduated M. D. at Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, California, in 1875. He is now Professor of Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat in the Medical Department of the University of the State of Oregon, Ophthalmic and Nasal Surgeon to St. Vincent and Good Samaritan Hospitals, Portland, and Oculist to the Union Pacific Railroad.

EDSALL, Frank H., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was educated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and received the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1885. He is now Ophthalmic Surgeon to St. Francis Hospital and Pittsburgh Free Dispensary; Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to Rosalie Foundling and Maternal Hospital; Expert Examiner of the Eye and Ear for the United States Pension Bureau; member of the American Medical Association and Allegheny County Medical Society.

EDSON, Cyrus, of New York City, was graduated M. D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1881. He is now Sanitary Superintendent of the Health Department of New York City; Surgeon and Lieutenant-Colonel of the National Guards of the State of New York; President of the Board of Pharmacy of the city and county of New York, and member of the New York County Medical Society.

EDWARDS, Landon Brame, of Richmond, Virginia, was born September 20, 1845, in Prince Edward county, Virginia, his father being the Rev. John E. Edwards, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. His primary education was received at the Lynchburg Military College, and at the Randolph-Macon College, Virginia. In 1863 he enlisted in the artillery corps of the Confederate Army, where he served until the close of the war. He attended courses of medical instruction at the Medical College of Virginia and the University of Virginia, and received his degree of M. D. at the University of the City of New York in 1867. During the same year he served as House Physician to the Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, and then as Assistant Physician to the Hospital for Nervous Diseases, under the management of Dr. M. Gonzales Echeverria at Lake Mahopac, New York. In the spring of 1868 he removed to Lynchburg, Virginia. At the organization of the Medical Society of Virginia in 1870 he was elected Recording Secretary. In 1872 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Health. Later in the same year he removed to Richmond, Virginia, where he has since remained. In 1873 he was elected Corresponding Member of the Gynecological Society of Boston, and at the session of the Medical Society of Virginia, held the same year, he was elected its treas-

urer. In April, 1874, he established the *Virginia Medical Monthly*, of which he still continues editor and proprietor. About the same time he was elected Lecturer on Anatomy in the Medical College of Virginia, and in the spring of 1875 he was elected Lecturer on *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics in the same institution, but resigned both positions in the spring of 1876. Dr. Edwards is ex-President of the Richmond Medical and Surgical Society and ex-Surgeon of the First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers. He is an active member of the American Medical Association and of numerous other medical organizations. On January 17, 1871, he was married to Miss Nannie Rucker, daughter of George M. Rucker, of Lynchburg, in his native State.

ELDRIDGE, John W., of Chicago, Illinois, was born in Hamilton, New York, October 2, 1808, and died January 1, 1884. He was graduated in medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Fairfield, in Western District of New York, and commenced practice in Pittsfield, Pennsylvania, where he remained until he went to Chicago in 1834. He was possessed of an active intellect, a strong will, persevering industry and a roughness of manner and speech that quickly attracted the attention of the masses, and he soon acquired an active general practice and retained it for a quarter of a century or more. While he wielded considerable professional influence, it was entirely due to his personal efforts and characteristics. His methods of practice and administration of medicine were of the most prompt and decided character. He had a favorite prescription for an active cathartic that became generally known as Dr. Eldridge's "thunder and lightning pills." He ceased actual practice in 1868, but continued his residence in Chicago until his death.

ELLIOTT, John B., of New Orleans, Louisiana, was graduated M. D. at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina in 1867. He is now Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in Tulane University and Visiting Physician to Charity Hospital, New Orleans. Dr. Elliott is president of the Louisiana State Medical Association and a member of the Orleans Parish Medical Society.

ELLIS, G. Manning, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, was graduated M. D. at the Medical Department of Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia, in 1884, and received an *ad eundem* degree from the University of Tennessee, Nashville, in 1887. He is now Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis and Sanitary Science in Chattanooga Medical College. Dr. Ellis is an active member of the Chattanooga Medical Society; and the Tri-State Medical Association of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee.

ELLIS, William H., of Barron, Wisconsin, was graduated M. D. at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1880. He is secretary of the Board of United States Examining Surgeons for the Pension Bureau, County Physician, Medical Examiner and Adviser for several of the leading life insurance companies of this country; member of the American Medical Association, and of numerous other medical societies.

ELSNER, John R., of Denver, Colorado, was graduated M. D. at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1866. He is now Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine in the Gross Medical College, Denver. Dr. Elsner is an active mem-

ber of the American Medical Association, American Health Association, American Microscopical Association, Rocky Mountain Medical Association, and the International Medical Congress. He is also honorary member of the California State Medical Society; member of the Colorado State Medical Society; Denver Medical Association; Arapahoe County Medical Society, and of the Bellevue Alumni Association.

EMERSON, Justin E., of Detroit, Michigan, was educated at Williams College, from which institution he received the degree of A. B. in 1865. His medical degree was obtained at Harvard University Medical School, Boston, in 1868. Dr. Emerson is Neurologist to Harper Hospital and to the Children's Free Hospital, Attending Physician to St. Joseph's Retreat, and Medical Examiner for the Commercial Travelers' Mutual Accident Association. He is president of the American Academy of Medicine, member of the American Medical Association, Detroit Academy of Medicine, Michigan State Medical Society, and numerous other medical organizations.

EMMONS, Francis Asbury, of Chicago, Illinois, was born in Bristol, that State, August 14, 1839. His father was a thrifty or prosperous farmer, and a much esteemed citizen. His biographer, in a recent number of the *Magazine of Western History*, writes as follows: There are few families more distinctively American than the one to which the subject of this sketch belongs. Not only is it more than two hundred and twenty-five years since the family tree was planted in American soil, but in the wars which established the Independence of the United States, as well as that waged in defense of the Union from 1861 to 1865, they have taken no unimportant part. Issac Emmons, the great grandfather of Dr. Emmons, who lived the latter years of his life at Long Branch, New Jersey, was a soldier in the Revolution; his grandfather, Francis Emmons, served in the War of 1812, and in our last great struggle—the War of the Rebellion—their descendants were among those who established, by force of arms, the fact that the union of the States is indissoluble. His mother, Lydia Ann Morris, was a descendant of the distinguished family, of which Lewis Morris, the first Governor of the Province of New Jersey, his grandson, Lewis Morris, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Gouverneur Morris, the eminent statesman, diplomat and financier, were illustrious members. Dr. Emmons, the third son of nine children, grew up among the "natives," of what was then the "Far West," and his advantages in early life, like those of all children of the pioneers, were somewhat limited. He attended the country schools until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to Aurora Academy, looked upon in those days as one of the leading educational institutions of that part of the State. After spending some time at the academy he commenced reading medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Robert Hopkins, of his native town. In 1859 he attended his first course of lectures at Rush Medical College, then under the management of the noted surgeon, Dr. Daniel Brainard. After attending three full sessions he was graduated from that institution in 1863 and at once entered the government military service as an assistant

surgeon. He was assigned duty at Camp Douglas, which had been built up in the open prairie near Chicago in the summer of 1861, and turned over to the general government by Governor Yates, of Illinois. It was named after Stephen A. Douglas, and is pointed out to visitors nowadays as one of the historically interesting places about the city, although the site of the camp is covered with fine buildings, and its outlines can only be traced by those familiar with its history. Immediately after the capture of Fort Donelson, in 1862, Colonel Tucker, who was in command at Camp Douglas, was ordered to prepare for the reception of Confederate prisoners, and a few days later between eight and nine thousand of the captured rebels arrived at the camp to be taken care of and carefully guarded. From that time to the close of the war, in 1865, the camp was not only a station for recruiting, drilling and equipping Union soldiers, but a military prison, in which more than thirty thousand prisoners in all were confined at one time and another. About the time Dr. Emmons entered the service, small-pox broke out among the prisoners, and he was designated to take charge of the small-pox hospital, where he rendered efficient service in keeping the dreaded disease under control, and improving the sanitary condition of the camp, visiting sometimes as many as three hundred cases of the disease daily. In the important position of surgeon-in-charge of the prison hospitals, he was brought into close contact with a large proportion of the imprisoned Southerners, and was noted for treating them with the greatest consideration, consistent with strict military and prison discipline. Intensely loyal, as antecedents, early education and training could make him, his sympathetic nature nevertheless attracted to him those whom the fortunes of war had transferred from Southern battle-fields to Northern prisons, and many were the pathetic, and in some instances, romantic stories, which were poured into his ears as a sort of father confessor. One of the secrets which came to him in this way, was that of a modern Damon, who found himself immured within prison walls, was the result of unbounded confidence in a friend, whom he sought to oblige. A delicate, girlish-looking youth, who made his appearance in the hospital one morning, attracted the doctor's attention, and inquiry as to how he happened to be in the Confederate military service at so tender an age, brought out the statement that he had never been regularly enlisted in the rebel army, but was the victim of an unfortunate combination of circumstances. His home was at Strawberry Plains, in Eastern Tennessee, and when a regiment of Confederate troops were quartered near that place, he had consented one night to don the uniform and answer to the name of a regularly enlisted soldier, who desired to visit his friends, or perhaps a sweetheart, who lived some miles distant. Before he returned, or perhaps before he had time to return, an engagement took place between the Federal and Confederate troops, and when it ended the Confederates found themselves prisoners of war. The youth who had stepped into his friend's shoes just in time to be captured, answered to his assumed name as a prisoner and remained at Camp Douglas until he was returned to the South through an exchange of prisoners. Dr. Emmons remained on duty at

Camp Douglas eighteen months, during the most exciting and dangerous period in the history of Chicago. There were then ten or twelve thousand prisoners in camp, including the prisoners of Morgan's command, who were considered the flower of southern chivalry; and it was during this time that the plot was matured by southern sympathizers to liberate these prisoners, and turn them loose fully armed, to be aided by a horde of ruffians gathered for the purpose from all parts of the country, in the work of pillaging and destroying the city; a plot which was thwarted and crushed through the masterly activity, coolness and judgment of General B. J. Sweet. In the winter of 1864-65, after he had completed the work of rebuilding the hospital at Camp Douglas, Dr. Emmons was commissioned as Surgeon of the 147th Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment and ordered south. He served with the regiment but a short time, when he was detailed to act as Medical Director on the staff of General H. M. Judah, then at Dalton, Georgia. He remained in Georgia all the following summer, having charge as Medical Director of a district covering a large area of territory, and being one of the youngest officers in this branch of the service holding so responsible a position. In September of 1865 he was mustered out of service with the rank of Major, and soon after that returned to Chicago. Up to that time he had never engaged in the general practice of medicine, or rather, had but little to do with civil practice, as he had gone direct from college into the military service. His experience as a hospital physician and surgeon had, however, been more valuable to him than many years of experience in any other field of labor, and when he returned to Chicago he was fully prepared to enter into an active practice which has kept pace with the growth of the city, and given him a comfortable fortune as the financial result of his professional labors. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society and of the Illinois State Medical Society, and secretary of the Rush College Alumni Association. He has been for over twenty years the physician in charge of the "Old People's Home"—one of Chicago's prominent charitable institutions—and for several years he was County Physician of Cook county. While he has devoted himself carefully and conscientiously to the practice of his profession, he has at the same time taken a lively interest in politics, and has filled several important offices, to which he was elected by the Republican party, with which he has always been in hearty sympathy. In 1871, when the destruction of the city by fire heaped heavy responsibilities upon nearly all the city and county officers, he was a member of the County Board of Supervisors and chairman of the Hospital Committee of the Board. In this position he was one of the men who labored most assiduously to bring order out of chaos, and systematize the work of caring for the suffering and destitute victims of the fire fiend. He also contributed material assistance to the rebuilding of Rush Medical College, which, through his influence, was furnished temporary quarters in the hospital building and enabled to continue the course of lectures which had been so suddenly and unexpectedly interrupted by the fire. To educational matters he has given his full share of attention,

having filled at one time the chair of Physiology in the Chicago University and served as a member and president of the County Board having in charge the important school interests of Cook county. For sixteen years prior to the change of National Administration in 1885, he was a member of the Board of Examining Surgeons for the United States Pension Bureau in Chicago, and he held other offices of minor importance. In 1876 Dr. Emmons was married to Miss Georgiana, daughter of R. Lancaster, a retired lumber merchant and real estate owner of Chicago, who was one of the pioneer residents of the city. His accomplished wife and three interesting children—one son and two daughters—complete the family circle.

ENGEL, Hugo, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was graduated M. D. at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1874. He is now Consulting Physician for Nervous Diseases to the St. Joseph's Hospital. He was formerly Lecturer in the Jefferson Medical College, and has become Professor of Nervous Diseases and Clinical Medicine in the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia. Dr. Engel is a Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine, and an active member of numerous other medical organizations.

ERSKINE, Alexander, of Memphis, Tennessee, was graduated in medicine at the University of the City of New York in 1858. He is now Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children in the Memphis Hospital Medical College. Dr. Erskine is a member of the Memphis Medical Society, and of the Tri-State Medical Society of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee.

ESKRIDGE, J. T., of Denver, Colorado, was graduated M. D. at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1875. He is now Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence in the University of Colorado, and is Dean of the Faculty. Dr. Eskridge was formerly Post-Graduate Instructor of Nervous Diseases in Jefferson Medical College. He is a member of the American Neurological Association; Philadelphia Neurological Association; New York Medico-Legal Society, and is ex-President of the Colorado State Medical Society.

EVANS, Ezra Bert, of Greencastle, Indiana, was born near Atkinsonville, Owen county, Indiana, August 5, 1846. He is of English descent, and the son of Samuel Parker Evans, an industrious and thrifty farmer, who was a soldier in the Union army during the War of the Rebellion. The early life of the subject of this sketch was passed on his father's farm and in attending common schools and Asbury University. He commenced the study of medicine in 1868 at Greencastle, under the preceptorship of the late Dr. John Wilcox, one of the most accomplished physicians and surgeons of western Indiana. He then entered the University of Virginia, and received his medical degree from that institution in 1871. Soon after graduating he established himself in the city of his present residence and engaged in an active and extensive practice of general medicine and surgery, which for a number of years rivaled that of his distinguished preceptor. In 1873 he was married to Miss Mary A. Goulding. Dr. Evans has performed most all the capital operations of general surgery, as amputation of limbs, trephining the skull, ligating the subclavian, and other important arteries, and

has devoted considerable attention to gynecological surgery, having successfully performed most of the operations in this department of the profession in accordance with the methods of Nathan Bozeman and J. Marion Sims. He has also had a large consultation practice. Throughout Putnam county, in which he lived, and in adjoining counties, his advice was often required not only as a surgeon, but as a skillful physician. During the time he engaged in medical practice he has been the preceptor of more than thirty medical students, all now graduated, and each doing well in their chosen profession. He has been Local Surgeon of all the railroads which pass through his city, and Medical Examiner and Adviser for many of the leading life and accident insurance companies in this country. He is ex-president of Putnam County Medical Society, and is a member of the Indiana State Medical Society, American Medical Association, and the National Association of Railway Surgery. Dr. Evans has always possessed a sound constitution and good health, and hence performed an immense amount of mental and physical labor. His industrious, persevering and energetic habits, his genial disposition, his laudable ambition to excel in his professional pursuits, as well as his almost intuitive knowledge of human nature and most excellent business capacity, are personal characteristics and factors which have not only contributed to his phenomenal success in the practice of medicine, but which have enabled him to accumulate sufficient wealth, while still comparatively a young man, to justify his retirement from the active duties of his profession.

FEARN, Herbert, of Brooklyn, New York, was born in England in 1834, and died June 25, 1892. He was brought to this country while a child. His medical education was obtained in New York City at the New York Medical College, with which Carnochan Peasly and Fordyce Barker were identified, graduating there in 1857. He was a member of numerous societies, accepting official responsibilities in a few of them. He read before the Kings County Medical Society, in 1871, a paper on the use of veratrum viride in large doses as a substitute for blood-letting in puerperal convulsions, which was probably an original proposition with him. Many physicians subsequently reported favorable results, and Dr. Fearn was led to believe that not a few lives of mothers, and infants as well, had been saved by an heroic dosage of veratrum. He was an earnest, thoughtful and considerate physician, and was constantly employed in the welfare of humanity.

FELL, George E., of Buffalo, New York, was graduated in medicine at the University of Buffalo in 1882, and received an *ad eundem* degree from Niagara University in 1886. He is now Professor of Physiology and Microscopy in the latter institution; Physician to the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity; ex-president of the American Microscopical Society; member of the New York State Medical Association, American Medical Association, Erie County Medical Society, Buffalo Medical and Surgical Association, Buffalo Obstetrical Medical Union Club, and is also a Fellow of the Royal Medical Society of England.

FERGUSON, James F., of New York City, was graduated M. D. at the University of the City of New York in 1861, and at the Bellevue

Hospital Medical College in 1862. He is now Visiting Surgeon to Charity Hospital and to the Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Blackwell's Island, and Medical Superintendent of Falkirk, Central Valley, New York. Dr. Ferguson is an active member of the New York County Medical Society, New York Neurological Society, and of several other noted medical organizations of New York City.

FINLAYSON, Daniel W., of Des Moines, Iowa, was graduated M. D. at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in 1875, and his medical education was supplemented by attending the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, from which institution he received an *ad eundem* degree in 1880. Dr. Finlayson is now Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery in the Iowa College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Iowa State Medical Society, and the Polk County Medical Society of his State.

FISK, Samuel A., of Denver, Colorado, was graduated M. D. at Harvard University Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, in 1880. He is now Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the Medical Department of the University of Denver, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Faculty. He is also Visiting Physician to Arapahoe County Hospital; St. Luke's Hospital and Deaconess Home and Hospital, Denver. Dr. Fisk is ex-President of the Colorado State Medical Society; member of the Association of American Physicians; American Academy of Medicine, and American Climatological Association.

FITZPATRICK, Thomas V., of Cincinnati, Ohio, was graduated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1875, and his medical education was supplemented by attendance of special courses at the Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, New York City, in 1888. He is now Professor of Laryngology and Otology in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and holds the same chair in the Woman's Medical College of Cincinnati.

FLAGG, John D., of Buffalo, New York, was graduated M. D. at the McGill University, Montreal, Canada, in 1887, and became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, Scotland, during the same year. He is now Professor of Practical and Surgical Anatomy in Niagara University and Surgeon to the Buffalo Medical and Surgical Dispensary. Dr. Flagg is an active member of the Erie County Medical Society; Buffalo Medical and Surgical Association; also of the Buffalo Obstetrical and Clinical Societies.

FOLSOM, Charles Follen, of Boston, Massachusetts, was born at Haverhill, that State, April 3, 1842. He is of English descent and his ancestry were among the first settlers of New England. The subject of this sketch received an academical education, entered Harvard University, graduating from the collegiate department in 1862, and from the medical school in 1870, having meanwhile pursued his professional studies. He established himself in Boston, where he has since remained engaged in an extensive and successful practice of general medicine, and where he has been Visiting Physician to the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, Carney Hospital and Boston Dispensary, and later, First Assistant Physician

to the McLean Insane Asylum, at Somerville. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; of the Health Department of the Social Science Association, and of the Boston Societies for Medical Observation, Medical Improvement and of the Medical Sciences. As an author, his writings have been confined to health reports and to contributions to medical journals; among his notable papers furnished to the latter may be mentioned: "Limited Responsibility;" "General Paralysis;" "Insanity in England and America;" "Letters from Europe," in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*. He spent the year 1873-74 and the summer of 1875 studying in Europe. Dr. Folsom has devoted special attention to public hygiene, and has served as secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Health.

FOSTER, Addison H., of Chicago, Illinois, was educated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1866. He is now Physician to the Washingtonian Home and the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children. Dr. Foster is a member of the American Medical Association, American Academy of Medicine, Illinois State Medical Society, and the Chicago Medical, Pathological and Gynecological Societies.

FOSTER, Frank P., of New York City, was born at Concord, New Hampshire, November 26, 1841. Receiving his preliminary education at the Concord High School, he attended medical lectures at Harvard University, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, graduating from the latter in 1862. After a hospital course of two years, he established himself in general practice in New York, where he has since remained. His introduction into New York, in 1870, of animal vaccination gave him a prominent position in his profession, and to him is largely due the general adoption of this highly efficacious method. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, member of the New York County Medical Society, member of the Medical Journal Association, of which he has been Librarian, and member of the New York Dermatological Society, of which he has been Secretary, and also President. From 1862 to 1864 he served on the Surgical Division of the House Staff of the New York Hospital. He was an Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army in 1865. He married October 18, 1869, Georgiana, daughter of Elias Molleson, of New York. He has furnished occasional contributions to medical periodicals, his more important papers being: "Herpes Contagiosus Varioliformus;" "On the Management of the Prolapsed Arm in Transverse Presentations;" "Treatment of Stumps After Amputation," and a series of articles upon vaccination. But Dr. Foster is perhaps more widely known as the able editor of the *New York Medical Journal*. For several years he has been engaged, with the collaboration of other distinguished medical men, in the preparation of an "Illustrated Encyclopedic Medical Dictionary," which is to consist of four large volumes, three of which are now (1893) completed and published by D. Appleton & Co., of New York. This work is a Dictionary of the technical terms used by writers on medicine and the collateral sciences in the Latin, English,

French and German languages. The distinctive features of this publication are as follows: It is founded on independent reading, and is not a mere compilation from other medical dictionaries, consequently its definitions are more accurate. Other medical dictionaries have, it is true, been consulted constantly in its preparation, but what has been found in them has not been accepted unless scrutiny showed it to be correct. It states the sources of its information, thus enabling the critical reader to provide himself with evidence by which to judge of its accuracy, and also in many instances guiding him in any further study of the subject that he may wish to make. It is the only work of the kind printed in the English language in which pictorial illustrations are used. It tells, in regard to every word, what part of speech it is, and does not define nouns as though they were adjectives, and *vice versa*; and it does not give French adjectives as the "analogues" of English or Latin nouns. It contains more English and Latin major headings than any other medical dictionary printed in English or Latin, more French ones than any printed in French, and more German ones than any printed in German, all arranged in a continuous vocabulary. The sub-headings are usually arranged under the fundamental word, making it much more encyclopedic in character than if the common custom had been followed.

FOSTER, William S., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1866. He is now Chief Examining Physician at Pittsburgh for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and member of the Surgical Staff of Allegheny City Hospital. Dr. Foster is an active member of the American Medical Association; American Railway Surgeons' Association; Pennsylvania State and the Allegheny County Medical Societies.

FORD, William Henry, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, of Anglo-German ancestry, was born in that city, October 7, 1839. His literary and classical education was obtained at Lawrenceville High School, and at Princeton College, New Jersey, graduating at the former in 1857, and at the latter in 1860. In 1862 he was appointed Acting Medical Cadet, United States Army, stationed at the Wood Street United States Army General Hospital, Philadelphia; also, in the same year, was detailed as medical officer on board the hospital steamer *Whilldin*, in the Pamunky River, and, continuing in the service, was again stationed at Wood Street Hospital till the spring of 1863. In the summer of 1863 he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Forty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and soon after Surgeon, and continued with the regiment till the retreat of Lee after the battle of Gettysburg, when he was mustered out of the service. He pursued his medical studies at the Jefferson Medical College, taking his degree of M. D. at that institution in 1863. In 1865 he visited Europe, where he remained nearly three years engaged in the study of languages, following special medical studies at the universities, and attending the hospitals of Bonn, Berlin, Heidelberg, Vienna, Paris and London. He returned to Philadelphia in 1868, when he immediately commenced private practice. In 1869 he was elected a member of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia; in 1870 a member of the College of Physicians; in 1872 a

member of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, and in 1874 a member of the American Public Health Association. He is the author of a thesis on "Gunshot Wounds of the Chest," suggested by experience in military hospital wards, and illustrated by cases treated; also editor of the reports of the Board of Health of Philadelphia; compiler of annual vital statistics of Philadelphia from 1872 until 1875; author of "Statistics of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the City of Philadelphia," 1874. He also acted as one of the associate editors of the *Philadelphia Medical Times* in 1870 and 1871. In 1863 he was elected Resident Physician to Philadelphia Hospital, and was re-elected in 1864; from 1869 until 1871 he was Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy; member of the Centennial Medical Commission of Philadelphia, and chairman of its committee on sanitary science, in 1876, and delegate to the International Medical Congress assembled in Philadelphia the same year. In 1871 he was appointed a member of the Board of Health of the city of Philadelphia, and has since been twice reappointed, and has served as secretary of the board. In this position he devoted much time and labor on behalf of measures which had for their object the improvement of the sanitary condition of his city, and also labored earnestly to extend the scope and improve the character of the annual publications of the board, especially in regard to the subject of vital statistics. In 1876 he was elected Physician to the Foster Home.

FORDYCE, John A., of New York City, was graduated M. D. at the Chicago Medical College in 1881, and at the Frederick Wilhelm University, Berlin, Germany, in 1888. He is now Lecturer on Dermatology in the New York Polyclinic and Attending Surgeon for Skin and Genito-Urinary Diseases to Bellevue Hospital out-door patients. Dr. Fordyce is an active member of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, American Dermatological Association, New York Dermatological Society, and a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine.

FOWLER, George Ryerson, of Brooklyn, New York, was graduated M. D. at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1871. He is now Surgeon to St. Mary's and the Methodist Episcopal Hospitals, Consulting Surgeon to the Relief and the Norwegian Hospitals, member of the American Surgical Association, New York Surgical Society, Brooklyn Surgical Society, American Medical Association, and a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. Dr. Fowler is also Examiner in Surgery for the State Medical Examining Board.

FOX, George Henry, of New York City, was graduated M. D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1869. He is now Professor of Diseases of the Skin in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. Dr. Fox is Attending Physician to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital; Consulting Dermatologist to Randall's Island Hospital; Consulting Physician to Woman's Hospital, Brooklyn, and author of "Photographic Illustrations of Skin Diseases and Cutaneous Syphilis." He is an active member of the American Dermatological Association, New York State Medical Society, New York County Medical Society, New York Dermatological

Society, as well as of several other leading medical organizations in New York City.

FRANKHAUSER, Fremont W., of Reading, Pennsylvania, was graduated M. D. at the Jefferson Medical College in 1880, and received an *ad eundem* degree from the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, in 1888. He is now Pathologist to the Reading Hospital, and Expert Oculist for the United States Pension Bureau. Dr. Frankhauser is an active member of the American Medical Association, Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, Medical Society of the County of Berks, and of the Reading Medical Association. He devotes special attention to diseases of the eye and ear.

FRENCH, George Franklin, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, was educated at Harvard, from which institution he received the degree of A. B. in 1859, and that of M. D. in 1862. He was Surgeon of United States Volunteers during the War of the Rebellion, and was formerly Assistant Surgeon United States Army. He is now Instructor of the Practice of Medicine in Portland School of Medical Instruction, Professor of Obstetrics in the Minnesota Hospital College, Professor of Gynecology in the Minneapolis College of Physicians and Surgeons, president of the Minnesota State Examining Board, member of the American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, also of numerous other medical and scientific organizations.

FREV, Clarence L., of Scranton, Pennsylvania, was graduated M. D. at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1872. He is now Special Examiner of the Eye and Ear for the United States Pension Bureau, and is Ophthalmic Surgeon and member of the staff to Lackawanna Hospital. He is a member of the Lackawanna County Medical Society, and American Medical Association.

FULTON, Andrew L., of Kansas City, Missouri, was graduated in medicine at the University of Victoria College, Toronto, Ontario, in 1869, and also received an *ad eundem* degree from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in 1870. Dr. Fulton is now Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery in the Kansas City Medical College. He is editor of the *Kansas City Medical Record*; member of the American Medical Association, British Medical Association, Missouri State Medical Society, Kansas State Medical Society, and Jackson County Medical Society.

FURNISS, John Perkins, of Selma, Alabama, son of Dr. John P. Furniss, a native of Maryland, was born September 24, 1841, near Columbus, Miss. He graduated from the University of Mississippi, at Oxford, in June, 1860. During the Civil War he was Assistant Surgeon in the Confederate Army; and was recommended in March, 1865, for promotion. He received the degree of M. D. from the New Orleans School of Medicine in March, 1866, and settled the next month in Selma, Alabama, where he has since remained engaged in the active and successful practice of his profession. His specialty is genito-urinary surgery. He is a member of the Selma Medical Society, of which he was secretary from 1869 to 1875, and vice-president in 1876 and 1877, and of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama, and has served as a member of its Board of Councilors. He is the author of an essay on

the "Anatomical and Physiological Peculiarities of the Negro," which was published in the *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*.

GALLEY, John K., of Detroit, Michigan, was graduated M. D. at the Medical Department of the University of New York in 1877. He is now Attending Surgeon to the Children's Free Hospital, and Harper Hospital, ex-Superintendent of the latter hospital, and Physician to the Home of the Friendless, Detroit. He is an active member of the Detroit Medical and Library Association, Michigan State Medical Society, and other medical and social organizations in the city of his residence.

GARMANY, Jasper J., of New York City, was graduated M. D. at Bellevue Hospital Medical College New York, in 1882, and he became a Fellow of the Royal Chirurgical Society of England, in 1885. He is Instructor of Surgery in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the British Medical Association.

GEHRUNG, Eugene C., of St. Louis, Missouri, was graduated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis, in 1870. He is now President of the St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecological Society; member of the American Gynecological Society; American Medical Association; American Electro-Therapeutical Association; Corresponding member of the Obstetrical and Gynecological Societies of Paris, and the Electro-Therapeutic Society of France. Dr. Gehrung is also Gynecologist to the South-Side Free Dispensary, and Consulting Gynecologist to the St. Louis Female Hospital.

GETCHELL, Francis Horace, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in Waterville, Maine, December 8, 1836; his family, resident for six generations in America, being originally of English extraction. His great-grandfather served as a surgeon in the War of the Revolution, and his grandfather was a captain in the war of 1812. Receiving his primary education at the Watertown Academy, he entered Bowdoin College, passing thence to the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, whence he graduated M. D. in 1859. He established himself in Brooklyn, but upon the breaking out of the Civil War he entered the United States service as Assistant Surgeon, being attached to the Third Maine (Colonel O. O. Howard's) Regiment. He remained with the army, in field or hospital duty, until the end of the Rebellion. Upon being mustered out of the service he established himself in Philadelphia, where he has since remained engaged in the active practice of his profession. In 1872, having a second time attended lectures, he received the degree of M. D. from Jefferson Medical College. While engaged in a general practice, he devotes especial attention to obstetrics and gynecology; and has been Clinical Lecturer upon the Diseases of Women to Jefferson Medical College; Gynecologist to the Jefferson College Hospital, and Obstetrician to the Catherine Street Dispensary. He is a Fellow of the College of Physicians, member of the Pathological Society, and a corresponding member of the Gynecological Society of Boston. For several years he has been a liberal contributor to medical periodicals, and is the author of a standard work upon the "Maternal Management of Infancy."

GIBBES, Heneage, of Ann Arbor, Michigan,

was educated at the University of Aberdeen, Scotland. He became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London, in 1879, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the former institution, in 1881. He is now Professor of Pathology in the University of Michigan; Consulting Pathologist to Harper's Hospital, Detroit; Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, of London; also, a member of the Medical and Pathological Society of that metropolis; member of the British Medical Association, Association of American Physicians, Michigan State Medical Society, and corresponding member of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia. He has made valuable contributions to medical literature, and is the author of a work entitled, "Practical Pathology and Morbid Histology."

GIBBONS, Henry, of San Francisco, California, grandson of Dr. William Gibbons, and son of Dr. Henry and Martha (Poole) Gibbons, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, September 24, 1840. Having graduated from the San Francisco High School, he entered the Medical Department of the University of the Pacific, and from that institution received in March, 1863, his degree of M. D. In the same year he was appointed an Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Volunteer Army, and was for the ensuing two years on duty at the Douglas General Hospital. In January, 1866, he established himself in San Francisco, where he has since remained engaged in the active practice of his profession. In 1870 he became Dean of the Faculty of the Medical Department of the University College, formerly University of the Pacific. From the same year until 1873 he was Professor of *Materia Medica*, and in 1874 was made Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women in that institution. From 1870 to 1873 he was Professor of *Materia Medica*. He is a member of the California State Medical Society and of the San Francisco Medical Society, of the latter secretary for several years, and president in 1875. From 1873 to 1875 inclusive, he was Health Officer in San Francisco. He married December 18, 1871, Marie C. Raymond, daughter of S. A. Raymond, Esq., formerly of Toledo, Ohio.

GIBIER, Paul, of New York City, was graduated in medicine from the Faculty of Medicine, Paris, France, in 1884, and is ex-house physician to hospitals in Paris. He is now Medical Director of the Pasteur Institute and Private Sanitarium. Dr. Gibier is a member of the New York Academy of Sciences, New York County Medical Society, and the New York County Medical Association.

GIBNEY, Virgil P., of New York City, was graduated M. D. at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1871. He is now Surgeon-in-Chief of the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, Professor of Orthopedic Surgery in the New York Polyclinic, and Orthopedic Surgeon to the Nursery and Child's Hospital. Dr. Gibney is author of a work entitled, "The Hip and its Diseases." He has also made other valuable contributions relating to his special field of practice.

GIRVIN, Edwin R., of Denver, Colorado, was graduated M. D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1875. He is a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, Denver Medical Association, Arapahoe County Medical Society and the Medico-Legal Society of Denver. Dr. Girvin is Ophthalmologist to the

Deaconess Home Hospital and the Colorado Woman's Hospital. His practice is limited to the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear.

GLASGOW, Frank A., of St. Louis, Missouri, was graduated M. D. at the St. Louis Medical College, in 1878. He is now Professor of Gynecology in that institution, Consulting Physician to the St. Louis Female Hospital, Physician to Augusta Free Hospital for Children, and Gynecologist to St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital. Dr. Glasgow is a member of the American Medical Association and of numerous other medical organizations in this country.

GLEITSMANN, Joseph W., of New York City, was graduated M. D. at the University of Würzburg, Germany, in 1865. He is now Professor of Laryngology and Rhinology in the New York Polyclinic, Laryngologist and Otologist to the German Dispensary and Consulting Laryngologist to West Side German Dispensary. Dr. Gleitsmann is an active member of the New York Academy of Medicine, American Medical Association, and Medical and Chirurgical Society of Maryland.

GLENN, William Frank, of Nashville, Tennessee, was born in Sumner county, near Gallatin, Tennessee, October 28, 1853. He is of English and Scotch-Irish ancestry. His paternal grandfather was one of the first settlers in Nashville, and owned the first boot and shoe factory in Tennessee. His maternal grandfather was first cousin to General Washington. Young Glenn was educated in the High School of Nashville, and studied medicine in the Medical Department of the university of that city, graduating in February, 1873, at the age of nineteen, winning the prize offered for excellence in the study of zymotic diseases. He settled in Nashville in the general practice of medicine and surgery, in April, 1873, and has been engaged in an active and successful practice of his profession in that city for the past twenty years, having devoted considerable attention to general surgery. He is a member of the Davidson County Medical Society, of the Tennessee State Medical Society, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He has reported several important cases through the medical journals; has written an essay on, "What is Disease?" read before the Nashville Society, and published in the *Richmond Medical Journal*; also a pamphlet on "Venous Circulation," advocating the suction action of the heart as the prime cause, and an article on the "Glycogenic Function of the Liver." In September, 1874, he was appointed First Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University. In September, 1876, he was called to the chair of Physiology in the Nashville Medical College, and also has held in the same institution the chair of the Principles of Surgery, and the chair of Anatomy and Venereal Diseases.

GODMAN, John D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Annapolis, Maryland, December 30, 1794, and died at the former city April 17, 1830. He was the son of Captain Samuel Godman, an officer of the Revolution. Of his parents, little is known, except that his mother died before he was two years old and his father in less than three years thereafter. Dr. T. G. Richardson, his biographer, states that on the death of his mother he was placed under the care of an aunt, then residing at Wilmington.

in the State of Delaware; a lady who, from the superiority of her intellect and education, as well as the sweetness of her disposition and her elevated piety, was eminently qualified to unfold, impress and direct the youthful mind. Under such culture he received the first rudiments of his education and his earliest moral impressions. His alphabet was taught him upon the knee of his grandmother, and it is said that before he was two years old he was able to read. When he had attained the age of four years his aunt removed from Delaware to Chestertown, upon the eastern shore of Maryland, and there she placed the interesting orphan at school. He had already become the idol of the family, but now he manifested such a precocity of intellect, such a fondness for books and such an aptitude to learn, and, withal, evinced so much sensibility, frankness and sweetness of disposition that he gained the affection and excited the admiration of all. He thus gave indications at this early age, not only of that brilliancy of intellect which subsequently exhibited itself in such splendid colors, but also of that deep-seated religious sentiment that became the governing principle of the latter years of his life. But the favorable auspices under which his early training was begun were destined soon to become overshadowed by the dark wings of the destroyer. At the age of six, the aunt who had watched over him so faithfully, loved him so fondly, and of whom he was heard to say on his dying bed, "If I have ever been led to do any good, it has been through the influence of her example, instruction and prayers," was called to another world, and he was again thrown upon the charity of his friends and relatives. Who became his protector, or what special influences were brought to bear upon his mental constitution from this time until he was fifteen years of age, is not known. It is said, however, that the life of dependence to which he was obliged to submit grated harshly upon his tender sensibilities and somewhat marred the natural joyousness of his disposition. Some time subsequently, in a letter to a friend, he thus expressed himself in regard to this period of his existence: "Let me now give you a retrospect of the days of my life. Since I have returned from you, I have discovered my real age, in an old book of my father's, and you would hardly suppose it, I was twenty-one years old on the 20th day of December, 1815. Before I was two years old I was motherless; before I was five years old I was fatherless and friendless. I have been cast among strangers; I have been deprived, by fraud, of property that was mine by right; I have eaten the bread of misery; I have drunk the cup of sorrow; I have passed the flower of my days in little better than slavery; and have arrived at what? manhood, poverty, and desolation. Heavenly Parent, teach me patience and resignation to thy will!" In 1810 young Godman, then living in Baltimore, made the acquaintance of a gentleman who subsequently became his benefactor and most intimate friend. This gentleman was Dr. W. N. Luckey, who was then a senior student in the office of Dr. Thomas E. Bond, of Baltimore, and who in a letter to the late Dr. Daniel Drake, relates the circumstance in the following manner: "The office (of Dr. Bond) was fitted up with taste; and boys, attracted by its appearance, would frequently drop in to

gaze at the labeled jars and drawers. Among them I discovered one evening an interesting lad, who was amusing himself with the manner in which his comrades pronounced the 'hard words,' with which the furniture was labeled. He appeared to be quite an adept in the Latin language. A strong curiosity prompted me to inquire, 'Who are you?' 'Don't you recollect,' said he, 'that you visited a boy at Mr. McCreery's who had a severe attack of bilious colic?' 'I do; but what is your name, my little boy?'—He was small for his age.—'My name, sir, is John D. Godman.' 'Did you study the Latin language with Mr. McCreery?' 'No, he does not teach any but an English school.' 'Do you intend to prosecute your studies alone?' 'I do; and I will, if I live, make myself a Latin, Greek, and French scholar.'" How fully he carried out this determination will appear in the sequel. Some time toward the close of 1811, or the early part of 1812, he was bound as an apprentice to the printer of a newspaper in Baltimore. But it may be readily imagined that, to one of such lofty aspirations and refined sensibilities, the duties of the office were far from agreeable, and the drudgery actually repugnant; which may sufficiently explain the difficulties set forth in the following paragraph, from a subsequent letter to his friend, Dr. Luckey, who was then practicing his profession at Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania. "Everything is in *statu quo* with me. The same series of oppressions, impositions, and insults are still my lot to bear. But I will not bear them long. From the oldest to the youngest, master and man, all seem to have a disposition to pick at me. You will, or may, be surprised to hear that I can never make a printer. It is an erroneous opinion of some people that no one can make a printer unless he be a scholar. On the contrary, scholars can hardly, if at all, be printers. I would not wish you to think that I count myself a scholar. On the contrary, I think myself no scholar." It was while thus engaged in an occupation so ill suited to his tastes, so repugnant to his tender sensibilities, and so exacting upon his naturally delicate constitution, that he suffered from a train of symptoms which were supposed at the time to be due to hypertrophy of the heart, but which may have been the first indication of that insidious malady which, seventeen years after, brought him to a premature grave. In a letter dated October, 1813, he says: "A continued pain in my breast, and at night a slow but burning fever, convince me that I am traveling down a much-frequented road, to the place where disease has no effect. This, my friend, is no phantasy. I do not say it from affectation; I feel it. I can not believe in this disease being contagious, or I should be certain that I have caught it. I sleep with a youth who was born with it, and has it fully developed." It was during this time also that he conceived the idea of studying medicine, as we learn from the following letter to his friend, dated January, 1814: "At the suggestion of Dr. Anderson I have determined to commence the study of chemistry, as he says it will be a great improvement to the mind, and more, as I may be enabled, the ensuing season, if I should live so long, to attend the lectures at the University; and it seems to run greatly in Dr. Anderson's head that I shall one day be a physician. How far

this surmise may be right, time will disclose. It may indeed so happen; and should I study chemistry now, I shall not have it to do at a future period." Wearied and disgusted, as he very naturally was, of standing from morning until night over a font of type, poring over the dirty and oftentimes unintelligible manuscript of newspaper scribblers, and thus wearing out both body and mind in a labor which, except so far as it kept him from immediate starvation, was every way opposed to his natural inclination, and the high purposes for which his superior gifts and attainments qualified him, while at the same time it contributed to the development of the disease, the seeds of which had been already deposited in his system, it is not surprising to learn that the young printer, therefore, abandoned his calling as soon as he could rid himself of his apprenticeship. In the fall of 1814, fired by the patriotic sentiments which had already enlisted many of his comrades and acquaintances in the service of his country, then engaged at war with Great Britain, he joined the flotilla, stationed at that time in the Chesapeake Bay, under the command of Commodore Barney, and in the capacity of a common sailor, was present at the bombardment of Fort M'Henry. Quitting this, however, soon after, either from choice or in consequence of the termination of the war, he presents himself to us again, continues his biographer, as the guest of his sister, Mrs. Stella Miller, of Baltimore, but still without the means of fulfilling the longings of his heart, to pursue the study of medicine, or even of gaining a livelihood. And now, actuated by that high sense of honor that disdained the charity of his family or friends, he is a second time about to engage himself to a newspaper publisher, again to sweat out the noble aspirations of his mind and heart over a printer's desk, from the uncongenial labor of which he had once escaped, when a letter from his friend, Dr. Luckey, animated his desires afresh, and opened the way for the gratification of his tastes. This was in the early part of the year of 1815, when Dr. Luckey, already "captivated by his genius and touched by his misfortunes," resolved to invite him to his house at Elizabethtown, and afford him all the facilities in his power for studying the profession to which he aspired. His acceptance of Dr. Luckey's generous offer is couched in the following touching and enthusiastic language, expressive of his delight, and the grateful emotions with which his heart overflowed upon the reception of this unexpected pleasure: "I have this hour received your last letter, and I can assure you that language is inadequate to express to you my sincere, unfeigned joy for the pleasing news you have communicated to me. Let the manner in which these lines are penned convince you of the state of my mind at present. I was, thirty minutes before I received your letter, on the point of going to a printer in this city, to seek employment, and, but for Providence, I should have done so. You may suppose, that as soon as I read your letter, I abandoned this intention and returned to my sister's house, 'with fire in each eye and paper in each hand,' to answer your epistle of friendship's own dictating. I must lay this aside until my mind becomes settled and undisturbed. I stopped at the line above, that I might recover a small degree of composure, in order to express myself as I ought to

so good a friend. I will certainly comply with your request, should it please God to continue my health and strength, during the ensuing week. Should it please the mercy of Providence to suffer me to take up my residence with you, I shall endeavor, by the most indefatigable study and diligence, to give you the satisfaction your kindness to me deserves. I am in hopes that I shall be able to come some day in the course of next week; but as my journey must be a pedestrian one, I shall not wish to mention a particular day." "Four days after the date of this letter, he arrived," says Dr. Luckey, "at my house, and took up his residence in my family. He made his promises good, for in six weeks he had acquired more knowledge in the different departments of medical science than most students do in a year. During this short period, he not only read Chaptal, Fourcroy, Cheselden, Murray, Brown, Cullen, Rush, Sydenham, Sharp and Cooper, but wrote annotations on each, including critical remarks on the incongruities in their reasonings. He remained with me five months, and at the end of that time you would have imagined, from his conversation, that he was an Edinburgh graduate." These, says Dr. Richardson, must have been glorious days in the life of our young student. After having been tossed about upon the restless sea of adversity, grasping at every object that offered the least hope of supporting him until he could reach the desired haven for which he was so manfully striving, his heavy body was now, for the first time, at rest; while his mind, left to range at will over the fields of science, revelled in the delightful scenes that presented themselves at every step. Now the object of his heart's desire is within his grasp, and with what idolizing love he pressed it to his bosom may be learned from the assertion of his appreciating benefactor, who says of him that, "when he sat down to study, so completely was he absorbed by his subject that it seemed as though the amputation of one of his limbs would scarcely withdraw his attention." But with such an ardent thirst for scientific knowledge, he must have soon drained the contents of the small library of a country physician of that day, for it is learned that in a few short months he determined to seek more abundant sources. Returning to Baltimore he became a pupil of Dr. Hall, of that city, and the succeeding autumn entered upon the course of medical lectures in the University of Maryland; but it would seem under pecuniary difficulties. By the friendly interposition of Dr. Davidge, however, he prosecuted his studies, and "with such diligence and zeal," says Dr. Sewall, "as to furnish, even at that early period, strong intimations of his future eminence. So indefatigable was he in the acquisition of knowledge that he left no opportunity of advancement unimproved, and, notwithstanding the deficiencies of his preparatory education, he pressed forward with an energy and perseverance that enabled him not only to rival, but to surpass all his fellows." He attended the lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, during the two succeeding winters, under the pupilage of his new friend, Professor Davidge, and was graduated at the commencement in the spring of 1818. During the last session of his attendance, a circumstance occurred which is well worthy of being mentioned here, as illus-

trating his high standing in the class, and the confidence which the faculty of the institution placed in his abilities. Dr. Davidge, who was the Professor of Anatomy, having met with an accident by which his thigh-bone was broken, was prevented from attending to his professional duties for several weeks, and in the meantime it became necessary to provide a temporary substitute. The Faculty, with one accord, selected Mr. Godman, who, confident of his own attainments and of his ability to make a lecturer, having already acted as a demonstrator in the dissecting-rooms, consented to fulfill the appointment, and such was the enthusiasm and eloquence of his delivery, the clearness and simplicity of his style, the forcible appositeness of his illustrations, and, withal, the modesty and propriety of his deportment, that he won the applause and commendation of all who heard him. When he came to be examined for his degree, the superiority of his mind, as well as the extent and accuracy of his knowledge, were so apparent that he was marked by the professors as one who was destined at some future period to confer high honor upon the profession. "Confessedly the most important and interesting period in the life of a young man who has studied a profession is that at which the degree, whether it be of medicine, law or divinity, is conferred upon him. It is then that his friends look upon him with emotions of unusual pleasure and anxiety; gratified that he has thus far succeeded in the calling of his choice, but anxious, lest contented with his attainments, he may turn aside into the paths of idleness, or seek others leading away from that upon which he has already made satisfactory progress. How many there are, especially among those upon whom Providence has bestowed intellectual gifts of a superior order, who having reached this point with the highest honor, and given promise of a career of great distinction and usefulness, suddenly stop short, and either sink into insignificance, or, what is worse, become as notorious in some vicious pursuit as they were for a while distinguished in their endeavors after knowledge. Such was not the case with the subject of this narrative. The period of his graduation in medicine was not a turning-point in his life, but only a mile-stone upon that road to eminence which he continued subsequently to tread with such rapid strides." Another point in this connection is worthy of notice. It might be supposed, from the preceding account of Dr. Godman's trials and privations, that he entered upon the study of medicine without any more preparatory education than what he might have picked up during the few years of schooling which he enjoyed when a boy, as is unfortunately the case with so many young men who apply for and gain admission into our medical colleges. But this is very far from being true, for, notwithstanding the many and serious disadvantages under which he labored, he had succeeded, by dint of indomitable perseverance, backed by a high appreciation of the qualifications necessary to enable him thoroughly to grasp the recondite truths of medical science, in making himself an excellent scholar. "In this respect he was a shining example; and his subsequent success should animate every friendless young man, who may engage in the study of medicine, to imitate his industry and unflinching perseverance. By

these means, if not blessed with his genius, he may prepare himself for an extensive usefulness, and earn respectability, if not renown." Destitute of the means necessary to enable him to wait the slow course of professional business in a city where, doubtless, he would have much preferred to remain, Dr. Godman proceeded to the country, and became a candidate for practice in the village of New Holland, State of Maryland, whence, however, he removed in a few months to the banks of the Patapsco, not far from Baltimore. Here he succeeded in obtaining business, and here, also, he made those observations in natural history, which became some years subsequently the basis of a series of popular papers entitled "Rambles of a Naturalist." But his ardent temperament was little adapted to the stagnant existence of a village doctor. He thirsted for competition, and longed to engage in the rivalries which prevail among the candidates for fame. Nature seems to have urged him on. It was she who revealed to him the compass of his intellectual powers; and bid him seek a theater commensurate with their efficiency." He looked with eager anticipation upon the time when he should have an opportunity of employing his talents as a public teacher of anatomy, and had no little expectation of being called to the University of Maryland, to occupy, as a professor, the place which he had temporarily filled during the last course of lectures that he attended. But being disappointed in this latter, he boldly resolved to move to Philadelphia, then, as still, the emporium of medical teaching in this country, and the Mecca of all his hopes and aspirations, there to strike out upon his individual account as a lecturer upon anatomy and physiology. But he had hardly taken up his residence there, and began to attract the attention which his talents almost immediately elicited, when he was solicited by the late Dr. Drake, who was then in search of men of ability, to complete the organization of the Faculty of the Medical College of Ohio, to accept the Professorship of Surgery in that institution, the first session of which had closed a few months previously. To this he consented, and on the 6th of October, 1821, he left Philadelphia, and after a tedious journey of two or three weeks, arrived at Cincinnati just in time to enter upon his professional duties. Referring to this event his biographer, Dr. Richardson, writes as follows: Looking back from this distant day at the then apparently poor prospects of the Medical College of Ohio, and the comparatively little fitness of Dr. Godman for the chair which he was called to fill, this seems to me at first thought to have been an exceedingly ill-judged move. But, on the other hand, it must be taken into account that his ambition to become a public teacher, was second only to his insatiate thirst for knowledge; that he possessed a thorough acquaintance with the leading principles of medicine; that he was admirably versed in the subject of anatomy, with which surgery has so close a connection; that the only other medical school then in operation in the great West, was the one at Lexington, Kentucky; that Cincinnati, although containing but about ten thousand inhabitants, was the largest city west of the Alleghanies; and that the probability of his getting rapidly into practice was far greater than it would have been in Philadelphia, or any of the other older

settled cities of the East. Such, doubtless, were the arguments which influenced him to emigrate to Cincinnati; but the sequel, while it did not disprove their cogency, proved to him an unfortunate experience. Indeed, he may be ranked among the first victims to the remarkable ill success which befell nearly all those who were about that time, and subsequently, persuaded to leave their eastern homes to join the illustrious Drake in his attempts to build up the Medical College of Ohio. Scarcely had he delivered his introductory address when he was compelled to resign his appointment, and thus to abandon the principal object which he had in view in leaving Philadelphia. Of the precise causes which led him to take this step we have no definite information, but only the simple statement of Dr. Drake, that "difficulties of which he was neither the cause nor the victim were generated in the faculty; the class was small, and the prospects of the institution overcast." Although again foiled in his efforts to secure an official position commensurate with his talents as a public teacher and the pecuniary wants of his family, Dr. Godman was not the man to succumb under such adverse circumstances. His ascent up the precipitous and rugged hill, upon which the temple of fame is said to stand, was not thus to be prevented, and hardly had the last lightly-rooted shrub given way beneath his weight before we find him again upon his feet, struggling up another pathway, and, with undiminished strength, seizing upon other objects which promised a more secure hold. Disappointed and thwarted by the failure of the Medical College, he engaged immediately in the establishment of a medical journal, and the *Western Quarterly Reporter*, the first periodical of the kind west of the Alleghanies, was the result of his enterprise. It may be true that he was not the originator of this scheme, the credit of which is ascribed to his friend Dr. Drake, but the labor of having carried it into execution was certainly his, as the pages of the *Reporter* amply attest. But alas for his hopes, he could not have laid hold of a weaker support. Medical journalism was then, as it has ever since proved to be in this country, the least profitable investment of talent, labor, or money within the range of a professional man's pursuit, and it is not surprising to learn that, after the issue of six numbers, the enterprise was abandoned. Notwithstanding the brief existence of the *Reporter*, its establishment under the existing circumstances is sufficient evidence to those who are familiar with such labors, of a degree of energy on the part of the editor almost unparalleled in the history of medical journalism, either in this or any other country; and the signal ability with which it was conducted is hardly equaled by any of the numerous similar periodicals with which American medical literature is at present supplied. Its pages indicated great literary merit and intrinsic value; and some idea of the enormous labor bestowed upon it by Dr. Godman may be gained from the statement that more than three hundred pages of its contents were contributed by his own pen. Of these contributions many were of an ethical nature, relating to medical education, medical quarrels, medical excellence and medical duties; others were of a purely scientific character, and quite a number were reviews of med-

ical works; any one of which would command attention in journals of the present day. Dr. Godman did not remain in Cincinnati until the suspension of the *Reporter*, but impelled by the same high ambition which had led him from the banks of the Patapsco to Philadelphia, and from the latter city to the banks of the Ohio, he retraced his steps to Philadelphia in the autumn of 1822, having resided in the West but a single year. During this brief period, however, he had not only accomplished the work above alluded to, and attended to his practice, which is said to have been considerable for a stranger, but occupied himself with many other less important objects bearing upon the good of the profession or his own individual improvement. Among other things it is mentioned that "he erected an apparatus for sulphurous fumigation, and translated and published a French pamphlet on that remedy; he read many medical books and current works of general literature; prosecuted the study of the German and Spanish languages; and labeled the ancient coins and medals in the Western Museum. In the midst of the whole he also found time to cultivate his social relations, and every day added a new friend to the catalogue of those who loved him for his simplicity and frankness, not less than they admired him for his genius, vivacity and diligence. In October, 1822, Dr. Godman, with his wife (who was a daughter of the distinguished artist, Peale) and infant child, bid farewell to the West and set out to retrace his steps across the mountains. The journey was a long and tedious one, performed entirely by stage, and in a letter written on the road he characterizes it as exceeding in misery any twenty journeys that he had ever before undertaken. He arrived in Philadelphia, the theater of his future renown, just as the medical students were assembling for the annual course of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, then the only medical school in the city. Having no time to lose, he went immediately to work to provide himself with the means for establishing himself as a private lecturer upon anatomy and physiology. For this purpose he hired the rooms in College avenue, which had been previously occupied for one or two years by Dr. Jason Lawrence, and which have ever since his time been devoted to the same objects by various gentlemen, many of whom have become well known to the profession as men of science and teachers of great ability. Here he commenced lecturing, and in a few weeks his eloquence as a speaker, his great powers as a delineator of the subjects which he undertook to teach, and his winning manners as a companion, attracted large numbers, not only of students of medicine, but of others not directly interested in medical studies. His talents, indeed, soon became the theme of remark throughout the numerous circles of scientific and literary men of Philadelphia, and requisitions were frequently made upon him for addresses before various professional and non-professional assemblies. Never, however, did he condescend to anything like a political harangue, for, notwithstanding the fervid patriotism which he exhibited whenever occasion occurred to call it forth, he seems to have lived above even the knowledge of the tricks and slips of party demagogues. Whenever he consented to appear before public audiences, which he not unfrequently did, the subjects

which he selected for discussion were almost invariably of a scientific character, and thus while those who crowded to hear him were entertained by the display of his brilliant imagination, deep enthusiasm and graceful delivery, they never failed to receive more or less valuable instruction. In the addresses which he delivered about this time, and which were collected and published in a volume some years afterwards, will be found some specimens of his eloquence as a speaker, and skill as a reasoner, which clearly evince the remarkable talent with which he was gifted. It was not, however, to private instruction or public lecturing that Dr. Godman devoted his whole time, exacting as these duties were. During the four years in which he occupied the rooms in College avenue he made many contributions to anatomical science, and more especially to surgical anatomy, most of which were published in the *Philadelphia Journal of the Medical Sciences*. Of this periodical he afterwards, in 1824, became one of the editors, and continued to use his pen for its support to within a short time of his death. His more elaborate anatomical investigations of the human body were published in a separate volume, given to the profession in 1824. He also issued a tract of eighty-six pages, entitled "Contributions to Physiological and Pathological Anatomy, Made at the Philadelphia Anatomical Rooms, During the Winter of 1825." But by his removal to Philadelphia, a still wider field for research was opened before him. Since his first settlement upon the banks of the Patapsco he had employed every suitable opportunity for cultivating a practical acquaintance with general natural history, and had already become proficient in many of its branches; but here, through the Academy of Natural Sciences, of which he had been made a member before his departure for the West, he was enabled to extend his investigations, and soon conceived the idea of writing a book upon the subject, which should be the crowning labor of his life. By the most indefatigable industry and perseverance this was accomplished, and in 1826 appeared his *American Natural History*, in three octavo volumes, a work which, considering the circumstances under which it was produced, is at once a valuable addition to the scientific literature of the country, and a worthy monument to his memory. In addition to his strictly scientific labors, which, in viewing what he accomplished, one would suppose must have occupied every moment of his working hours, Dr. Godman dipped somewhat into general literature, and wrote several elaborate analytical and critical reviews for the *American Quarterly*, and translated and published a number of papers from the Latin, French, and German languages, among which, were Lavasseur's "Narrative of Lafayette's Visit to the United States." Such was the life of incessant toil that he was leading in Philadelphia, a sacrifice of mind and body, which met with but little recompense in a pecuniary point of view, when he was called to the Professorship of Anatomy in Rutgers' College, in the city of New York. The office was one of honor; the school, boasting among other well-known names upon its list of lecturers, those of Mott and Hosack, promised to obtain a rapid success. Having consented to the appointment, he went to New York in the fall of

1826, and lectured, with almost unparalleled popularity, during the ensuing session. The following winter his health, which had been declining for some time previous, became so much impaired that he was obliged to quit about the middle of the course, and resign his chair. Being advised to leave New York for a warmer latitude, he went to Santa Cruz, where he remained three months, and returned to Philadelphia in May, after a rather unpleasant, and, so far as his health was concerned, an unsatisfactory visit. Convinced now that he was in the advanced stages of consumption, he did not attempt—indeed, being reduced to a mere skeleton, he was physically unable—to resume his anatomical labors, but taking a house at Germantown, he continued to labor with his pen for the support of his family. It was here, while for most of the time unable to leave his room, and often too weak to sit up, that he wrote for *The Friend*, a weekly magazine, published at Philadelphia, those delightful letters, entitled, "Rambles of a Naturalist." These were subsequently collected, and published in Waldie's Select Circulating Library, but after the author's death were issued in an independent volume, edited by Dr. Reynell Coates, and prefaced by a memoir taken from the *Western Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences*, for which it had been prepared by the editor, Dr. Daniel Drake. Dr. Godman also continued to work for the *Encyclopedia Americana*, the natural history department of which had been exclusively confided to him, but which he did not live to complete. In this condition he passed nearly two years; occasionally able to go out and enjoy the sunshine and the landscape, which to his genial heart seemed so bright and green, but for the most of the time confined to the house, husbanding his strength for the performance of those labors upon which the daily bread of his family depended. But, with all the appliances which science and art could suggest or contrive, the unrelenting attentions of his friends, of whom Dr. Samuel Jackson seems to have been the most devoted, and the affectionate nursing of his attached wife, his disease made steady inroads. During this period he was fully aware that his end was not far off, and often thought it immediately at hand, but never once did he repine or complain. Throughout the whole of his sickness, he maintained a remarkably cheerful frame of mind, and would not permit any exhibition of sadness in his chamber. He finally commended his family to the Father of mercies, and calmly resigned himself into the hands of the Savior in whom he trusted, and thus fell from the firmament of the American profession, before he had reached his meridian splendor, one of the brightest stars which have yet risen above its horizon.

GOLDSMITH, William Thomas, of Atlanta, Georgia, was born in Greenville county, South Carolina. His paternal grandparents came to this country from England at a period antecedent to the Revolutionary War, and settled in Virginia; his maternal grandparents also came from England, and made Maryland and Virginia their homes. His maternal grandfather was Lord Wickliffe, who emigrated to Maryland in company with Lord Baltimore; on the paternal side the origin of the family is found in the Goldsmiths of England. His grandparents were "rebels" in the struggle for American independence, and in various capacities

performed excellent service for the cause of freedom. After the termination of hostilities between the two countries they moved to South Carolina. Shortly after his birth his parents settled in Charleston, that State, where he received his preliminary education in the Charleston High School. Before the opening of the late war he moved with his family to Barton county, Georgia, where he studied medicine under the supervision of Dr. R. M. Young. He was graduated from the Medical College of Georgia, at Augusta, in 1852; he then entered upon the active practice of his profession at Cartersville, Georgia. During the progress of the Civil War he was on the medical staff of the Confederate army, and was in hospital service at Richmond, Virginia; Atlanta, and Macon, Georgia, and Corinth, Mississippi; and from the opening to the closing of the conflict was constantly employed in his professional capacity. At the close of the Rebellion he removed to Atlanta, where he has since resided. At the present time, while engaged in general practice, he makes a specialty of gynecology. He is a member of the Georgia State Medical Association, and of the Atlanta Academy of Medicine; and for several terms officiated as president of the Fulton County Medical Society. He was elected Police Commissioner for Atlanta two years, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected for an additional period of three years. He was appointed by the city authorities of Atlanta one of the Sanitary Commission of 1876, which body issued a large volume, containing a lengthy and valuable report by him, as chairman of a committee on municipal hygiene. He has from time to time contributed various articles to medical journals on "Erysipelas," "Dysentery," "Chloroform in Obstetrics," "Gynecological Medicine," and other subjects of professional and public importance.

GORDON, Thomas Winslow, of Georgetown, Ohio, was born at Warren, in the same State, September 23, 1819. He is of Anglo-Scotch ancestry, and whose first progenitor in this country was Edward Winslow, a "Mayflower" pilgrim. Dr. Gordon's early education was obtained in the common schools of his neighborhood, and his literary and classical education at Warren Academy, and from private tutors. He pursued his medical studies at the Western Reserve College, from which he graduated in March, 1846, settling first in Bagetta, in his native State, and removing to Georgetown in 1850. His specialty is diseases of women, although he has also made eye diseases a subject of particular study and treatment. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, elected in 1849, and was its first vice-president in 1876; of the American Medical Association, elected in 1853; honorary member of the Indiana State Medical Society, elected in 1856; besides several other medical and literary societies. To the medical journals he has at various times contributed articles of much value to the profession and the people; among others on "Asiatic Cholera," "Scarlet Fever," "Dysentery," and various essays and reports of cases which have occurred in his extensive professional experience. In 1857 and 1858 he held the position of Professor of Materia-Medica and Therapeutics in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and that of Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy from 1858 until 1860 in the same institution.

In 1874 he was President of the Brown County (Ohio) Academy of Medicine. He has held the position of Examining Surgeon for Pensions many years. From 1862 until 1864 he was Surgeon of the Ninety-Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, United States Army, and was also Military Surgeon of Brown county, Ohio, in 1865. He was a member of the International Medical Congress of 1876. Since the war he has been chairman of a number of county and congressional committees, and is recognized as one of the oldest and most highly-esteemed members of the medical profession in the section of the State in which he lives.

GORDON, Seth Chase, of Portland, Maine, was born in Fryeburg, in the same State, August 17th, 1830, and is of Scotch descent. He was educated at the public schools and at Fryeburg Academy, and studied medicine at Fryeburg, Dartmouth and Bowdoin Medical Schools, and was graduated M. D. from the latter institution in 1855. He commenced the practice of his profession at Gorham, in his native State, soon after receiving his medical degree. In December, 1861, he entered the army as Assistant Surgeon in the Thirteenth Maine Volunteer Infantry, and October 17, 1863, was appointed Surgeon in the First Louisiana Volunteer Infantry, serving principally in the Department of the Gulf. In the summer of 1864 he was made Surgeon-in-charge of the General Hospital at Natchez, Mississippi, and in the following winter Surgeon-in-charge of the District of La Fourche, Louisiana, on General Cameron's staff, leaving the service July 12, 1865. At the close of the Civil War he established himself at Portland, where he has since remained engaged in the active pursuits of his avocation. He has made surgery and gynecology in some degree a specialty, having performed ovariectomy several times, and twice successfully. He is a member of the Maine Medical Association and the Cumberland County Medical Society, in both of which he has been elected to subordinate offices, and of the American Medical Association. He is an honorary member of the Detroit Academy of Medicine. He has contributed occasional articles to medical journals. He has been a member of the common council and of the school committee of Portland, and president of the Portland Army and Navy Union. He is an associate corporator of the Maine General Hospital, of which he has served as one of the Attending Surgeons. He has also been Lecturer on Diseases of Women in Portland School for Medical Instruction.

GOTTHEIL, William S., of New York City, was graduated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1881. He is now Lecturer on Dermatology in the New York Polyclinic; Professor of Pathology in the American Veterinary College, and Dermatologist to the Northwestern Dispensary. Dr. Gottheil is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, and of numerous other medical societies in that city.

GOULEY, John W. S., of New York City, was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, March 11, 1832, of French parentage. He received his classical education under private instructors, and was graduated M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in the spring of 1853. After serving on the house staff of Bellevue Hospital one year he

established himself in New York City in 1854, where he has since remained engaged in the active practice of his profession, devoting especial attention to the field of general and genito-urinary surgery. During his practice he has twice performed the successful excision of half of the lower jaw, 1859 and 1860; excision of the entire radius, 1863, and the entire lower jaw in 1864, and up to that time over five hundred other surgical operations. He became a member of the New York Pathological Society in 1855, of the New York Academy of Medicine in 1856, Medical Society of the County of New York in 1865, American Medical Association in 1873, and the Medical Society of the State of New York in 1875. He is also a member of numerous other medical and scientific organizations. From 1861 to 1864 he was Assistant Surgeon United States Army, on hospital duty in Washington, D. C.; with the army in the peninsular and Maryland campaigns, at the battle of Fredericksburg, and in charge of the United States General Hospital, Central Park, New York, till his resignation. The following are some of his contributions to medical literature: "Polypus of the Larynx," "Laryngo-Tracheotomy," "External Perineal Urethrotomy; an Improved Method to Relieve Obstinate Stricture," Transactions State Medical Society, New York, 1869; "Instruments for Exploration of the Urethra," "Treatment of Intractable Stricture," "Internal Urethrotomy," "Strictures in the Meatus Urinarius and Fossa Navicularis," "Modern Lithotripsy," 1870; "Urethral Fever from Catheterism," "Case of Retention of Urine by Diseased Kidney," "Rupture of Bladder," 1872; "Diseases of the Urinary Organs," 1873; "Perityphlitic Abscess from Perforation of Appendix Vermiformis," Transactions of Medical Society, State of New York, 1875; "Chronic Cystitis," "Urethroplastic Operations to Remedy Hypospadias, Epispadias, and Incurvation of the Penis," and "Stone in the Bladder, Its Removal," 1876. In 1856 he was Professor of Anatomy in the Vermont Medical College, Woodstock, Vermont; from 1855 to 1859 Curator of Pathological Museum, Bellevue Hospital; from 1859 to 1861 and 1864 to 1866, Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical Department of the University of New York, also Instructor in Histology and in Operative Surgery in the same institution. He was chosen in 1859 Attending Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, and served as Surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital from 1864 to 1867. He was Professor of Clinical Surgery and Genito-Urinary Diseases in the Medical Department of the University of New York, from 1866 to 1871; and was made Professor of Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System, University of New York, in 1876, and Consulting Surgeon to the Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief of Outdoor Patients of Bellevue Hospital, New York. In July, 1869, he married Miss Isabelle Mary Caulfield, of Lexington, Kentucky.

GRANT, Henry Horace, of Louisville, Kentucky, was graduated M. D. at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1878. He is now Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery in the Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, and Surgeon to the Louisville City Hospital. Dr. Grant is an active member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, Kentucky State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association.

GRANT, Henry Young, of Buffalo, N. Y., was graduated M. D. at the Medical Department of McGill University, Montreal, in 1886. He is now Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the University of Buffalo, and Surgeon to the Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary. Dr. Grant became a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, in 1886. He is also a member of the Erie County Medical Society, Buffalo Medical and Surgical Association, and Buffalo Clinical Society.

GRAY, Landon Carter, of New York City, was graduated M. D. at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1873. He is now Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases in the New York Polyclinic; Visiting Physician to St. Mary's Hospital and Neurologist to the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled. Dr. Gray is ex-president of the New York Neurological Society; Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and president of the Neurological Section of the same; member of the American Neurological Association and ex-president of the same; president of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence; member of the New York County and Kings County Medical Societies, and the Society of German Physicians, New York City.

GREEN, Caleb, of Homer, New York, was born of Anglo-Scotch parentage, at Lafayette, in the same state, November 14, 1819, and received his preliminary education at Lafayette High School, whence he was transferred to Cortland Academy, New York, graduating subsequently from Geneva Medical College, January 23, 1844. He first entered upon the practice of his profession at Homer, where he has remained almost half a century. He was for many years secretary of the Medical Association of South Central, New York, and afterward became president of that institution; was twice president of Cortland County Medical Society, and for several years officiated as secretary; is a permanent member of the New York State Medical Society since 1858, member of the American Medical Association since 1853, and is honorary member of the Buffalo Natural History Society. In 1855 he was elected Professor of Materia Medica and General Pathology in Geneva Medical College. After two courses the departments were reorganized, and he was appointed to the chair of Physiology and Pathology, which position he resigned in November, 1862. In 1863 he was requested to perform the duties of Professor of Materia Medica in the Berkshire Medical College, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, but declined; he was afterward offered the Professorship of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women in Geneva Medical College, but also declined that position. In 1872 he was elected to the Professorship of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Medical Department of Syracuse University, but declined this offer preferring to devote himself wholly to the practice of his profession. In 1877 he became vice-president of the Central New York Medical Association. His honorary degree of A. M. was conferred by the Madison University. While devoting himself to a general practice, he has also bestowed considerable attention upon various departments of natural history, botany, entomology, conchology, and geology. In 1849 he made a report (Transactions of Medical Association South Central New York) in favor of a thorough preparation for the study of medicine,

one of the earliest papers on the subject presented to the profession in New York State. In 1843 he published in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, an essay on "Epidemic Influenza," with special reference to the epidemic of that year; also, in the same journal in 1845, an original thesis on the "Functions of the Oblique Muscles of the Eye," founded on his own investigations.

GREEN, John, of St. Louis, Missouri, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, April 2, 1835. He entered Harvard College in 1851; was graduated A. B. in 1855; S. B. in 1856; A. M. in 1859, and M. D. in 1866. He was admitted a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society by examination in 1858. He studied medicine at Cambridge, Massachusetts from 1855 to 1858 under the direction of Professors Morrill and Jeffries Wyman, and in Europe, from 1858 to 1860. He was elected a member of the Boston Society of Natural History in 1856, and Curator of Comparative Anatomy in 1857. In the latter year he accompanied Professor Jeffries Wyman on a scientific expedition to Surinam. He commenced the practice of medicine in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1861. He was a member of the Boston Medical Association, and of the Suffolk District Medical Society, and elected Secretary of the latter Society in 1865. He was also a member of the Boston Society for Medical Observation, and Physician to the Boston Dispensary. During 1862 he was in the medical service of the Western United States Sanitary Commissions, and held the position of Acting Assistant Surgeon for a few months in the armies of the Tennessee. He was for several years a delegate to the American Medical Association. Dr. Green visited Europe a second time in 1865 for the purpose of continuing studies in ophthalmology, and in 1866 removed to St. Louis, where he has since remained, engaged in the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear. He is a member of the American Ophthalmological Society; one of the original members of the American Otological Society, founded in 1868; a member of the International Ophthalmological Congress; delegate to the International Medical Congress of 1876, and was Secretary to the Section on Ophthalmology. He has contributed papers to the leading medical journals of this country, and to the Transactions of the American Ophthalmological Society, Transactions of the American Otological Society, and made reports of the International Ophthalmological Congresses, London, 1872, and New York, 1876; also notes to the American edition of "Carter on the Eye," Philadelphia, 1876. He was elected Professor of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1868; was appointed Lecturer on Ophthalmology in the St. Louis Medical College in 1871; Surgeon to St. Louis Eye and Ear Infirmary in 1872; Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to the City Hospital, St. Louis, in the same year, and in 1874 became Ophthalmic Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital.

GREENE, Robert H., of New York City, was graduated in medicine at Harvard, in 1886. He is now Visiting Physician to St. John's Guild Free Hospital for Children. Dr. Greene is an active member of the New York County Medical Society, West End Medical Society, Northwestern Medical and Surgical Society, New York Academy of Medicine, Physicians'

Mutual Aid Association, and Harvard Medical Society, New York.

GREENOUGH, Francis B., of Boston, Massachusetts, was born in that city December 24, 1837. He is the son of Henry Greenough and nephew of Horatio Greenough, the well-known artist. His mother was Frances Boott, daughter of Merchant Boott, and niece of Kirk Boott, one of the first Lowell manufacturers. He graduated at Harvard University in 1859, from which he subsequently received the degree of A. M., and, after spending a year in the Lawrence Scientific School, went abroad for three years, studying medicine at the University of Pisa, Italy, and at Florence, and on his return home entering the Harvard Medical School, and graduating in 1867, having served during the summer and autumn of 1864 as Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army at the United States General Hospital in Portsmouth Grove, Rhode Island, and in 1865-66 as House Physician in the Massachusetts General Hospital. On his graduation he spent a year at Vienna, and finally, in October, 1867, settled down to the practice in his native city. He has devoted special attention to diseases of the skin and venereal diseases, but practices general medicine and surgery. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, of which he was secretary in 1871, and an honorary member of the New York Roman Medical Society, and was formerly a member of the Boston Society for Medical Observation, and also of the Boston Society of Medical Science, but has resigned his membership of these organizations. He has contributed several articles to the medical press. He has been Surgeon to the Carney Hospital and to the St. Joseph's Home, and Physician to the Children's Hospital, and subsequently in charge of the skin and venereal department of the Boston Dispensary, and Clinical Instructor in Venereal Diseases in the Harvard Medical School.

GRIFFITH, Jefferson D., of Kansas City, Missouri, was graduated M. D. at the University Medical College, New York City, in 1872. He is now Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in the Kansas City Medical College, president of the State Board of Health of Missouri, Surgeon-General of the State of Missouri, member of the American Orthopedic Association, American Medical Association, Missouri Valley and Mississippi Valley Medical Associations, also a member of the Missouri State, Kansas State, Jackson County, and Kansas City District Medical Societies, and the Kansas City Academy of Medicine.

GROSS, Onan Bowman, of Camden, New Jersey, was born in Ephrata, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1851, and is a lineal descendant in the fifth generation of George Gross, who emigrated from Germany to North Carolina about 1747, and Daniel Bowman, of Germany, in 1738, who settled at Ephrata, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. His nationality, therefore, is German, excepting a great grandfather, Col. John Wright, of Revolutionary fame, who emigrated from Ireland just prior to the Revolution. The preliminary education of Dr. Gross was obtained at the Ephrata Academy. In 1875 he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania with Drs. H. C. Chapman and Reynell Coates as preceptors;

graduated in 1878, and received the H. Lenox Hodge gold medal for anatomical proficiency and distinguished merit for his thesis. He has been in continuous practice in Camden, New Jersey, since graduation, and has filled such positions as County Physician and District Sanitary Inspector for the State Board of Health, and secretary of the Board of United States Pension Examining Surgeons. He is a member of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia, American Medical Association, and all local medical societies. Dr. Gross is now Lecturer on Anatomy and Clinical Surgery for the Camden Training School for Nurses, and a



O. B. Gross

Surgeon on the staff of the Cooper Hospital since 1884. He has been a liberal contributor to many medical journals, the subjects being usually surgical or pathological. The principal papers written were the following: "Complete Artresia of the Vagina," "Foreign Bodies in the Bronchial Bifurcation," "Extra-Uterine Pregnancies," and "Rare Cases of Abdominal Surgery," issued a few years ago.

GULICK, Charlton R., of New York City, was graduated M. D. at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1882. He is now Consulting Physician to the Skin and Venereal Department of Amity Dispensary, and Examiner in Lunacy for the State of New York. Dr. Gulick is an active member of numerous medical societies of New York City and State, and of the American Medical Association.

GUNN, Moses, of Chicago, Illinois, was born in East Bloomfield, Ontario county, New York, April 20, 1822, and died November 4, 1887. His father, Linus Gunn, and mother, Esther (Bronson) Gunn, were natives of Massachusetts and pioneers of Western New York. The family trace their ancestry in Scotland through a long series of lairds into a very remote past. Although prevented by dangerous and protracted illness from passing through a regular collegiate course, he received a thorough academical education, and graduated at

Geneva Medical College in 1846. He settled in Ann Arbor, Michigan, and commenced practice. Contemporaneously he instituted a course of anatomical lectures, which was attended by a class of thirty or more students and practitioners. This was the first systematic course of lectures on anatomy given in that State. The course was repeated through three successive years, when, upon the organization of the Medical Department of the State University, he was appointed over numerous competitors to the chair of Anatomy and Surgery. For three years he gave the lectures upon these departments, each course extending to seven months. After that time he was relieved from the anatomical teaching, and during the remainder of his connection with the institution, some fifteen years, filled the chair of Surgery. In 1853 he removed to Detroit, visiting Ann Arbor twice a week to deliver his lectures. In 1856 he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Geneva College. In 1857 he became senior editor of the *Medical Independent*, a monthly journal, which eventually was merged with another medical periodical, of which for some time he was one of the editors. In 1851-52 he made a series of dissections and experiments to determine what particular tissue opposes the effort to reduce dislocations, particularly of the hip and shoulder-joints. These were repeated for several sessions before the medical classes. The results and details of the processes by which they were arrived at were embodied in a paper read before the Detroit Medical Society in the summer of 1853, and were also published in the *Peninsular Medical Journal* in September of that year. The first class to which he lectured in the University was then considered remarkably large, though numbering but ninety-two; the last class, session 1866-67, numbered five hundred and twenty-five. Dr. Gunn entered the medical department of the army in September, 1861, accompanying General McClellan through the Peninsular campaign, seeing much active and arduous service. During a short absence he gave some fifty lectures to the students at the University, filled with just the kind of information needed by the large number who soon after entered the army. In the spring of 1867, at the unanimous invitation of the Faculty and Trustees of Rush Medical College, he accepted the chair vacated by the death of the distinguished surgeon and teacher, Daniel Brainard, M. D., the position which he occupied until his death. The prosperity of the Rush Medical College during the period of his connection with that institution was largely due to his business energy, his professional skill and personal popularity as a teacher. At the commencement exercises of the University of Chicago in 1877, he was honored with the degree of LL. D. He was married in 1848 to Jane Augusta Terry, daughter of J. M. Terry, M. D. Three children survived, the eldest son, Glyndon, a youth of remarkable promise, having been accidentally drowned at Detroit. Professor Gunn was a member of the city and State Medical Societies; and of the American Medical Association. Besides his position in the Medical College, he was Surgeon to Cook County Hospital (the principal hospital in Chicago); Surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital; Consulting Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, and several other minor charities. He had not contributed largely of

late to the medical press, preferring to bring all the treasures of his long and ripe experience and reading to those who from year to year came up to personally profit by his teaching. He was a man of elegant personal appearance, affable in manners and an interesting lecturer. He not only maintained a good reputation until his death, but contributed largely to the renown of the medical schools with which he had been associated.

GUNSTER, Peter F., of Scranton, Pennsylvania, was born at Lockweiler, Germany, February 1, 1848. He received a scientific education at the Sheffield Scientific School, of Yale, and studied medicine at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he graduated M. D., March, 1871. He settled in Scranton, but soon after visited Europe, where he spent two years. On returning he located in Wilkesbarre, but after a year's residence there, returned to Scranton, where he has been engaged for the past twenty years in an active and successful practice of general medicine. He is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, was elected its censor in January, 1876; was a delegate to the State Medical Society at Philadelphia in the same year. He has served on the medical staff of the Lackawanna Hospital, of Scranton, as Visiting and Consulting Physician to the same.

HADDEN, Alexander, of New York City, was educated at Union College, and received the degree of A. M. from that institution in 1856. He studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and was graduated M. D. in 1859. He was House Physician to Bellevue Hospital in 1860, Physician to Nursery and Child's Hospital from 1862 until 1865, and Attending Physician to Presbyterian Hospital from 1872 until 1885. Dr. Hadden is an active member of the New York State and New York County Medical Societies, and Fellow of the American and New York Academies of Medicine, also a member of the New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, and the American Health Association. He was the founder of the Northeastern Dispensary, vice-president of its Board of Trustees, and Consulting Physician to that institution.

HALL, Rufus B., of Cincinnati, Ohio, was educated in medicine at the Miami Medical College, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1872. He is now Surgeon to the Cincinnati Free Surgical Hospital for Women; Clinical Lecturer on Gynecology in Miami Medical College; Fellow of the British Gynecological Association, London; Fellow of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; also a member of the American Medical Association and the Ohio State Medical Society.

HALLEY, George, of Kansas City, Missouri, was graduated in medicine at the University of the Victoria College, Toronto, Ontario, in 1869. He is now Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University Medical College, of Kansas City, Missouri; proprietor of Halley's Surgical Hospital, and editor of the *Kansas City Medical Record*. Dr. Halley is an active member of the American Medical Association, Missouri State and Jackson County Medical Societies, and is also a member of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine and the Kansas State Medical Society.

HAMLIN, Augustus Choate, of Bangor,

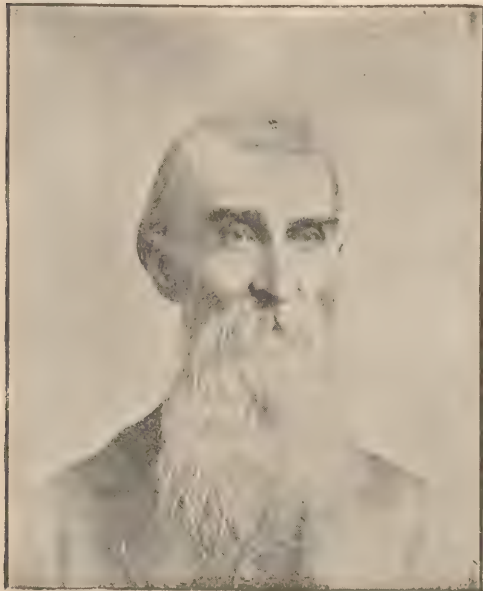
Maine, of English ancestry and Norman descent, was born in Columbia, Maine, August 28, 1829. He was educated at Bowdoin College, from which institution he graduated in 1851, and studied medicine at the Harvard Medical College, graduating M. D. in 1854. He then settled in Bangor, where he has remained for the last forty years successfully engaged in general practice. During the war he was surgeon of a hospital for volunteers connected with the army of northern Virginia; Brigade-Surgeon under Fremont; Medical Director Eleventh Army Corps Army of the Potomac, and Medical Inspector United States Army during the campaign at Fort Wagner and of Nashville. He has been a member of the Maine Medical Association; of the Penobscot Medical Association; of the Royal Antiquarians of Northern Europe; of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; and Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. His contributions to medical literature consist of articles on "Alimentation," "Transfusion," "Transmission of Diseases," "Tetanus," and papers on other important subjects of medical interest. In 1878 he was Mayor of Bangor. He married in December, 1858, Helen A., daughter of Judge Jonas Cutting, of the Supreme bench of Maine.

HAMMOND, Jabez Dean, of Chicago, Illinois, son of Dr. C. H. Hammond, was born in Monroe county, New York, July 29, 1860. He descends from a line of physicians on his father's side, who were located in the vicinity of Rochester, New York. He received his classical education at the Genesee State Normal School, the Rochester Free Academy, and the University of Rochester, New York. He then pursued his medical studies at New York, Boston, Ann Arbor, and Chicago, whence he graduated from Rush Medical College, in 1884. Since graduating he has taken supplementary courses abroad, at Paris and London. He has practiced at Chicago for the last ten years. He is a member of the principal medical and scientific societies of that city, and is House Physician at the Leland Hotel and Auditorium Annex. During the years of his practice he has devoted himself to the medical and surgical treatment of the nose and throat, for which he is chiefly known.

HANDLY, James W., of Nashville, Tennessee, was graduated M. D. from the Medical Department of the University of Tennessee, Nashville, in 1887. He is now Demonstrator of Anatomy in that institution and Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases in the Medical Department of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee. Dr. Handly is secretary of the Nashville Academy of Medicine, and member of the Tennessee State Medical Society.

HARGIS, Robert B. S., of Pensacola, Florida, was born in Hillsborough, North Carolina, June 7, 1818, and is of Scotch-Irish and Anglo-Saxon descent. He received his preliminary education at the University of North Carolina; studied medicine three years in Fayetteville, in the same State, under the preceptorship of Dr. T. J. Jordan, and was graduated with honors from the Medical College of Louisiana (now the Medical Department of Tulane University, New Orleans, La.), March 21, 1844. He located in Mobile, Alabama, in 1845, where he practiced one year; had a severe attack of malarial fever, which compelled him to repair to

the country to recuperate; sojourned at Mount Pleasant, Alabama; secured a large and remunerative practice; remained there five years; married in the meantime, his wife becoming in poor health, and removed on that account to Pensacola, Florida, in September, 1851. There he also obtained an excellent practice, and in 1852 was appointed Port Physician, which office he held for several years. Yellow fever having been introduced into Pensacola about August 1, 1853, his professional labors were thereby very largely increased. While busily engaged attending the sick, he was seized with the disease on the 25th of the same month, and was sent immediately by his friends to Milton, Florida, where his family were temporarily sojourning. Having recovered, and the yellow fever having been introduced there, by the earnest appeals of the



Robert B. S. Hargis.

citizens of Milton and adjacent villages, he resumed practice and continued until the epidemic ceased (on or about the 15th day of the following December). During the epidemic his diligence and kindly ministrations to the sick obtained for him a high reputation and the gratitude of the people. In May, 1854, an United States Marine Hospital was established in Pensacola, and he was appointed Surgeon of the same in June of the same year. He held that position until the secession of Florida from the Union, which took place in 1861, when the institution was necessarily suspended. He afterwards, in 1861, took service as a medical officer in that part of the Confederate States Army under Gen. Braxton Bragg, stationed at Fort Barrancas, Florida, and held a commission afterwards as Surgeon until the end of the war. He made himself conspicuous, unconsciously, for his kindly ministrations to the wounded prisoners of the enemy, and thereby won their lasting grati-

tude. He returned to Pensacola in 1865. In 1868, associated with Dr. J. C. Whiting, he established the Pensacola Hospital, now still in successful operation. In 1878 he became a member of the Florida Medical Association, and elected president thereof in April, 1882. He was elected a member of the American Public Health Association in 1878, and became one of the advising council in 1880. In 1881 he was appointed a member of the Board of Health of Escambia county, and was elected president thereof; resigning after two years' service. In 1882 yellow fever was again introduced into Pensacola, and he again distinguished himself by his untiring devotion to the sick. He was appointed by the National Board of Health to conduct the investigation of the yellow fever of that year with Dr. William Martin of the United States Navy. In 1883 yellow fever broke out at the Navy Yard, and at the earnest solicitation of the officers and men stationed there, he was appointed, by the Secretary of the Navy, to attend the sick at that post, which he did faithfully. Dr. Hargis was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon to the United States Marine Hospital May 26, 1885, which office he still holds. He was appointed, by Governor E. A. Perry, to represent the State of Florida at the Gulf State Quarantine Convention, held in New Orleans, July 2, 1885. In 1889 he was appointed a member of the Board of Medical Examiners for the First Judicial District of Florida, and elected president, and still holds that position. His contributions to medical literature have been very extensive, and the following constitute the most important: "Medical Olla Podrida," 1857; "Communicability of Yellow Fever," *New Orleans Medical News and Hospital Gazette* for January, 1859; "Eclampsia in a Premipara, Embriotomy Recovery," *North American Medico-Chirurgical Review* for July, 1860; "Observations on Persistent Priapism with a Case Treated Successfully by the Bromide of potassium," *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, July, 1869; "The Muriated Tincture of Iron a Specific for Erysipelas," the *American Medical Bi-Weekly*, Louisville, Kentucky, March, 1877; "Contused Wound of the Perineum, Involving Urethra and Scrotum—Bladder Aspirated Every Day for Six Days—Septicemia—Recovery," the *American Medical Bi-Weekly*, April, 1879; "History and Origin of Yellow-Fever—Its Cause, Communicability and Prevention," read before the American Public Health Association, 1879, and published in Report and Papers of the American Public Health Association, 1880; "Report on Medical Topography, Climate, Diseases and Mortuary Statistics of Pensacola," the *National Board of Health Bulletin*, July, 1880. Letters to the *Sanitarian*, New York, on "The Nautical Origin of Yellow-Fever," January, 1880; "The Ship Origin of Yellow-Fever," *Gaillard's Journal* for June, 1880; "Yellow-Fever—Its Ship Origin and Prevention," a treatise published by D. G. Brinton, M. D., Philadelphia, 1880; "Sketches of the History of Quarantine at Pensacola, Florida," *National Board of Health Bulletin*, 1881; "Yellow-Fever Recognition and Isolation," read before the American Public Health Association, 1881, Reports and Papers of the American Public Health Association, 1881; "The Genius of Medicine," an address presented to the Florida Medical Association

April, 1882, published in the *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal* for July, 1882; "The Pensacola Yellow-Fever Epidemic of 1882," read before American Public Health Association, 1883, printed in the Reports and Papers of the American Public Health Association; on "Malaria and the Relations of Micro-Organisms to Diseases," read to the Florida Medical Association, *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal* for August, 1884; "The Natural History of Plagues," an address to the Florida Medical Association, 1887; "The Topical Application of the Oil of Turpentine to Recent Wounds, with Observations Relating to the Germ Theory of Diseases," *Philadelphia Medical News*, March, 1888. He has also contributed many other papers of more or less importance to different medical periodicals, as well as various articles from time to time that were published in the secular press on "Yellow-Fever Quarantine," "Public Hygiene," "City Sanitation," and subjects connected with the collateral sciences and general literature.

HARISON, Beverley D., of Sault de Ste. Marie, Michigan, was educated at the University of Toronto, and the Toronto School of Medicine, and received the degree of M. D. from the latter institution in 1882. He is now Division Surgeon of the Duluth and Atlantic, and Memphis, St. Paul, and Sault de Ste. Marie Railway Companies; member of the National Association and Michigan Association of Railway Surgeons, Surgeon for the Hall and Munson Company, Bay Mills, Michigan; Medical Examiner and Advisor for the Canada Life Insurance Company, Union Mutual, Portland, Michigan Mutual, and Preferred Mutual Accident Associations, as well as several other leading life and accident insurance companies of the United States. Dr. Harison is also member and secretary of the Board of the Examining Surgeons for the United States Pension Bureau.

HARLAN, George C., of Philadelphia was born in that city, January 28, 1835. He was educated at Delaware College, and studied medicine in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he graduated in 1858, establishing himself immediately after in Philadelphia. During the war he was for a time medical officer on the gunboat Union, and for three years surgeon of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. In 1866 he married Mary Holman, of Boston. His practice has been for several years confined to eye and ear surgery. He is a member of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, of the Philadelphia Pathological and County Medical Societies, and of the American Ophthalmological Society. His contributions to medical literature have been papers on "Simulated Amaurosis," "Neuroparalytic Ophthalmia," "Report on Inmates of Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind," "Pulsating Exophthalmus," "Hysterical Affections of the Eye," "Albuminuric Retinitis," "Strychnia in Atrophy of the Optic Nerve," and "Hemiplopia and Decussation of the Optic Nerves," which, with several short articles, reviews and book notices, have appeared in the leading medical journals of his city and Transactions of the Philadelphia Pathological Society, the College of Physicians, of the American Ophthalmological Society and of the (Philadelphia) International Medical Congress. He was formerly Resident Physician at Wills' Hospital, St. Jo-

seph's Hospital, and Pennsylvania Hospital, and Attending Surgeon at St. Mary's Hospital. He has held for many years the position of Attending Surgeon at Wills' Hospital, and that of Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon to the Children's Hospital.

HARMON, Elijah D., of Chicago, Ill., was born in Bennington, Vermont, August 20, 1782, and died in the former city in 1869. He commenced the practice of medicine in Burlington, Vermont, in 1806; was married to Miss Welthyan Loomis in 1808; was a volunteer surgeon on board the *Saratoga*, commanded by Commodore McDonough during the celebrated naval battle near Plattsburg September 11, 1814, and after the close of the War of 1812 he returned to resume his practice in Burlington. In 1829 he determined to seek a new home in the West, and arrived at Fort Dearborn in May, 1830, and in the absence of Assistant Surgeon Finley he served as medical officer of the garrison, and also attended to private practice. His family followed him the next year, and took up their residence in a cabin of hewn logs. On July 10, 1832, a detachment of United States troops, designed to operate against the hostile tribes of Indians, arrived under the command of General Scott on board the steamer *Sheldon Thompson*. Unfortunately violent epidemic cholera had manifested itself among the soldiers the day previous to the arrival of the steamer and was rapidly spreading. The two companies of soldiers previously occupying the fort were isolated as far as practicable, and remained under the care of Dr. Harmon. The disease, however, spread so rapidly among the newly arrived troops that Fort Dearborn speedily became a crowded hospital for the sick and dying under the superintendency of Dr. De Camp, Assistant Surgeon, previously on duty at Madison Barracks. He had been assigned duty at Fort Dearborn by official order dated February 23, 1832, and he arrived at the fort with the Companies G and I of the Second Infantry under command of Major William Whistler, June 17, 1832, only twenty-three days before the arrival of the troops of General Scott, affected with cholera. On arrival of the latter the two companies, under Major Whistler, were sent into camp two miles distant for isolation from the cholera infection, and, as already stated, placed under the medical charge of Dr. Harmon, while Assistant Surgeons De Camp and Maccomb devoted their attention most faithfully to the newly-arrived suffering troops in the fort. In one of his reports Dr. De Camp states that within one week after their arrival one-fifth of the whole force of one thousand men were admitted into the fort afflicted with the scourge. The epidemic, though severe, was of short duration, and the military forces in a few weeks resumed their campaign against the Indians, and Dr. De Camp left the fort during the following November. During the latter part of June and the first days of July, 1832, the hostile attitude of the Indians, led by Black Hawk, had caused many of the white settlers in Northern Illinois and Indiana to gather at Fort Dearborn for safety. But when it was known that the soldiers under General Scott had brought the epidemic cholera with them, not even the dread of the Indian tomahawk could deter them from fleeing from the scourge with the utmost precipitancy. The

few civilians who were obliged to remain found in Dr. Harmon a faithful physician and friend, for he extended his services to citizens and soldiers alike. He was the first medical man who had settled at the post to practice his profession without a government appointment, and he appears to have been fairly successful. In the winter of 1832 he performed the first important surgical operation at what is now the city of Chicago of which there is any record. "It consisted in the successful amputation of one foot and a part of the other for a half-breed Canadian whose feet had been frozen while carrying the mail on horseback from Green Bay to Chicago. According to a recent medical history of that city written by Dr. N. S. Davis, from which this sketch is mainly derived, we find that after the departure of Assistant Surgeon De Camp he was succeeded by Assistant Surgeon Philip Maxwell, who arrived at the fort February 3, 1833, and entered upon the performance of his duties. During the year 1832 Dr. Valentine A. Boyer, Edward S. Kimberly and John T. Temple became residents of Chicago, and these, with Dr. Harmon and Assistant Surgeon Maxwell, constituted the medical fraternity of Chicago at the time it became a corporated town, in August, 1833, with a total population of between one hundred and fifty and two hundred. Dr. Boyer, the last of these five pioneer physicians, remained a resident of Chicago nearly sixty years, and a short time ago was still living in that city. Besides his family residence Dr. Harmon pre-empted 140 acres of land located in what is now a central part of the south division of the metropolis, and one of the streets is still called Harmon Court in his honor. In 1834 he migrated to the State of Texas, and subsequently divided his time between that State and Chicago until his death.

HARMON, Julian, of Warren, Ohio, was born in that city, August 1, 1824. He was educated at the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, and received the degree of M. D. from the Medical Department of that institution in 1849. His medical training was supplemented by attending the schools and hospitals of New York City two years later. He settled in his native town, where he has since remained, engaged in an active and successful general practice of medicine. He has devoted special attention to diseases of children. For many years he was surgeon for several leading railroad companies in his State. In April, 1862, he was sent to the battle-field of Pittsburgh Landing, to take care of the soldiers from his section of Ohio. He was Trustee of the Northern Ohio Insane Asylum, from 1872 to 1874. He has taken much interest in educational affairs, and was for several years a member and secretary of the Board of Education of Warren. He has served as United States Examining Surgeon for the Pension Bureau for about twenty years, and as secretary of his county medical society for an equal length of time. He is ex-vice-president of the Northwestern Ohio Medical Association, and an active member of the Ohio State Medical Society. His contributions to medical literature consist of articles published in medical journals, and of cases reported to medical societies with which he is connected, having reference to his varied and extensive medical and surgical experience. Dr. Harmon is one of the oldest and most esteemed members of the medical

profession in Northeastern Ohio, having resided in his native city during his entire life, and practiced his profession there for forty-four years.

HARPER, John E., of Chicago, Illinois, was educated in medicine at the University of the City of New York, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1878. He is now president of the Clinical College of Medicine, Chicago, and Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in that institution; Surgeon-in-Chief of the Eye and Ear Department



J. E. Harper

in the Specialty Hospital and the Wabash Avenue Dispensary, Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Chicago Medical College, Oculist to Battle Creek (Michigan) Sanitarium and St. Vincent Orphan Asylum, Consulting Oculist to Oakwood Retreat, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, and editor of the *Western Medical Reporter*. He is an active member of the Chicago Medical Society, and the Chicago Ophthalmological, Otolological and Pathological Societies, and is also a member of the Mississippi Valley and the American Medical Association. Dr. Harper is an accomplished oculist and aurist, and his medical and surgical skill in his special field of practice is widely known.

HART, Benjamin Franklin, of Marietta, Ohio, was born in Watertown, in the same State, January 5, 1823. He is of English ancestry, and a son of Deacon Benjamin Hart, of Weathersfield, Connecticut. Under stress of extreme poverty, he gained his education by sheer force of will, and after two terms at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, entered upon practice at Marietta in 1844. Twenty years later, having meanwhile successfully conducted a practice of constantly increasing extent, he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College and graduated M. D. in March, 1864. In 1862 he was appointed by the Sanitary Commission of Washington county to visit battle-fields and

hospitals for the purpose of ministering to the needs of wounded or sick Ohio soldiers, a duty that he most satisfactorily discharged without compensation. He was appointed surgeon, with the relative rank of major, by Governor Brough, of Ohio, in 1864. He was elected a member of the Ohio State Medical Society in 1854, of the American Medical Association in 1872, and in 1876 was a delegate to the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia; has served as Censor of the Columbus Medical College, as City Physician of Marietta, as a member of the Marietta Board of Health, and as a member of the Harmar Board of Education and city councils. Dr. Hart is one of the oldest and most widely known physicians in his city and section of the State, having been established there in the general practice of his profession almost a half century.

HATCHETT, Buchanan, of Fort Smith, Arkansas, was graduated M. D. from the Medical Department of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, in 1882. His medical education and training were supplemented by attending the Medical Department of Tulane University, New Orleans, in 1885, New York Polyclinic in 1889, and Vienna and Heidelberg Universities in 1890. Dr. Hatchett is now engaged in an extensive and successful practice of general medicine and surgery. He is a member of Sebastian County Medical Society, Arkansas State Medical Society, American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, and the National Association of Railway Surgeons.

HAWKES, William H., of Washington City, D. C., was born in Meriden, Connecticut, October 25, 1845, and was graduated M. D. at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in 1874. He was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, in 1881, and served as assistant to the attending surgeon United States Army at Washington, D. C., and as examiner of recruits at the rendezvous in that city. He is now Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics and Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children in the Medical Department of the University of Georgetown, Consulting Physician to Providence Hospital, secretary of the attending staff and Director of Clinic of Children's Diseases in Emergency Hospital. Dr. Hawkes has also served as Attending Physician to Garfield Memorial Hospital and Providence Hospital. He is a member of numerous local and national medical organizations.

HAWKINS, Thomas Hay, of Denver, Colorado, was graduated M. D. at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1873. He is now president of the Faculty of the Gross Medical College, Denver, and Professor of Gynecology, Abdominal Surgery and Clinical Midwifery in that institution. He is also editor of the *Denver Medical Times*, and a member of the American Medical Association, American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Western Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Colorado State Medical Society, ex-president of Denver Medical Association, and Arapahoe County Medical Society, and also ex-president of the Denver Obstetrical and Gynecological Society.

HAWLY, Donly C., of Burlington, Vermont, was educated in medicine at the University of Vermont, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1884. He is now At-

tending Surgeon to Mary Fletcher Hospital, and Attending Physician to the Home of Destitute Children, Burlington; secretary of the Local Board of United States Examining Surgeons for the Pension Bureau; secretary of the Vermont State Medical Society, and a member of the American Medical Association. Dr. Hawly has made some important contributions to professional literature, notably an article on "Heart Sounds and Cardiac Murmurs," published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

HAYS, Franklin W., of Indianapolis, Indiana, was born at Eldorado, Ohio, April 2, 1858. His ancestry on his father's side made a part of the sturdy pioneers of Georgia and Tennessee, where they became largely identified with the interests of these States, representing them both in times of peace and of



Franklin W. Hays

war, with in many instances signal ability, and in the War of the Rebellion achieved distinction on both sides of the conflict. His father, James C. Hays, Esq., was a merchant, and born of the old Southern pioneer line. His mother was formerly Sarah J. Clevenger, and descends from Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock, dating back in this country to colonial days, and numbers among her blood kin many persons who attained distinction as soldiers in the War of the Revolution, and since then in the various professions, notable among them in late years Shobal Clevenger, the well-known American sculptor, whose labors and genius have made him a name on both sides of the Atlantic. The parents of Dr. Hays removed from Ohio to Indiana, and resided during his childhood in Columbus, where he lived up to his eighteenth year, and where he acquired in the High School of that city the basis of a sound education. He then became a student in the Kentucky University at Lexington,

where, in the carrying forward of the general curriculum, he gave special attention to the study of literature and the natural sciences. Upon the completion of his collegiate course in the university he commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Grove, of Columbus, and later with Drs. Howard and Martin, of Greenfield, Indiana, after which he went to Indianapolis and and pursued his studies until his graduation, with Drs. Patrick H. and Henry Jameson, of that city. He entered the Medical College of Indiana, and was graduated with distinction from that institution in 1880. While still an under-graduate in this school, he was elected an assistant to the chair of Chemistry and Toxicology. After receiving his medical degree he continued in this position, and to its duties were added that of Librarian and Registrar, which places he filled until 1883, when he received the appointment of Lecturer on Dermatology and Venereal Diseases, and was at the same time made Superintendent of Bobb's Free Dispensary. In the interval before his advancement, and prior to his acceptance of the lectureship mentioned above, he took a post-graduate course in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and trained himself further for the duties of his profession, in the hospitals of New York and Philadelphia. His valuable labors and close connection with his *Alma Mater* made him a leading spirit in the reorganization which resulted in the establishment of the Medical College of Indiana as one of the foremost schools of the West devoted to instruction for the practice of medicine and surgery, and the general advancement of medical learning. Three years later Dr. Hays was elected to a Professorship in the Faculty, taking the chair of *Materia Medica*, Therapeutics and Dermatology, and was made secretary of the college, which positions he has filled with credit and ability. He has been honored by the Alumni Association of the College by being elected several successive terms as secretary, and also president of the same. Dr. Hays, although still a young man, is among the prominent physicians of his city, and is an active and valued member of the Marion County and Indiana State Medical Societies, and also of the American Medical Association. He is now a member of the Consulting Staff of the City Dispensary, the City Hospital and St. Vincent Hospital, and was for several years Attending Physician to the latter institution. In October, 1893, he was appointed by the Hon. Caleb S. Denny, Mayor of Indianapolis, a member of the City Board of Health, and was soon after elected president of that organization. In addition to these duties Dr. Hays is engaged in a very large general practice in his city, as well as much consultation practice in Indiana and adjoining States. Nothing less than superior, systematic, executive capacity, supplemented by a vigorous physical constitution, could serve to push through his large and constantly growing business. Still he manages to find time for social duties, and enjoys a large and enduring popularity among his society and club friends. He is an active Mason of high standing, a member of many of its orders and the Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the Mystic Shrine and other fraternal societies, as well as of the commercial and social clubs

of his city. Dr. Hays leaves nothing undone to keep abreast of his profession, and with this object in view, usually makes a yearly tour of the Eastern hospitals, and has visited those of Europe. In the city of his adoption he is held in high esteem as a public-spirited citizen who is always ready to lend his aid to her charities and enterprises in any manner that may benefit or further the interest of her people. On June 25, 1884, Dr. Hays was married to Miss Luella G. White, daughter of the late Thomas White, Esq., of Memphis, Tennessee, well known as banker and owner of extensive plantations. His accomplished wife and two interesting sons complete the family circle of his happy home.

HAYWOOD, Edmund Burke, of Raleigh, North Carolina, was born in that city January 13, 1825. He is of English ancestry, and was educated at the University of North Carolina, and studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, whence he graduated M. D. in 1849, settling in Raleigh in active practice. In 1861 he was appointed Surgeon of North Carolina Troops, and also in the same year President of the Board of Surgeons to examine surgeons for the same; also in the same year Surgeon in the Confederate States Army and placed in charge of Confederate States Hospitals at Raleigh and in Richmond from 1862 until 1865. He was also appointed Acting Medical Director of the Confederate States Army for the Department of North Carolina, and President of the Board of Surgeons to grant discharges from the same army. During his professional career he has successfully performed ligation of the right external iliac artery, 1869; the cesarean operation, 1874; and has operated for strangulated inguinal hernia, and cancerous tumors of the breast. He was elected a member of the Medical Society of North Carolina in 1850, was its Vice-President in 1866, and its President in 1868, and one of its Board of Censors in 1873; has frequently been a delegate to the American Medical Association, and was a delegate to the International Medical Congress, 1876, and again in 1887. He aided in the organization of the Raleigh Academy of Medicine, in 1870, and was elected its President in 1874; he was also elected a Corresponding Member of the Gynecological Society of Boston in 1873. He is the author among other articles of a report of a successful case of "Ligation of Femoral Artery," and of various other reports of successfully performed important cases in the Transactions of the Medical Society of North Carolina, such as amputations of thigh, craniotomy, vesico-vaginal fistula, and tracheotomy. He has been for many years a member of the Board of Medical Examiners of North Carolina, and in 1866 held the chair of Surgery therein, and in 1873 was appointed by the same board to examine and license druggists. He was Medical Director of the North Carolina Life Insurance Company in 1873, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina in 1865, and has held the position of its President for several years. He is State Medical Referee for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, and Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York, and is Chief Medical Examiner and Advisor for several other leading life assurance companies of this country. In 1889 the University of North Carolina conferred upon Dr. Haywood the de-

gree of LL. D. in recognition of his eminent professional attainments.

HEDDENS, James Weir, of St. Joseph, Missouri, was born in Barbourville, Kentucky, in 1857. He was the son of the late Dr. W. I. Heddens, a leading physician of St. Joseph, and was reared in that city, his father having moved there from Kentucky, when he was two years of age. He received his literary education in the public and high schools of St. Joseph, and his medical education at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., where he graduated as the prize student in anatomy in 1879. He was a private student of Prof. Pancoast, and served a term in the hospital, to which he was Visiting Surgeon after his graduation. He commenced the practice of medicine and surgery at the expiration of his hospital service in 1880, in partnership with his father. The Medical College of St. Joseph was organized at this time, and he was selected to



James Weir Heddens

the Professorship of the chair of Anatomy. This position he efficiently filled until 1891, when he accepted the chair of Operative Surgery and Gynecology in the Ensworth Hospital Medical College. He is also one of the life trustees to the Ensworth Hospital and College. Dr. Heddens is a man of exceptional natural ability, and this, coupled with his high educational advantages, attainments, assiduous application and close observation, soon brought him into prominence in his profession, especially in surgery, for which he possessed superior skill. His special work in the operation for the radical cure of hernia merits him special commendation. He further equipped himself in his profession by a tour of the European hospitals, during which he gave especial attention to surgery. He has performed all the capital operations, and unusual success has attended his work in this field of medicine, and although a young man, he has made for himself a reputation as one of the

leading surgeons in the State of Missouri. He has been a member of the Board of Managers of the Missouri State Lunatic Asylum, No. 2, for the past seven years, and is now president of that board. He attended as a delegate member the British Medical Association, which met in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1880; is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the Medical Association of the State of Missouri, and has served as president of the District Medical Society of Northwest Missouri. Dr. Heddens is one of the proprietors and editors of the *St. Joseph Medical Herald*. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and member of the Knights of Pythias.

HEDDENS, William I., of St. Joseph, Missouri, was born in Preble county, Ohio, February 14, 1828, and died July 3, 1891. He was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and began his practice in Kentucky. When three years had expired he removed to St. Joseph, where he engaged in practice until his death. His record as an enterprising citizen and prominent professional man is one which sheds luster upon his life and character. He was a member of the International Medical Congress, the American Medical Association, of which he served as vice-president; was president of the Northwestern Missouri Medical Association, and was also president of the St. Joseph and District Medical Society. He secured a large practice and amassed a handsome fortune. He was the editor and owner of the first medical journal published west of St. Louis. In 1879 he organized the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in his city, of which, during its entire existence, he was president and dean. After its consolidation with the St. Joseph Hospital Medical College, he was still the president. Two years later he organized from this school the Faculty of the Ensworth Medical College and Hospital, and he was made president of the Board of Trustees and Dean of the Faculty, continuing as such until his death. It is known to many of the citizens of St. Joseph that it was due almost entirely to the influence of Dr. Heddens that the late Samuel Ensworth donated the principal of his large estate to the erection and endowment of the Ensworth Medical College and Hospital, at the corner of Seventh and Jule streets, which is recognized as one of the most important institutions of the kind in the Northwest. For thirty or more years he was a conspicuous figure in the social and professional life of St. Joseph, and no citizen ever passed away more deeply honored and regretted. Fraternally, he was a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

HEISE, A. W., of Joliet, Illinois, was born in Bramsche, Hanover, in 1823, and died October 22, 1893. His education was received in the universities of Germany. He was House Surgeon in the Marine Hospital, Chicago, in 1857. He served in the army as Surgeon of the Twentieth Illinois Regiment, and on the last call as Surgeon of the One Hundredth. After Murfreesboro he was appointed Brigade Surgeon. After Chickamauga he was appointed Operator of the brigade and then Inspector of Hospitals and Consulting Surgeon of the corps. In 1872 he was appointed Prison Physician at Joliet, holding the position many years. Dr. Heise was one of the oldest and best known members of the medical

profession in the State of Illinois. He left a wife and son, with a large estate.

HELLER, Peter H., of Pueblo, Colorado, was graduated M. D. from the Medical Department of the University of Georgetown, District of Columbia, in 1874. His medical education and training were supplemented by attendance at the schools and hospitals of Vienna in 1877, and of Paris in 1878. He is now Visiting Physician to St. Mary's Hospital and member of the Staff of Physicians to the Woman's Hospital, Pueblo. Dr. Heller is an active member of the Colorado State Medical Society, and Ex-President of the Pueblo County Medical Society.

HEINEMAN, Henry N., of New York City, was graduated M. D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1874. He is now Visiting Physician to Mount Sinai Hospital and Professor of Practice of Medicine in the New York Polyclinic. He is an active member of the New York Academy of Medicine; New York Academy of Sciences; New York County Medical Society; New York Pathological Society, and the New York Neurological Society.

HENNING, Bennett G., of Memphis, Tennessee, was graduated M. D. at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in 1870. He is now Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Diseases of the Rectum in the Memphis Hospital Medical College, president of the Medical Staff of St. Joseph's Hospital, and proprietor of Henning's Infirmary for Rectal Diseases. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Tennessee State Medical Society, Memphis Medical Society, and the Tri-State Medical Society of Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama.

HENRY, Joseph N., of New York City, was educated in medicine at the University of Vermont, and received the degree of M. D. from the Medical Department of that institution in 1883. He is now assistant to the chair of Dermatology in Bellevue Hospital Medical College; also Lecturer on Dermatology and Syphilology at the spring term in that institution. He is Consulting Surgeon to the hospitals of the Board of Health, member of the New York County Medical Association, and West End Medical Society.

HENRY, Morris H., of New York City, was born in London, England, July 26, 1835. He was educated in that metropolis; in arts at Somerset House; subsequently in Belgium, and in the University of Vermont; graduated in medicine from the last-named institution in 1860, and received the honorary degree of A. M. 1875. He settled in New York. During the War of the Rebellion he served as Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy, and was with Farragut in the Mississippi, at New Orleans. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, Medical Society of the County of New York, American Medical Association; president of the Alumni Association of the University of Vermont; honorary secretary for New York of the Anthropological Society of London, and was for many years Surgeon to the New York and Northern Dispensaries of New York. His contributions to medical literature consist of "Improvement in the Method of Examining Throat, Ear and Eye by Plano-Convex Lens with Reflector," *American Medical Times*, 1864. He was the originator and editor of the *American Journal*

of *Syphilography and Dermatology*, devoted to the consideration of all venereal and skin diseases, and was editor of the American edition of Dr. Tilbury Fox's work on "Skin Diseases" (adopted by the United States Government for the use of surgeons in the army; "Monographs on the Indications for Operative Surgery in Cases of Phimosis," 1870; on "Amputation of Redundant Scrotum, in the Treatment of Varicocele, with New Instrument," on "Three Cases of Psoriasis, Occurring During Lactation," "A Case of Seborrhea Sicca," 1871; "Treatment of Venereal Diseases in Vienna Hospital," "On the Dementia and Hemiplegia of Syphilis," 1872; "Cases of Induration of Os and Cervix Uteri, the Result of Syphilis," "Of Syphilitic Insanity," "Of Anomalous Localities of Chancres," "New Instrument to Remove Prepuce in Cases of Phimosis," 1874, and "Specialists and Specialties in Medicine," address before the Alumni Association of the University of Vermont, June, 1876; also numerous other articles of great medical interest. He succeeded Dr. Carnochan as Surgeon-in-chief of the State Emigrant Hospital, Ward's Island, in 1872, and has served as Consulting Surgeon to the Department of Municipal Police of New York.

HENRY, William G., of Detroit, Michigan, was graduated M. D. at the McGill University, Montreal, in 1883, and became a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London, England, and also of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, in 1885. He is a member of the Michigan State and Wayne County Medical Societies, and also of the Detroit Medical and Library Association.

HEPBURN, Neil J., of New York City, was graduated M. D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1868. He is now Ophthalmologist to Randall's Island Hospital, and president of the Medical Board of that institution. He is also Lecturer on Ophthalmology in the New York Polyclinic, and Assistant Surgeon to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. Dr. Hepburn is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, New York County Medical Society, New York Neurological Society, American Otological Society, and the American Ophthalmological Society.

HERRICK, Everett, of New York City, was graduated M. D. at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1854. He is now Consulting Physician to the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; President of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; Fellow, and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the New York Academy of Medicine; member of the New York County Medical Society, and Trustee of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital.

HERRICK, Henry J., of Cleveland, Ohio, was born, January 20, 1833, in Portage county, in the same State. He prepared for college at the Twinsburg Institute, Ohio, graduated at Williams' College, Massachusetts, in 1858; and pursued his medical studies at Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated in 1861. He settled at once in Cleveland. His practice includes a number of important operations successfully performed. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1874. His contributions to medicine consist of reports of cases, and a paper on the "Relation of Science to the Art of Medicine." During the Civil War he

was Assistant Surgeon and Surgeon for three years, serving actively in the field with the army of the Cumberland, and being for several months a prisoner at Libby. In 1865 he was appointed Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Charity Hospital Medical College (since incorporated under the name of the Medical Department of the University of Wooster), filling the chair for four years; when he was appointed Professor of the Principles of Surgery in the same institution. Dr. Herrick is an accomplished physician and surgeon as well as a distinguished medical teacher, and is now one of the oldest and most widely-known members of the profession in the city of Cleveland.

HEYDECKER, Henry R., of New York City, was educated at Harvard, receiving the degree of A. M. in 1886, and that of M. D. from the same institution in 1889. His medical training was supplemented by attendance at the Charity and Maternity Hospitals, New York, in 1891. He is now Instructor in Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and Physician for Children's Diseases to DeWitt Dispensary. Dr. Heydecker is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, New York County Medical Society, Society of the Alumni Charity Hospital, and Harvard Medical Society of New York.

HILLS, T. Morton, of Willimantic, Connecticut, was graduated M. D. from the Medical Department of Yale College, in 1863. He now devotes special attention to surgery and gynecology, and has, in connection with his office, a private hospital for the treatment of surgical and gynecological cases, in which field of practice he has excellent success, and is widely known as a skillful and accomplished member of his profession. Dr. Hills is a member of the Windham County and Connecticut State Medical Societies, and of the American Medical Association.

HIMES, Isaac N., of Cleveland, Ohio, was born at Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, December 4, 1834. He was educated in Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, graduating at that college in 1853; he attended lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania; subsequently entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and from the last-named institution received in 1856 his degree of M. D. During the ensuing eighteen months he was a member of the house staff of Bellevue Hospital; was appointed in 1860 Assistant Resident Physician of the Nursery Hospital on Randall's Island, serving one year in that capacity, and in the spring of 1861 established himself in private practice at Chillicothe, Ohio. In the fall of the same year he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Seventy-third Regiment Ohio Volunteers; was in a short time promoted to be surgeon to the same regiment, and in the latter capacity served until the close of the Civil War. He then spent two years in professional study in Germany and France, several months in travel in the United States, and in attention to private interests, residing a year in San Francisco, California, and in 1871 finally established himself in practice in Cleveland. He has been one of the Visiting Board of Cleveland City Hospital, and is a member of the Cuyahoga County Medical Society, Ohio State Medical Society, and American Medical

Association. In 1863 he was chosen Professor of Anatomy in Cleveland Medical College, and in 1871 was appointed Professor of Physiology and Physiological and Pathological Histology in the same institution. The latter chair he filled for several years.

HITCHCOCK, Charles W., of Detroit, Michigan, was graduated A. M. at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in 1880. He studied medicine at the Detroit Medical College and was graduated M. D. from that institution in 1885, since which he has been successfully engaged in the general practice of his profession. He is now secretary of the Michigan State Medical Society, and is a member of the American Academy of Medicine and the Detroit Medical and Library Association. He is Chief Surgeon of the Standard Life and Accident Insurance Company, and is a well-known and accomplished physician.

HOLDEN, Edgar, of Newark, New Jersey, was born at Hingham, Massachusetts, November 3, 1838, and is of New England parentage. Having graduated from Princeton College in 1859, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and received his medical degree in 1861. In the same year he entered the United States Navy, ranking three in a class of sixty-one, and was commissioned assistant surgeon. In 1862 he was surgeon of the frigate Minnesota at the engagement with the Merrimac; was one year surgeon of the monitor Passaic (his illustrated journal detailing her terrible experience off Hatteras, when the first monitor went down, having been published in *Harper's Magazine*). He took part in the siege of Charleston, in the engagement with the ram Albermarle, and served until the latter part of 1864, when he resigned and entered the volunteer army, serving until the end of the Civil War. He then established himself in Newark. He pursued the study of his profession in Europe in the winter of 1870. Dr. Holden is a member of the New Jersey State Medical Society, of the New Jersey Academy of Medicine, of the New York Laryngological Society, of the New York Society for the Advancement of Science, and of the American Medical Association. Of his more important professional publications may be mentioned the following articles, which have appeared in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, the *New York Medical Record*, and the *New York Medical Journal*: "Loss of the Entire Scapula from Sloughing," "Diseases of Men of War," 1866; "Vaginal and Vulval Varices," 1867; "Relation of Cancer and Tubercle," 1868; "Relation of Cardiac Pathology to the Sphygmograph," "Transactions New Jersey State Society," "Ostracism for Consumption," 1871; "Successful Treatment of Asthma," 1872; "The Sphygmograph," a prize essay, New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1873; "Anomalies of Cardiac Pathology," 1875; "Extraordinary Case of Intra-Cardiac Cyst," "A Discovery in Physical Diagnosis," "Unison Resonance in Auscultation," "New Instruments for Detection and Prevention of Pulmonary Disease," 1876; "Reflex Pharyngeal Neuroses due to Uterine Disease," "New Investigations in Respiratory Pathology," 1877. Also various contributions to current periodical literature. Since 1869 he has been president of the Medical Department of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company. In 1874 he was appointed Consulting Surgeon to St. Barnabas Hospital of Newark,

and in 1876 was a member of the executive committee of the International Medical Congress, Philadelphia. Dr. Holden has served as Clinical Physician for Diseases of the Throat to St. Michael's Hospital, in the city where he resides, and is a member of the American Laryngological Association.

HOLLISTER, John H., of Chicago, Illinois, was born in Monroe county, New York, August 5, 1824. During his infancy the family moved to Romeo, Macomb county, Michigan. At the age of fourteen years he returned to Rochester, New York, and received his general education in the Rochester Collegiate Institute, after which he took a course in the normal department of the institution, preparatory to teaching. He was engaged chiefly in teaching the following four or five years, and in January, 1844, he commenced the study of medicine, graduating from the Berkshire Medical College in 1847. Immediately after receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine he commenced general practice in Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he quickly acquired an extensive professional business and an excellent reputation. In 1855 he removed to Chicago, a more desirable field for professional work, and in 1857 was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in Rush Medical College, and discharged the duties of that position satisfactorily until the summer of 1859, when he resigned and accepted the chair of Anatomy in the Faculty just organized for the medical department of Lind University. After successfully teaching anatomy four years he accepted a transfer to the chair of Physiology, the duties of which he discharged with increasing reputation until 1867, when he was again transferred to the chair of General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy. The duties of this chair he discharged with fidelity until 1882, when he resigned it, but retained the Professorship of Clinical Medicine, and still continues to give regular clinics in the medical wards of the Mercy Hospital. He early became a member of the American Medical Association, was chairman on the Section of Practical Medicine in 1883, and has since served as a member of the Board of Trustees for the publication of the journal of the Association, and otherwise taken an active part in the proceedings of that organization. He served the Illinois State Medical Society as treasurer fourteen consecutive years, and as its president in 1874. He is an earnest supporter of the Chicago Medical Society and has been honored with its highest offices, and is a member of other scientific and literary associations. Dr. Hollister is a leading member of the Plymouth Congregational Church, and in every relation of life exhibits the highest type of a Christian gentleman.

HOLLOWAY, James M., of Louisville, Kentucky, was born at Lexington, in the same State, July 14, 1834. He acquired his literary education at Oakland College, Mississippi, and Center College, Danville, Kentucky; subsequently preparing himself for professional life in the Medical Department University of Louisiana (New Orleans). He graduated in medicine in 1857, and was the valedictorian of his class. In the same year he established himself at Vernon, Mississippi. From 1861 to 1865 he was Surgeon in the Confederate States Army. He served with the Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment, and was present at the battles of Manassas and Ball's Bluff. After

serving on the Peninsula until May, 1862, he was ordered, on account of sickness, to Richmond, Virginia, where he organized military hospitals. In 1863 he held the position of senior medical officer, and was appointed president of the Medical Examining Board for all hospitals in Richmond. At the close of the war he established himself in Louisville, where he has since remained engaged in an active and successful practice of general medicine and surgery. He is a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, of the Academy of Medicine, Louisville; of the Kentucky State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He has also served as a member of the Kentucky State Board of Medical Examiners, as Commissioner of Central Kentucky Lunatic Asylum, member of the Medical and Surgical staff of Louisville City Hospital, and as member of the Board of Health, Louisville, Ky. In 1865 he was Professor of Anatomy in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville; in 1866 Professor of Physiology in the same college; from 1867 until 1870 he was Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence in Kentucky School of Medicine; from 1870 to 1874 Professor of Physiology and Clinical Surgery in the Louisville Medical College, and in 1874 he became Professor of General and Clinical Surgery in Hospital College of Medicine, Medical Department of Central University, Kentucky, and has also held this chair several years. His contributions to medical literature consist of articles on the treatment of hemorrhage from large arteries, styptics and compression, articles on amputations of foot and excision of ankle-joint, and numerous other papers on surgical subjects in leading medical journals.

HOLMES, C. R., of Cincinnati, Ohio, was graduated in medicine at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1886. He is now Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon to the Cincinnati Hospital; Professor of Ophthalmology in the Presbyterian Hospital and Women's Medical College, and Clinical Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye in Miami Medical College.

HOLMES, Horatio R., of Portland, Oregon, was educated in medicine at Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1880, and also obtained an *ad eundem* degree from the Medical Department of Willamette University, Portland, Oregon, in 1887. He is now Professor of Gynecology in the latter institution. Dr. Holmes is an active member of the Portland Medical Society, Oregon State Medical Society, British Medical Society, American Medical Association, and of numerous other medical organizations.

HORN, Thomas G., of Colorado Springs, Colorado, was born in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, Virginia (now West Virginia), September 5, 1832, and was educated at private schools in that State. He entered the United States military service in 1861, but having been taken prisoner in November, 1862, and confined eight months in the South, he lost his health, so that he was unable to return to the regular service, although he managed to perform the duties of a contract surgeon at different forts in the West. He studied his profession at the St. Louis Medical College and the Missouri Medical College, graduating from the former in 1868, and receiving from the latter an honorary degree in 1872. In 1874

he settled in Junction City, Kansas, where he remained until the spring of 1875, when he removed to his present residence. He is a member of the American Medical Association, El Paso County Medical Society, Davis County Medical Society, of which he is ex-secretary; of the State Medical Society of Colorado, of which he is ex-president; and of the State Board of Health. He has also been for many years Trustee of Denver University. He is Assistant Surgeon of the Union Pacific railway System; Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Surgeon General Patriarchs' Militant. He is the author of several contributions to the *Leavenworth Medical Herald*; of various papers read before medical associations; and of a work entitled "Mineral Springs of Colorado." At different times he has been a member of the school board. He has been a steadfast worker in the cause of temperance, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Conference, before which, December 13, 1876, he read a paper on "The Class Leader and his Work," which was well received by that body and the public.

HOWE, James Lewis, of Louisville, Kentucky, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, August 4, 1859, and is of full Puritan descent. He was educated in public schools; graduated at Brown High School, 1875; A. B. of Amherst College, 1880; studied at University of Göttingen and University of Berlin; Ph. D. and A. M. of University of Göttingen, 1882; M. D. (honorary), Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, 1886. He was chosen in 1883 Professor of Chemistry in Central University, Richmond, Kentucky; Professor of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology in Hospital College of Medicine in 1887, and Professor of Chemistry and Metallurgy in Louisville College of Dentistry, during the same year. He has been Dean of Hospital College of Medicine and of Louisville College of Dentistry since 1888. Dr. Howe has been Scientist and Lecturer to the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky since 1887, and has made occasional contributions to medical, chemical and other scientific journals.

HOWLAND, Henry H., of Denver, Colorado, was educated in medicine at the University of the City of New York, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1878. He is now Professor of Laryngology and Rhinology in the Medical Department of the University of Denver. Dr. Howland is a member of the Colorado State Medical Society, and is ex-president of the Denver Medical Association and Arapahoe County Medical Society.

HUBBARD, William Ward, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, was born at Elyria, Ohio, March 25, 1836. His father, the late Eber Ward Hubbard, M. D., who died in May, 1872, at Tuttenville, Staten Island, New York, was for three sessions a member of the Ohio Legislature, and for one session a member of the New York Legislature. During the late Civil War the subject of this sketch was hospital steward in the Confederate States army, and was actively engaged on field and hospital duty. His literary education was acquired at the High School in his native place, and at Chase's Institute, Middletown, Connecticut. He received his medical training at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, graduating from that institution March 1, 1873. He subsequently entered upon the practice of his profession at Perth Amboy, where he has since remained engaged in an active and successful

practice of general medicine. He is a member of the Middlesex County Medical Society, and in 1874 became Physician and Health Officer to his city, a position he has held for several years.

HUDSON, William Miller, of Hartford, Connecticut, was born in that city March 14, 1833. He graduated at Yale College in 1853, and in 1855 received the degree of M. D. from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In May, 1858, he married Miss Ellen H. Bryan, of that city. He settled first in New York City, where he remained until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, when he entered the United States Army as Acting Assistant Surgeon, in which position he served three years. He is a member of the Hartford City Medical Society, and of the Connecticut State Medical Association. He has served as Commissioner of Fisheries for the State of Connecticut; has been Medical Advisor of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company; and subsequently of the Continental Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut.

HUNTER, Alexander S., of New York City, was educated in medicine at the University of the City of New York, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1863. He is now Chairman of the Board of Censors of the Medical Society of the County of New York, and ex-President of that organization. He is also ex-President of the Obstetric Section of the New York Academy of Medicine, and New York Medical Union; member of the New York State Medical Society, and of numerous other local medical societies, among which may be mentioned the Pathological, Neurological, and Obstetrical, of New York, as well as the society of Medical Jurisprudence in that metropolis.

HUTTON, Terry J., of St. Paul, Minnesota, was educated in medicine at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, and received the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1871. He has served as Assistant Physician to Brigham Hall Asylum, Burn Brae Asylum, and Resident Physician to Long Island College Hospital. He was formerly Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago. His more important contributions to medical literature consist of articles entitled "Specific Treatment for First Stage of Diphtheria," "Chloroform as an Anesthetic," "Defensive Remarks on the Climate of Minnesota." Dr. Hutton is an accomplished neurologist and highly esteemed physician. He is a member of the Minnesota State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

HYATT, Elisha H., of Delaware, Ohio, was born near Wooster, in the same State, February 19, 1827, and is of Scotch ancestry. His literary education was acquired at the Academy at Edinburgh, and he subsequently became the recipient of a literary course at Ohio Wesleyan University, graduating from that institution in 1849. His medical studies were completed at Starling Medical College, where he received the degree of M. D. in 1857. For want of means he practiced for five years before graduation, and for the expenses of his education, from first to last, he was thrown entirely upon his own resources. His first place of settlement was in the western part of

Delaware county, Ohio, whence in 1861 he removed to the city of Delaware, where he still resides, actively engaged in an extensive and successful practice of his profession. During the War of the Rebellion he entered the United States Volunteer Service, as captain Company A, Twentieth Ohio Regiment, and afterwards was appointed an assistant surgeon. While a general practitioner, he has made a specialty of surgery, and has performed almost every important operation in that branch of medical science, including two cases of trephining, the skull in fractures. In 1875 he was elected Professor of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics in Columbus Medical College. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Ohio State Medical Society, and of the Central Ohio Medical Association; he is ex-president of the Medical Association of Delaware County, and an honorary member of Northwestern Medical Association. His contributions to medical literature consist of a paper on "The Therapeutics of Alcohol," classifying this agent among narcotics. He maintains that it is not in a just sense a food, and that from its known effects upon albumen and fibrine, and also upon the red blood discs, it interferes with and prevents, in a great degree, the proper nutrition of the body, by causing contraction of the red globules, emptying them of their protogen (a necessary ingredient in the nerve centers), and that therefore no nutrition can be afforded by alcohol to the nervous system; on the contrary, it lessens nerve force and weakens muscular power, and that instead of increasing the caloric of the human body, it lowers the temperature. Dr. Hyatt has also contributed several other valuable articles to the literature of his profession relating to subjects of therapeutic interest.

IRWIN, John A., of New York City, was graduated M. A. at Cambridge, England, and M. D. from Dublin University. He is a member of the Royal Chirurgical Society, England, and became a licentiate of the Dublin College of Physicians, Ireland, in 1875. He is a Fellow of the Obstetric Society, London; New York Academy of Medicine, member of the New York County Medical Society, and New York Society of Medical Jurisprudence. Dr. Irwin is late Physician to the Southern Hospital for Women and Children, Manchester, England; House Surgeon to the Royal Free Hospital, London, and Assistant Physician to Shrewsbury Asylum. He is now engaged in the practice of his profession in New York, and has given special attention to obstetrics and diseases of women and children.

ISHAM, Ralph N., of Chicago, Illinois, was born in Manheim, Herkimer County, New York, March 16, 1831. After obtaining a good academic education he entered upon the study of medicine, attended the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from that institution in 1854, and then served a full term as House Physician and Surgeon in Bellevue Hospital. After this he selected Chicago as his field for the practice of his profession, and with a high order of natural talent, coupled with thorough professional training, he readily joined with others in organizing, in 1859, a new medical college, in that city, then known as the Medical Department of Linn University, an institution which, since 1869, has been called the Chicago Medical College and

Medical Department of the Northwestern University. To Dr. Isham was assigned the Professorship of Surgical Anatomy and Operative Surgery, in which he soon acquired a high reputation as a teacher, and as expert surgical operator. He rapidly gained a large and lucrative surgical practice. For many years he was the chief surgeon of the extensive northwestern railroad system, was at one time one of the Surgeons on the Staff of Cook County Hospital, and in 1881 he was transferred to the chair of Principles and Practice of Surgery and of Clinical Surgery. Professor Isham has not only won a high reputation as teacher and practitioner in his chosen field of medicine, but enjoys an equally high social position, and has found time to gratify his literary tastes by the collection of one of the largest private libraries in Chicago.

IVES, Frank L., of New York City, was educated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and received the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1871. He is now Surgeon to the Throat Department of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and is an active member of the American Laryngological Association, New York Academy of Medicine, and the New York County Medical Association. Dr. Ives is an accomplished physician, and has devoted special attention to diseases of the throat, in which field of practice he is widely known.

JACKSON, Frank W., of New York City, was educated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1879. He is now Chief of the Medical Division of Vanderbilt Clinic, Attending Physician to Roosevelt Hospital Out Door Patients, and Assistant Visiting Physician to Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Jackson is an active member of the New York County Medical Society, New York Pathological Society, and New York Physicians Mutual Aid Association. He is also a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine.

JACKSON, James P., of Kansas City, Missouri, was graduated M. D. at the St. Louis Medical College, St. Louis, Missouri, in 1868, and received an *ad eundem* degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, in 1873. He is now Professor of Surgery in the University Medical College of Kansas City. Dr. Jackson is an active member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, American Medical Association, Missouri State, Jackson County, and Kansas City District Medical Societies.

JACKSON, William Henry, of New York City, was born in that city in 1810, and died there November 25, 1893. He was the son of the late Rev. John Frelinghuysen Jackson. After graduation from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1835, he traveled abroad in company with Dr. Valentine Mott. While abroad he visited the different hospitals in the large cities, and went as far as Egypt, where he made the medical institutions of that country objects of special study. On returning to this country he was made Head Surgeon of the New York Hospital. His close application to study and the duties of his important place so injured his health that he was obliged to give up active practice of medicine and devote himself almost entirely to the lighter care of managing

his large estate. Dr. Jackson was the oldest member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Historical Society and the St. Nicholas Society. The last he joined in 1845. He also belonged to the New York County Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine, the Patria Club and the American Museum of Natural History, and other medical, scientific and social organizations of New York City.

JACOBUS, Arthur M., of New York City, was graduated M. D. at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1876. He is now Gynecologists to the Northwestern and Presbyterian Hospital Dispensaries. He is a member of the New York County Medical Society, New York Society of Medical Jurisprudence, Northwestern Medical and Surgical Societies, American Medical Association, and is also a Fellow of the New York Obstetrical Society and Academy of Medicine.

JACOBY, George W., of New York City, was graduated M. D. at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1876, and his medical education and training were supplemented by attendance at the University of Berlin, Germany, from which he also received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1877. He is now Clinical Professor of Nervous Diseases in the Woman's Medical College, New York. Physician for Nervous Diseases and Neurologist to the German Dispensary, and is ex-President of the New York Neurological Society, and member of the American Neurological Association, New York Academy of Medicine; Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, and the Medico-Chirurgical Society of German Physicians of the City of New York.

JANES, Henry, of Waterbury, Vermont, was born in that city January 24, 1832. His father, Henry F. Janes, was formerly Vermont State Treasurer and member of Congress, and his mother, Fanny (Butler) Janes, daughter of Ezra Butler, former governor of Vermont and also a member of Congress. He received his medical education at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and graduated M. D. in 1855. Previous to final settlement in Waterbury, he was Assistant and House Physician in Bellevue Hospital, New York, and practiced for a few months in Chelsea, Massachusetts. His specialty is nervous diseases and surgery, and in the practice of the latter branch of his profession he has performed a large number of capital operations. He is a member of the Washington County Medical, the Vermont State Medical, and the Massachusetts Medical Societies. Of the two first named he has been president. He is also a member of the American Medical Association. On various occasions he has read articles on "Gun-shot Wounds," "Accident after Amputations," "Amputations at Knee-Joint," and other surgical subjects, before the societies of which he is a member. In 1861 he became Surgeon of the Third Vermont Volunteers; in 1863 was appointed Surgeon United States Volunteers, and was in charge of hospitals at Burkettsville and Frederick, Maryland, in 1862. He also served in the capacity of Surgeon-in-Charge in the Sixth Army Corps Hospital; in charge of the hospitals of the Army of the Potomac, at Gettysburg, and afterwards in charge of the hospitals in Philadelphia and Vermont, to the close of the Civil War, when he resigned from the army and resumed private practice in his native place, where he has since remained.

JANVRIN, Joseph E., of New York City, was educated in medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1864. He is now Gynecologist to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, and Consulting Surgeon to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Dr. Janvrin is a member of the American Medical Association, American Gynecological Association, New York County Medical Society, New York Obstetrical Society, New York Academy of Medicine, and numerous other medical, scientific, and social organizations.

JARMAN, George W., of New York City, was graduated M. D. at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1888. He is now Assistant Gynecologist to the New York Cancer Hospital and Vanderbilt Clinic, Lecturer on Gynecology in the New York Polyclinic, Assistant Obstetrical Surgeon to Charity Hospital, and Clinician to St. Bartholomew's Dispensary. He is an active member of the New York Academy of Medicine, and the New York County Medical Society, as well as numerous other medical and scientific organizations.

JENNINGS, Charles G., of Detroit, Michigan, was graduated M. D. at the Detroit Michigan College in 1879. He is now Professor of Physiology and Diseases of Children in the Detroit College of Michigan, member of the Michigan State Medical Society, Detroit Gynecological Society and Detroit Medical and Library Association. Dr. Jennings is also an active member of the American Medical Association, of which he is chairman of the Section of Diseases of Children.

JEWELL, James Stewart, of Chicago, Illinois, was born in Galena, in the same State, September 8, 1837, and died at his home in the former city April 18, 1887. He received his general education in the schools of his native city, and in 1855, at the age of eighteen, began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. S. M. Mitchell, of Williamson county, in his native State. He attended his first course of medical college instruction in Rush Medical College in 1858-59, and his second course in the Medical Department of Lind University in 1859-60, which was the first session after the establishment of that institution, and, under the teaching of Prof. Titus Deville, he became an enthusiastic student of anatomy and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the first public commencement of that medical school. He then engaged in a successful general practice in Williamson county until 1862, when he returned to Chicago and was appointed to the Professorship of Anatomy in his *Alma Mater*, which position he filled with unusual zeal and ability until 1869, when he resigned under the impression that he would engage in the special study and teaching of biblical history. He spent one year or more in traveling, much in Palestine and Egypt, but not neglecting to visit the chief medical institutions of Europe. On his return to Chicago in 1871 he decided to resume the practice of medicine, but gave his chief attention to the treatment of nervous and mental diseases, and the following year he was appointed Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases in the Chicago Medical College, and, according to the testimony of Dr. N. S. Davis, his biographer, he discharged the duties of that position with all the enthusiasm and popularity that had characterized his previous work in

the chair of Anatomy in the same college. In 1874 he commenced editing and publishing the *Journal of Mental and Nervous Diseases*, a large quarterly, on which he bestowed a great amount of mental labor, and to which he soon gave a reputation unequalled by any other journal in the same department. Dr. Jewell was one of the founders of the American Neurological Society, and served as its president three successive years; he was also an active member of the American Medical Association, of the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago Academy of Sciences and the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences. He received the degree of Master of Arts from the Northwestern University in 1869; was familiar with several modern languages, and had collected one of the most valuable private libraries in Chicago. He early began to suffer from attacks of pulmonary disease that several times interrupted his labors, and finally compelled him to transfer his journal to other hands, and in 1883 to resign his professorship in college, and spend much of his time in milder climates. He died, aged a little less than fifty years. During the twenty-seven years of his professional life, he accomplished an amount of valuable medical, scientific, moral, and religious work rarely equaled by others in the same length of time. For, continues his biographer, he was always ready and equally at home whether in his library, his lecture-room, at the bedside of the sick, in the halls of science, in the sabbath-school, or with the loved ones at his own fireside.

JOHNSON, Amos Howe, of Salem, Massachusetts, was born in Boston, August 4, 1831. He fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard in 1853, and also from Andover Theological Seminary in 1856. In January, 1857, he settled over the church in Middletown, Massachusetts. In the fall of 1862 he commenced the study of medicine, graduated at Harvard Medical School in 1865, commenced practice at Middleton in November, 1866, visited Europe and attended medical lectures at La Charite Hospital in Berlin, and also at Vienna, during 1869, 1870 and 1871, and on returning settled in Salem in May of the last-named year. He is a member of the Essex Institute, Salem; president of the Essex South District Medical Society, elected in May, 1877, and was a member of the International Medical Congress, held in Philadelphia in 1876. He is the author of "Correspondence of the State Medical Board of Health," "Report of Distribution of Diphtheria in Salem," State Board of Health essay on "Physiological Limitations of Religious Experience," "Sanitary Condition of Salem," "Scarlet Fever," and other important articles of professional and public interest. He has lectured in the summer school of biology connected with the Peabody Academy of Science at Salem, on "The Function of the Nervous System;" has also given a special course to the theological students at Andover on the relations of "Physiological Conditions to Mental Experience." He has held the position of Physician to Salem Hospital.

JOHNSON, Francis M., of Kansas City, Missouri, was educated in medicine at the Medical Department of the University of Louisville and received the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1852, and was granted an *ad eundem* degree from the Missouri Medical Col-

lege, St. Louis, in 1861. Dr. Johnson is now Professor of Obstetrics in the Kansas City Medical College, and is Dean of the Faculty of that institution.

JOHNSON, Frank Seward, of Chicago, Illinois, was educated in medicine at the Chicago Medical College, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1881. He is now Physician to Michael Reese Hospital, Pathologist to Mercy and St. Luke's Hospitals, Consulting Physician to Woman's Hospital, and Professor of Pathology and Pathological Anatomy in the Chicago Medical College.

JOHNSON, John W., of Boston, Massachusetts, was educated at Harvard, from which institution he received his medical degree in 1877. He is now Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, and Treasurer of the same. Dr. Johnson is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He has devoted special attention to obstetrics and diseases of women, and is proprietor of a private lying-in hospital in Boston.

JOHNSON, Walter Buckley, of Paterson, New Jersey, was educated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and received the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1878. He is now Surgeon to the Paterson Eye and Ear Infirmary; member of the Medical Staff of Paterson General Hospital; St. Joseph's Hospital and the Paterson Orphan Asylum. Dr. Johnson is an active member of the American Medical Association; American Otolological Society, and Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine.

JOHNSTON, Wirt, of Jackson, Miss., was born at Raymond, in the same State, August 31, 1846. After graduating at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1868, he located at Jackson, but in 1869 moved to Tchula, Holmes county, Mississippi, where he remained until 1873, the date of his return to the former place, where he has since permanently resided. In 1876 he was elected recording secretary of the Mississippi State Medical Association, and was re-elected to fill that position in 1877; in the course of this year, also, he was elected secretary of the Mississippi State Board of Health. He has held the position of Physician to the Mississippi Penitentiary, and has served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum.

JONES, J. Brummell, of Kansas City, Missouri, was graduated M. D. at the St. Louis Medical College, St. Louis, Missouri, in 1868. He is now Physician to the East Side Free Dispensary, Visiting Physician to the German Hospital, and late Professor of Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis in the University Medical College of Kansas City. Dr. Jones is a member of the Missouri State Medical Society, and also of the Jackson County and Kansas City District Medical Societies.

JONES, William Palmer, of Nashville, Tennessee, was born in Adair county, Kentucky, October 17, 1819. He attended the Louisville Medical Institute in 1839-40, and received the degree of M. D. from the Medical College of Ohio in 1854, and subsequently an *ad eundem* degree from the Memphis Medical College. He established himself first at Edmuntton, Kentucky, then removed to Bowling Green, in the same State, and finally to Nashville in

1849. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Tennessee State Medical Society. In 1853, and for several years thereafter, he was one of the editors of the *Southern Journal of Medicine and Physical Sciences*, published in Nashville. His "Necessities of the Insane in Tennessee," Transactions of the Tennessee State Medical Society, "Adequate and Impartial Provision for the Insane of the State," are among public contributions to medical literature. He has also been connected with the unprofessional press in the capacity of editor and proprietor, having in 1852 established the *Parlor Visitor*, and in 1874 being associate editor of the *Tennessee School Journal*. He has held the position of Professor of Materia Medica in the Shelby Medical College, an institution founded by himself in association with a number of other physicians in 1858, and was placed in charge of the Academy Hospital, the first established in Nashville, on the arrival of the Union forces in Tennessee. In 1862 he was superintendent of the Tennessee Hospital for the Insane, the second, if not the first hospital for colored persons ever erected on this continent; and though unanimously re-elected to the same position in 1870, he declined accepting it, because of an injury which he had received from a lunatic, resulting in paralysis. In 1876 he was elected president of the Nashville Medical College, and made Professor of Psychological Medicine and Mental Hygiene in that institution. He has been president of the Nashville city council, and State Senator from the Nashville District; and while in the senate introduced the public school law, which provides "equal educational advantages for all the children of the State, without reference to race, color, or condition;" he also obtained the provision by law for two additional hospitals for the insane. In May, 1877, he was appointed and confirmed postmaster of Nashville, which position he held for several years.

JUDKINS, William, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was graduated M. D. at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1873, and received the *ad eundem* degree from the Medical College of Ohio in 1889. He is ex-president of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine and ex-professor of Physiology and Clinical Lecturer on Genito-Urinary Diseases in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He is an active member of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, American Association of Andrology and Syphilology, American Medical Association and Ohio State Medical Society. Dr. Judkins is also Medical Examiner and Advisor for several of the leading life and accident insurance companies of this country.

KALISH, Richard, of New York City, was graduated M. D. at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1875. He has since devoted special attention to ophthalmology, and is now Visiting Surgeon to Charity Hospital, Ophthalmic Surgeon to Church Hospital and Dispensary, and secretary of the Board of Governors of the same. Dr. Kalish is secretary of the New York Academy of Medicine and member of the New York County Medical Society and of other medical organizations of New York City.

KEIPER, George Frederic, of La Fayette, Indiana, was born in that city March 26, 1866. His ancestors are of German stock, his maternal grandfather a Saxon and his paternal

great-grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution. Both father's and mother's family contained five physicians, four being uncles. His father practiced medicine fifty years. The subject of this sketch received the degree of A. B. from DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind., in 1887, and the degree of A. M. in 1890. He commenced the study of medicine with his father, and also under the preceptorship of Dr. Geo. F. Beasley, of La Fayette, and graduated in medicine in 1890 at the Department of Medicine and Surgery, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. His medical knowledge has been supplemented by attending hospitals in various large cities. He has practiced medicine in his native city since graduation. In 1891 he withdrew from general medicine to limit his practice to the eye, ear, nose and throat. In the same year he was appointed expert eye and ear examiner for the Pension Bureau and reappointed in 1893. Dr. Keiper is now Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon to St. Elizabeth Hospital, St. Joseph Orphan Asylum and Martha Ray Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Lafayette. He has contributed numerous articles to medical publications, among which the following have received considerable mention: "Steel in Iris for Twenty-seven Years, Sympathetic Inflammation, Operation, Recovery," "Removal of Piece of Beard of Wheat from Iris," "Etiology and Prevention of Blindness," and "Etiology and Prevention of Deafness."

KELSEY, Charles B., of New York City, was educated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1873. Since which time he has devoted special attention to the surgical treatment of diseases of the rectum, in which field of practice his skill and success has gained for him a wide and well-deserved reputation, and he has become, through his teaching and writing, a recognized authority. He is now Professor of Diseases of the Rectum in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and formerly held the same position in the University of Vermont at Burlington. Dr. Kelsey is an active member of the New York Academy of Medicine, and of numerous other leading medical societies of that metropolis.

KETCHUM, George A., of Mobile, Alabama, was educated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and received the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1846. He is now Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Medical College of Alabama and Dean of the Faculty. Dr. Ketchum is ex-president of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama, ex-president of Mobile County Medical Society, member of the American Medical Association, and member of the International Medical Congress. He is president of the Board of Health of the city and county of Mobile, and also a member of the State Board of Health of Alabama.

KIMBALL, James H., of Denver, Colorado, was graduated M. D. at Harvard University Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, in 1867. He is now Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the University of Colorado Medical School. Dr. Kimball is an active member of the Colorado State Medical Society, Arapahoe County Medical Society, Denver Medico-Legal Society, and Denver Medical Association.

KING, Alexander T., of Pueblo, Colorado,

was graduated M. D. at the Chicago Medical College, in 1881. He is now Visiting Surgeon to the Woman's and St. Mary's Hospital, Consulting Surgeon to the Colorado Coal and Iron Company Hospital, Pueblo, and Local Surgeon for the Denver and Rio Grande and Union Pacific Railway Companies. Dr. King is a member of the Colorado State Medical Society and president of the Pueblo County Medical Society.

KING, Oscar A., of Chicago, Illinois, was educated in medicine at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, from which institution he was graduated M. D. in 1878, since which time he has devoted special attention to diseases of the nervous system, in



Oscar A. King

which field of practice his skill and success has gained for him a wide and well-deserved reputation. He is now Professor of Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System, and Clinical Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago; Physician-in-Chief of the Department for Nervous Diseases in the West-Side Free Dispensary, Chicago, and President and Superintendent of Oakwood Springs Sanitarium, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. Dr. King is an active member of the Chicago Medical Society, Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

KING, Robert Maurice. of St. Louis, Missouri, was born at Madisonville, Hopkins county, Kentucky, June 1, 1843, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. He became motherless at the age of six months, and fatherless at ten years of age. Left to carve out his own fortunes, by industry and frugality he was enabled to support himself, and pay for a literary and medical education. He took a literary course at Princeton College, Princeton, Kentucky, and then began the study of medicine under

an able preceptor, Dr. George W. Noel, of Madisonville, in the same State. He graduated in medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in March, 1865, and afterward received an *ad eundem* degree from the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio. Bethany College, of Virginia, conferred upon him the degree of A. M. For twelve years he practiced medicine in the town of his nativity, with good success. For seventeen years last past he has, with marked success, practiced his profession at St. Louis, Missouri. His practice, always good, has become large and remunerative. Of late years it has mainly been in the line of obstetrics and diseases of children, and is gradually merging into that of obstetrics exclusively. During these years he has performed many operations in minor and major surgery with brilliant success, particularly in the removal of stones and tumors from the bladder. His success in obstetrical work has been unusual and sometimes remarkable. During the epidemic of small-pox in 1865, and of cholera in 1874, in southwestern Kentucky, he was indefatigable and very successful. In 1874, Governor Leslie appointed him one of the Board of Medical Examiners for the State of Kentucky, in which position he served two years. He served a term as vice-president of the McDowell Medical Association of Kentucky. In 1876 he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and, in 1880, was appointed to the chair of Physiology and Clinical Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of St. Louis; which position he successfully and satisfactorily filled for five years. During this time he was also a consultant physician upon the Medical Staff of the St. Louis City Hospital. In 1888 he was appointed to the chair of Materia-Medica and Clinical Therapeutics in Beaumont Hospital Medical College of St. Louis; which chair he held for two years, and was then elected to the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children; which chair he now holds. He was also elected to, and now fills, the position as one of the Medical Staff of the Protestant Hospital of St. Louis. He has been the Medical Examiner of many Insurance Companies. In January, 1889, he was elected to the honorable and responsible position of Supreme Medical Director of the Legion of Honor; to which position he has been re-elected each year since. Dr. King is not only learned in the theories of his profession, but his sound judgment, enlightened by a careful study of conditions, broadened by analytical habits of thought and extended by a wide experience, enables him to apply theoretical knowledge to all the varied conditions which may surround his patients, and thus insure the highest degree of success. He brings to bear upon the performance of his professional duties, native ability, zeal, learning, experience, and correct judgment. Kind, careful, courteous, considerate, and conscientious, he has the confidence of his professional brethren, the affection of his patients, and the esteem of all his acquaintances.

KINNAMAN, Horace H., of Keokuk, Iowa, was graduated M. D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, in 1882, and received the *ad eundem* degree from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1884. He is now Demonstrator of Anatomy and Professor of Diseases of Children in the Keokuk Medical College. He is secretary of the Keokuk Med-

ical Society, and member of the Iowa State Medical Society, as well as other leading medical organizations.

KINNICUTT, Francis P., of New York City, was educated at Harvard, from which institution he received the degree of A. M., and subsequently entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1871. He is now Attending Physician to St. Luke's Hospital, and the New York Cancer Hospital. He is also Consulting Physician to the Babies' Hospital, and trustee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Kinnicutt is an active member of the Association of American Physicians, and of other well-known medical organizations.

KIPP, Charles John, of Newark, New Jersey, was born in Hanover, Germany, October 22, 1838. He was educated in Hanover and New York, and studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, graduating in March, 1861. He was appointed in the same year Volunteer Surgeon to the Fifth New York State National Guards; Assistant Surgeon Third Battalion New York Artillery, January, 1862; Assistant Surgeon United States Volunteers, May, 1863; Surgeon United States Volunteers, March, 1864, and brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for faithful and meritorious services during the war, March, 1865. He served in the field till 1863, and performed hospital services after that at Nashville, Tennessee, and Indianapolis, Indiana, and was Chief of the United States Board of Inspectors of Recruits, at the general rendezvous of the State of Indiana. He also held the position of Medical Director of Freedmen's Bureau of that State from August, 1865, to February, 1868. He then began civil practice in New York and in Newark in 1869, where he has since remained, devoting special attention to diseases of the eye and ear. He is a member of the International Ophthalmological Congress; corresponding secretary of the International Otolological Society; elected in 1876 member of the American Ophthalmological, American Otolological, New York Ophthalmological, New York Pathological and Essex District Medical Societies; elected in 1877 one of the vice-presidents of the New Jersey Academy of Medicine, member of the Essex Medical Union, of the Newark Medical Association; president of the German Hospital Medical Association, elected in 1875; was also a delegate to the International Medical Congress, held in Philadelphia in 1876. His contributions to medical literature consist of contributions to the "Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion," "On the Affection of the Eye in Small-Pox," "Proceedings of the Medical Society of New Jersey;" "A Case of Sarcoma of Iris, Cured by Excision," and clinical essays in the Transactions of the American Ophthalmological and Otolological Societies.

KNAPP, Herman, of New York City, was born at Dauborn, Prussia, March 17, 1832. His father, John Knapp, was formerly a member of the Prussian House of Representatives and the German Reichstag. He was educated at the College of Weillburg, Prussia, till he was nineteen years old, completing his education by studying in the Universities of Munich, Würzburg, Berlin, Leipzig, Zürich, Vienna, Paris, London, Utrecht and Heidelberg, until he was twenty-eight years of age. He grad-

uated at Giessen in 1854, and settling in Heidelberg was appointed Lecturer in the University in 1860, and Professor of Ophthalmology in 1865. In 1868 he resigned both these positions, and coming to this country settled in New York City. He is a member of the American Ophthalmic, the New York County Medical, and the New York Pathological Societies—being President of the latter in 1874—also member of the New York Academy of Medicine, founded in 1869; and is now, and has been for many years, Surgeon of the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, a hospital and school for the treatment and study of eye and ear diseases. Dr. Knapp started, and is now editor of the *Archives of Ophthalmology and Otolology*, a purely scientific journal, published in German and English (W. Wood & Co., New York), and of which several largely illustrated volumes, in each of these languages, have appeared. He is also the author of numerous ophthalmological papers which have appeared in *Græfe's Archives* and the *Archives of Ophthalmology and Otolology*, and some otological papers in the last-named journal. His contributions to medical literature which have appeared in book form are "The Curvature of the Human Cornea," Heidelberg, 1859; "On Hospitals in General, and Ophthalmic Institutions in Particular," Heidelberg, 1866; "The Intra-Ocular Tumors," with sixteen plates, Carlsruhe, 1869, and translated into English the same year. He was appointed, in 1873, Ophthalmic Surgeon to the New York Charity Hospital, a position he resigned in 1874, and in the same year was made Consulting Oculist for the several institutions of the Department of Public Charities and Correction; also in 1876 appointed Lecturer on Eye and Ear Diseases in the Spring Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. He is now Professor of Ophthalmology in that institution. His skill as an ophthalmic and aural surgeon has gained for him a world-wide reputation, and he is no less known for his ability as a clinical teacher and contributor to the literature of his special field of practice.

KNAPP, Philip C., of Boston, Massachusetts, was educated at Harvard, from which institution he received the degree of A. B. in 1878, and that of M. D. in 1883, since which time he has devoted special attention to diseases of the nervous system. He is now Clinical Instructor of Diseases of the Nervous System in Harvard Medical School, and Physician to Out Patients Diseases of the Nervous System, Boston City Hospital. Dr. Knapp is an active member of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement and for Medical Observation, Boston Medico-Psychological Society, Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society, New England Psychological Society, and the American Neurological Association.

KNIGHT, Charles H., of New York City, was graduated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1874, since which time he has devoted special attention to diseases of the nose and throat, in which field of medicine he is extensively known. He is now Professor of Laryngology and Rhinology in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Surgeon to Throat Department of Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, secretary of the American Laryngological Association and member of the New York Academy of Medicine, and of numer-

ous other leading medical societies of New York.

KNOTT, James Jerrold, of Atlanta, Georgia, was born in McDonough, Georgia, June 16, 1839. He was educated at private schools, and studied medicine and graduated M. D., at the Atlanta Medical College, in 1859, and supplemented his education and training during the following year, by attending the schools and hospitals of Paris, France. On his return from abroad he settled first in Griffin, in his native State, and after the war (1865) in Atlanta, where he has since remained engaged in an active and successful practice of his profession. He entered the Confederate Army as a private, in March, 1861; was assigned to duty as an assistant surgeon, Fourth Regiment Georgia State troops, same year; after acting on the examining medical board, near Brunswick, Georgia, was ordered to Savannah; subsequently was appointed assistant surgeon of the Fifty-third Georgia Regiment, and placed in charge of various hospitals in that State; was present with his regiment in the seven days' fight before Richmond; in the Maryland campaign, at Sharpsburg; subsequently, at Fredericksburg, remaining on hospital duty there until June, 1863; was afterwards at Gettysburg; with Bragg at Chickamauga, at Knoxville, and again with Lee at Gordonsville, Wilderness, and Petersburg; promoted to surgeon, 1864; and while sick was placed in charge of the hospital at Augusta, where he remained till Johnston's capitulation. He is a member of the Fulton County Medical Society, and of the Medical Association of Georgia. His contributions to medical literature consist of "Cases of Excision of the Elbow-Joint," "Creosote as a Remedy in Diphtheria," 1865; "Calomel in the Treatment of Tetanus," "Large Doses of Bromide of Potassium as a Remedial Agent," 1867; "Total Excision of Wrist-Joint," "Creosote as a Cure for Nurses' Sore Mouth," "Cimicifuga," "Strangulated Hernia Complicated with Hydrocele of Cord and Scrotum," 1877; "Injection of Carbonate of Ammonia into the Veins in Rattlesnake Bite," "Nitrate of Silver in Orchitis," and "Reports of Resections, Amputations, and Ligations, and Gunshot Wounds," to Surgeon-General's office. He was formerly Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgeon in Middle Georgia Medical College.

KNOTT, John M., of Sioux City, Iowa, was born in Clifton, Ohio, March 5, 1846. On the paternal side he is of Scotch extraction, and on the maternal of German; his parents and grandparents were natives of America. In 1865 he was appointed Second-Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and on the following September was promoted to a First-Lieutenancy. He acquired his academic education at Wittenberg College, Springfield, and was prepared for a professional career in the National Medical College, Washington, D. C., graduating from that institution March 2, 1870. His first place of settlement was at Joliet, Illinois, in March, 1871, but in 1872 he removed to his present location in Sioux City. He was married, May 19, 1870, to Caroline L. Van Buren, then a resident of Chatham, New York. While attending to a general practice, he bestows special attention upon diseases of women and diseases of the chest. He is a member of the Sioux City Medical Society, Iowa, and is ex-secretary and ex-president of that organization. At va-

rious times he has read before medical societies papers on "Membranous Enteritis," "Quinia in Acute Inflammatory and Acute Infectious Diseases," "Sclerosis of the Brain," "Chloral in Puerperal Eclampsia," and upon other topics of medical interest. In August, 1873, he was appointed United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions, a position he held for several years.

LAMB, Daniel Smith, of Washington City, D. C., was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1843. His ancestry came from England before the war of the Revolution. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and received the degree of A. B. from Central High School in 1859, and that of A. M. from the same institution in 1864. During the War of the Rebellion he enlisted as a private soldier in the Eighty-First Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served in that capacity from September, 1861, until May, 1864, when he was appointed Hospital Stewart in the United States Army, and held this position until 1868. He was then appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, and served in that position until July, 1892, making the total period of his continued and faithful service in the United States Army over thirty years. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of Edwin Bently, Surgeon United States Volunteers, and entered the Medical Department of Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1867. Soon after he was graduated in medicine he established himself in Washington City, where he has since remained. Dr. Lamb is a member of the Anthropological and the Microscopical Societies of Washington City, and also of the Anthropometric Society and Association for the advancement of Sciences, United States of America. In July, 1892, Dr. Lamb was appointed Pathologist to the Army Medical Museum, a position he now holds. In October, 1873, he was chosen Professor of Materia-Medica and Therapeutics, and afterwards Professor of Anatomy, in the Medical Department of Howard University, Washington, D. C., and has held this chair to the present time. He has been Secretary of the Association of American Anatomists since 1890. He was Secretary of Section on Anatomy Pan-American Congress, 1893. He is President of the Association of Acting Assistant Surgeons United States Army; Vice-President of Woman's Clinic, Washington, D. C., and is late Vice-President of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia. He has made important contributions to medical literature, among which articles may be mentioned: "On Tracheo-Esophageal Fistula," "On Eight Rib Sternums," "On Olecranon Perforation," "Reports of Post-Mortem Examination of President Garfield," "Reports of Post-Mortem Examination of Charles J. Guiteau's Mechanical Suffocation," in the new *Medical Jurisprudence*, now being published by William Wood & Co., New York. Dr. Lamb's long and faithful military service, and since then his brilliant anatomical investigations and the executive ability that he has shown in connection with the Army Medical Museum, have been highly appreciated by the national government and the medical profession. His name will always be associated honorably with the above-mentioned institution, which owes much to his energy and professional knowledge.

LANE, Levi Cooper, of San Francisco, California, was educated at Union College, New York, from which institution he received the degrees of A. M. and LL. D. He was graduated M. D. at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1851. He became a member of the Royal Chirurgical Society, England, in 1875, and has supplemented his education by attending the schools and hospitals of Europe. Dr. Lane is the founder and endower of the Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, California, and is now Professor of Surgery in that institution.

LANPHEAR, Emory, of Kansas City, Missouri, was born in New York July 16, 1859. He was educated at Emporia, Kansas; St. Louis, Missouri, and in Germany. He graduated in medicine at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, in March, 1881, receiving the prizes in anatomy, surgery and diseases of women. In 1886 he became Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases in the Medical Department of the University of Kansas City. In 1887 he organized the Kansas City College of Pharmacy, and was elected president of the board of trustees, a position he still retains; he has also been Professor of *Materia Medica* in the same institution since the opening of the school. In 1888 and 1889 he filled the chair of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics in the University Medical College, and having taken post-graduate instruction in the East, limited his practice to surgery and diseases of women. In 1890, 1891, and 1892 he was Professor of Orthopedic Surgery in the University Medical College of Kansas City, and acted as Surgeon to the East Side Dispensary, to All Saints Hospital, and to the German Hospital. In 1893 he resigned from the University and became Professor of Operative Surgery and Clinical Surgery in the Kansas City Medical College. Since 1885 he has been editor of the *Kansas City Medical Index*, and since 1891 of the *American Journal of Surgery and Gynecology*. He has published many papers upon surgical subjects, among which may be mentioned a report of the third operation in America for removal of the gasserian ganglion, a report of four successful amputations at the hip-joint, a rapid method of performing abdominal hysterectomy (by means of vaginal clamps), a report of sixty-four cases of cerebral surgery, and the surgical aspects of cerebral localization. In medical societies he has always taken very great interest. He is now an active member of the American Medical Association, the National Association of Railway Surgeons, the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, the Missouri Valley Medical Association, the Tri-State Illinois, Iowa and Missouri Medical Society, the Kansas City District Society, the Missouri State Medical Association, as well as honorary member of the Kansas State Medical Society, the Southern Kansas, Eastern Kansas, Golden Belt, Southwest Missouri, and many other medical organizations. He is now president of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine.

LATON, Winfield S., of Minneapolis, Minnesota, was born in Penobscot county, Maine, April 24, 1854. He acquired an education in his native State, graduating from the Eastern State Normal School at the age of nineteen, with high honors. He was a successful teacher in the high schools and academies of the State for several years before and after graduating.

After spending a year at Bowdoin College, he went to Portland to continue the study of medicine, and from there went to the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, where he graduated M. D. in 1877. Most of the following year was devoted to work in the hospitals of New York City, with a special course at Blackwell's Island. In the spring of 1878 he located on the frontier in Western Texas, and for four years was engaged there in a large and lucrative practice, gaining an experience which has been of inestimable value to him. At the earnest solicitation of friends, in 1882, Dr. Laton was induced to locate in Minneapolis. After spending several months in the hospitals of Chicago and taking a post-graduate course in that city, he commenced active practice in Minneapolis. He was very soon elected to the chair of Toxicology and *Materia Medica* in the Minnesota Hospital College, and shortly after to the chair of Physical Diagnosis. The years of 1884-5 were devoted to the study of the diseases of the nose and throat in the hospitals of Europe. On his return he was elected by the Regents of the State University to the chair of Laryngology and Rhinology, the position which he still retains. Dr. Laton has written several articles of merit upon medical and climatological subjects, among which may be mentioned the "Pathology and Treatment of Tubercular Laryngitis," "Laryngeal Neoplasms" and "Western Texas, the Home for Consumptives."

LEALE, John L., of Paterson, New Jersey, was educated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1884. He is now Visiting Surgeon to Paterson General Hospital, Visiting Surgeon and Physician to the Day Nursery, and Health Officer of the city of Paterson. He is also Medical Examiner and Advisor for the New York Life and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Companies. Dr. Leale is an active member of the American Public Health Association, New Jersey State Medical Society, and other leading medical and scientific organizations.

LEE, Benjamin, of Philadelphia, Pa., was graduated at the New York Medical College, New York City, in 1857. He is now Professor of Orthopedics in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine, president of the American Orthopedic Association, and secretary of the Pennsylvania State Board of Health.

LEMEN, Harrison A., of Denver, Colorado, was graduated M. D. at St. Louis Medical College in 1864. He is now Consulting Physician to St. Luke's Hospital and St. Joseph Hospital, Denver, and served as Surgeon to the Arapahoe County Hospital from 1876 to 1881. He is *Emeritus* Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine, Medical Department of the University of Denver; member of the Colorado State Medical Society, of the Denver Medical Association, Arapahoe County Medical Society and ex-member of the Colorado State Board of Health.

Le MOND, Robert Fields, of Denver, Colorado, was educated at Central University of Kentucky, from which he received the degree of A. M., and was graduated M. D. from the Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, Ky., in 1885. His medical education and training

were supplemented by attending the St. Louis Post-Graduate Medical School in 1888, and by serving as *Interne* at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York, during 1889, and also by attending the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital in 1892. He is now Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Gross Medical College, Denver. He is an active member of the Colorado State Medical Society, Denver Medical Association, Arapahoe County Medical Society and the Denver Clinical and Pathological Society. His practice is limited to diseases of the eye and ear.

LEVISEUR, Frederick J., of New York City, was educated at the University of Göttingen, Germany, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1884. He is now Dermatologist to Randall's Island Hospital, and to St. Bartholomew's Dispensary. Dr. Levisieur is an active member of the New York Academy of Medicine, New York County Medical Society, German Medical Society, and other medical organizations of New York City.

LEVY, Robert, of Denver, Colorado, was graduated M. D. at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1884. He is now Professor of Physiology and Diseases of the Nose and Throat, in Gross Medical College, Denver, and is secretary of the Faculty of that institution. He is Laryngologist to St. Luke's Hospital, Deaconess' Home and Hospital, and Arapahoe County Hospital. Dr. Levy is a member of the American Medical Association, Colorado State Medical Society, Denver Medical Association, Arapahoe County Medical Society, and the Denver Clinical and Pathological Society. His practice is limited to diseases of the nose and throat.

LEWIS, Ernest S., of New Orleans, Louisiana, was graduated M. D. at the University of Louisiana, New Orleans, in 1862. He is now Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in Tulane University of Louisiana, Visiting Surgeon to Charity Hospital, and an active member of the American Medical Association, Louisiana State Medical Association, Orleans Parish Medical Society, and the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Association.

LEWIS, W. Milton, of Baltimore, Maryland, was educated in medicine at the University of Maryland, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1888. He is now Chief of the Clinic, Department of Laryngology, University of Maryland; Chief of Clinic, Surgical Department of Women's Medical College; Assistant Chief of Practice of Medicine in Women's Medical College, and a member of the Clinical Society of Maryland.

LINCOLN, Nathan Smith, of Washington City, D. C., was born at Gardner, Massachusetts, April 3, 1828. He is a grandson of Dr. Nathan Smith, of Yale College, and a son of the Reverend Sumner and Eliza (Smith) Lincoln. Having Graduated A. B. from Dartmouth College in 1850, he studied medicine under his uncle, Dr. Nathan R. Smith of Baltimore; at the same time attended medical lectures at the University of Maryland, and from that institution received his degree of M. D. in 1852. Until January, 1854, he practiced his profession in Baltimore, and since that date has been established in Washington. In 1857 he was elected Professor of

Chemistry in Columbian University; in 1859 was made Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine; in 1860 Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; and in 1861 Professor of Surgery. The latter chair was retained until 1874, when it was relinquished on account of the pressure of private practice. He is now *Emeritus* Professor of Surgery in that institution. After serving for several years as one of the surgeons to the Washington Infirmary, he was appointed in 1861 Surgeon-in-Chief of the hospitals established at Washington by the Quartermaster's Department, a position that he held during, and for some months after the conclusion of, the War of the Rebellion. In 1866 he was appointed one of the surgeons to the Providence Hospital, an appointment that he resigned in 1875. He has also been for a number of years Physician to the Deaf Mute College, and to several other institutions. He is now Consulting Surgeon to Garfield Hospital, Children's Hospital, Providence Hospital, and to Central Dispensary. Having made a specialty of surgery, he has performed a large number of important operations, including amputations at the hip-joint, lithotomy, removal of tumors from the region of the neck, and ligation of the large arteries. He is ex-President of the District of Columbia Medical Society, and a member of the Philosophical Society of Washington; of the American Association for the Promotion of Science, and of the American Medical Association.

LINDSLEY, John Berrian, of Nashville, Tennessee, was born at Princeton, New Jersey, October 24, 1822. He is descended from the Lindsleys, who were among the first settlers of Morristown, New Jersey, and from the Lawrences, who settled at Hell Gate, Long Island, in 1860. Having graduated A. B. from the University of Nashville in 1839, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating thence M. D. in 1843. In 1849-50 he attended lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville. In 1852 and again in 1859 he pursued his studies in France and Germany. He was appointed, in October, 1850, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Medical Department of the University of Nashville, and at the same time Dean of the Medical Faculty, holding his professorship until March, 1873. From 1855 to 1870 he was chancellor of the university, preserving it unharmed during the war. In 1856 the College of New Jersey conferred on him the degree of D. D. He married February 9, 1857, Sarah, daughter of Jacob McGavock, Esq., of Nashville. In February, 1862, at the request of Gen. A. S. Johnson, he accepted temporarily the position of Acting Post-Surgeon at Nashville. He is a member of the Tennessee State Medical Society, a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences, a delegate to nine conventions of the American Medical Association, a member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, and of the American Chemical Society of New York. Among his published works may be mentioned contributions to the "Medical Annals of Tennessee," to the "Sources and Sketches of Cumberland Presbyterian History," and in conjunction with Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, of Knoxville, Tennessee, "Abridged Annals of Tennessee." In 1875 he was secretary to the State Board of Education of Tennessee; in 1876 he was Health Officer of Nash-

ville, also Librarian of the Tennessee Historical Society, and April 3, 1877, on the organization of the Tennessee State Board of Health, he was appointed secretary.

LINK, John E., of Terre Haute, Indiana, was born and educated in Floyd county, that State, and at Paris, Illinois. After studying his profession he entered the Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1860. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and served three months in the regimental hospital and the same length of time as Hospital Steward in the Sixty-eighth Illinois Infantry. In October, 1862, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, and in September, 1863, he became Surgeon of that regiment and served in that capacity until his command was mustered out in July, 1864. Much of his time was passed at the hospital at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, where he introduced his "hollow cone stumps" (reported to American Medical Association in 1875, at Louisville, Kentucky), and where he was appointed to special service as Operating Surgeon. He also held the same position at Nashville, Tennessee. In November, 1862, he married Miss Mary La Foe, formerly of Lexington, Kentucky. On his return from the army he attended the Chicago Medical College and was graduated M. D. from that institution in 1865. He then established himself in Terre Haute, where he has since remained engaged in an active and successful practice of general medicine and surgery, devoting special attention to the latter. He formerly held the chair of Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indiana. He is late Chief Surgeon of Vandalia Railway Line and Local Surgeon of all other railroads passing through his city. He is an active member of the Vigo County Medical Society; ex-president of the Esculapian Society of Wabash Valley; ex-vice-president of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; member of the American Medical Association and of the International Medical Congress. His contributions to professional literature mainly consist of papers and reports of cases read before the medical societies with which he is connected, based upon his extensive and varied medical and surgical experience. Articles from his pen on "The Use of Alcohol as an Anesthetic" and upon "The Pathology and Treatment of Influenza" have been widely published and are worthy of special mention.

LOBINGIER, A. Stewart, of Denver, Colorado, was graduated M. D. at the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in 1889. He is now Professor of Pathology and Clinical Surgery in the University of Colorado, Pathologist to Arapahoe County Hospital and Surgeon Alternate to St. Luke's Hospital, Denver. Dr. Lobingier is an active member of the American Medical Association, secretary of the Colorado State Medical Society in 1892-93, and is a member of the Denver Medical Association, Arapahoe County Medical Society, Denver Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, Denver Clinical and Pathological Society, and Denver Medico-Legal Society.

LOEB, Hanau W., of St. Louis, Missouri, was graduated M. D. at St. Joseph's Hospital Medical College, St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1887, and supplemented his medical education and

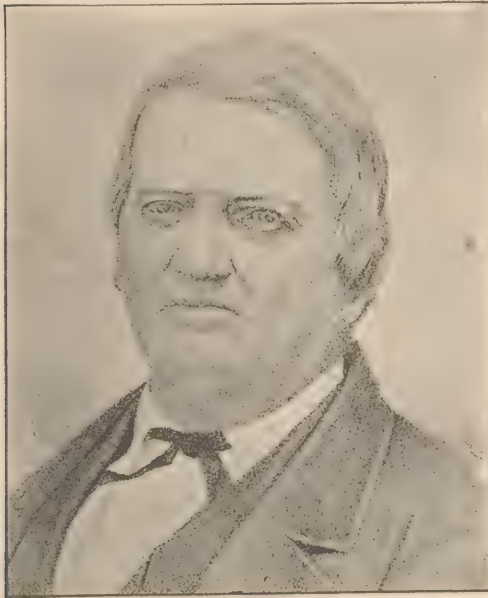
training by attendance at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, from which institution he received an *ad eundem* degree in 1888. He is now Professor of Diseases of the Nose and Throat in Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri, and is an active member of numerous leading medical societies of this country, including the American Medical Association. Dr. Loeb has devised some very useful surgical appliances, and made important contributions to medical literature in the line of his special field of practice.

LOGAN, James E., of Kansas City, Missouri, was graduated M. D. at the University Medical College, Kansas City, Missouri, in 1883, and received an *ad eundem* degree from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City in 1884. He is now Professor of Diseases of the Nose and Throat in the University Medical College, Kansas City, and is an active member of the American Medical Association, Missouri State Medical Society, Jackson County Medical Society, Kansas City District Medical Society, and Kansas City Academy of Medicine.

LOGAN, Samuel, of New Orleans, Louisiana, was born April 16, 1831, in Colleton District, South Carolina, and is descended from a Scotch family, who were among the earliest settlers of that portion of the country. He was educated in the schools of Charleston, South Carolina; State University, at Columbia, and in the South Carolina Medical College, graduating from the latter institution with the degree of M. D. in March, 1853. He spent the three years succeeding his graduation in a country practice, twelve miles from Charleston, next in Charleston, South Carolina. During the late Civil War he served as Surgeon, Medical Director and Inspector in the Confederate States army. During 1866 he practiced his profession in Richmond, Virginia, and since then in New Orleans. He was Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1857-66, in the South Carolina Medical College, Charleston; Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, 1866-67; Professor of Surgery for the next three years in the New Orleans School of Medicine, and in 1872 he was made Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana. He is now Professor of Surgery in Tulane University of Louisiana, Visiting Surgeon to Charity Hospital, ex-vice-president of the American Medical Association, ex-president of the Louisiana State Medical Society, and ex-president of the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Association. He is the editor of *Gedding's Surgery*, and has also contributed many articles to the leading medical journals. He was married in September, 1871, to Mary Virginia, only child of George R. King, Esq., formerly judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana.

LONG, William, of New Maysville, Indiana, was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, October 28, 1810, and died May 5, 1880. His father, Thomas Long, was an early pioneer of Kentucky, and his mother, Nancy (Jackson) Long, a cousin of President Andrew Jackson, was a lady noted for her energetic character and vigorous intellect. The subject of this sketch was the oldest of a family of six sons and two daughters. His education in early life was limited, his opportunities for attending school being only such as were offered in the rural districts, but he possessed a mind that was ever

active in the acquisition of knowledge, which he valued only in so far as it could be made available and practical. He commenced reading medicine in early life, and under the most unfavorable circumstances, performing the hardest manual labor for the smallest wages to enable him to prosecute his studies, and in after years when he had acquired a fortune by his profession he often exhibited with great pride a volume of Hooper's Medical Dictionary that he obtained when a student with the money he earned by cutting nine cords of green wood in the month of August. Many a night did he ponder over his dearly bought books by the flickering light of hickory bark. Being southern born and raised, and belonging to a family of former wealth, we can form some idea of how much of the pride and prejudice incident to his section of our country he was required to overcome in obtaining his med-



William Long.

ical education in this way; but it was his only chance, and we here find evidence of that pluck, industry, and self-reliance which characterized him through life. We mention these facts for encouragement to young men who may try to excuse themselves by lack of opportunity in acquiring professional knowledge with all the educational facilities of the present day. In 1833 he emigrated from Kentucky to Indiana, and practiced medicine near Lafayette, and from this locality he removed the following year to New Maysville, Putnam county, in the same State, where he engaged in an active and successful general practice of his profession for a period of forty years, and where he continued to live respected and honored until his death. His arrival at the latter place was in the "dead of winter," 1834, at a time when the surrounding country was a "howling wilderness," when no roads were laid out, and when there was no way of getting from one house to another to see patients except by blazed paths through the dense forests.

At this time no other towns existed, and no other physicians were located within many miles to divide the cares and responsibilities of a laborious practice. At the time of his arrival in the new settlement, he is described as a fair-haired, slender, and very tall young man, about twenty-four years of age, his entire stock of worldly possessions as consisting of one dollar in money, the horse he rode, and saddle-wallets, one side containing a loaf of bread and the other filled with a small stock of medicine. Certainly not a very bright prospect for the future, but there was a glint of energy and determination in the clear gray eye of that young man that convinced the community that he had come to stay, and would prove equal to all future emergencies. With good health, a vigorous constitution, untiring industry and indomitable energy, he was enabled to realize his ambition to meet the requirements of his profession and the multifarious duties of all good citizens. As a practitioner of medicine, he was especially noted for his diligent attention to cases and good judgment, as well as for his prudence, caution and skill, and was never misled by wild or visionary hobbies or notions. He was no theorist for the sake of theory, and only blended theory with practice when the former was confirmed by the crucial test of truth. His rule of life was to estimate any proposition or enterprise in the light of its results, and his keen perceptions, ready and correct conclusions, always made his opinion, advice and decisions valuable. For this reason, in the early settlement of his county he was not only consulted professionally, but his judgment was highly prized by his friends with reference to their business transactions, and those who availed themselves of his council rarely had cause to regret it. He made but little pretense to surgery, because with him its field was narrowed, but his remarkable success in the treatment of diseases of women and children and in combatting the various epidemics occurring during the early settlement of Indiana made the name of Dr. Long as familiar as household words in the families of the old settlers of that section of the State in which he practiced. He was an expert obstetrician, and his advice and assistance in difficult cases were often called in requisition by other members of the profession throughout his own and adjoining counties. He was the preceptor of a number of medical students, some of whom in after years became distinguished physicians and surgeons. Though the profits of his profession had been large, he was not one who believed in hoarding wealth, but was always noted for his deeds of charity, and for his liberal contributions to public enterprises, especially for institutions of learning, and for the dissemination of Christian knowledge and the support of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which he had been from early youth a constant member. It was his undeviating rule to never turn away from his door empty-handed any one seeking charity. Dr. Long; when in active life, stood over six feet in height, and in later years weighed near three hundred pounds, and was one of the largest men in western Indiana. He never personally used tobacco or spirituous liquors, and was noted for his discretion as well as temperate habits. His manners were plain and unassuming, em-

inently practical in his dealings, with a kind word and sympathy for all, he possessed the esteem and confidence of his fellow-man to an extraordinary extent. The honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him by Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1850. He retired from active practice a few years before his death. On July 24, 1834, he was married to Harriet Gregory, who proved a true and faithful companion in all the trials and achievements of his professional life. Two sons and four daughters were the result of this union, all of whom survived his death. His family was well represented in the medical profession. Three brothers and two nephews became eminent physicians and surgeons in Kentucky. One of his nephews (and namesake, the late Dr. William H. Long) was a distinguished surgeon in the United States Marine Hospital Service. Another (Dr. John L. Long) was for many years the Superintendent of the Louisville City Hospital. One of his sons, Dr. Robert W. Long, is a prominent physician of Indianapolis; and one of his daughters is married to Dr. R. French Stone, of the same city, and another daughter is the wife of Dr. George A. Biddle, the present Mayor of the City of Emporia, Kansas.

LONG, William H., of Cincinnati, Ohio, died while in charge of the Marine Hospital in that city January 5, 1892. He was a native of Kentucky, and served as medical officer with the volunteer soldiers from that State in the Union Army during the War of the Rebellion. He was a graduate of the Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, in 1866, and in 1875 was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the United States Marine Hospital Service and stationed at Louisville. He was promoted to surgeon while serving at that station, and subsequently commanded the marine hospitals at Detroit, Chicago and Cincinnati. He was *Emeritus* Professor of Military Surgery in the Michigan Medical College, Detroit, and in a great measure to his untiring efforts that institution owes its existence and growth. He was an officer of fine executive ability and an excellent surgical operator, his herniotomy record being second to none in the service. In person he was very tall, being six feet and four inches in height, and was a man of the most charming and genial manners. He was not only exceedingly popular in his own corps, but in the medical profession at large he was widely and favorably known. By his death, both the former and the latter have lost one of their brightest ornaments, the country one of her strongest patriots, and suffering humanity an able, sympathetic friend. His wife's death occurred a few months previous to his own. Two minor children, a son and daughter, survived him.

LONGSTRETH, Morris, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was educated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and received the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1869. He subsequently entered the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and received an *ad eundem* degree in 1876. He is now Professor of Pathological Anatomy in Jefferson Medical College and Attending Physician to Pennsylvania Hospital. Dr. Longstreth resides during the summer months at Bar Harbor, Maine.

LONGYEAR, Howard W., of Detroit, Michigan, was educated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, from which institution he received the degree

of M. D. in 1875. He is now Visiting Gynecologist to Harper Hospital, and president of staff of the Women's Hospital. He is a member of the Detroit Medical and Library Association, ex-president of the Detroit Gynecological Society and Vice-President of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

LOVE, William Abram, of Atlanta, Georgia, was born in Camden, Kershaw district, South Carolina, May 16, 1824. His parents were residents of that place in colonial times and suffered much at the hands of the British Tories during the Revolutionary War. By the death of his father, in his infancy, he was left an orphan. He was educated in the schools of Camden, and at Russell Place Academy. At the age of twelve, with a view to the study of medicine, he entered the drug-store of Dr. George Reynolds, continuing his studies under private tutors. As a medical student he was for four years under the preceptorship of Dr. E. H. Anderson. In 1844 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania; and, as a private pupil, the office of Dr. Samuel G. Morton, of Philadelphia. With a view to ultimate special work, he entered also the Obstetrical Institute, under Dr. Joseph Warrington, served his time under the direction of the lady managers of the Lying-in Charity and Nurse Society, and graduated at this institute in 1845. During the summer of this year he attended a course of lectures at the Locust Street Schools, and the ward and clinical services of the Blockley and Pennsylvania Hospitals. In order to prepare himself more perfectly for the special work of obstetrics and diseases of women and children, he attended regularly the lectures of Prof. H. L. Hodge, in the University, and the lectures of Prof. C. D. Meigs, in the Jefferson Medical College. On April 3, 1846, he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. In July, 1846, he located at Locust Grove, Taliaferro county, Georgia, where, January 11, 1849, he was married to Marion Louisa, daughter of Hon. Abner Darden. During the following winter he, with quite a colony of friends, removed to Floyd county, locating at Cave Spring. Here in 1850, he was elected Superintendent and Physician of the Georgia Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, which position he occupied for several years. He aided much in building up this institution, at the same time devoting himself to the practice of his profession. The failing health of himself and his family admonished him to seek a warmer climate. In 1858 he removed to southwestern Georgia, and located at Albany. Here he soon established himself as a physician, a surgeon, and a gynecologist, and was regarded as the leading practitioner in that section. During the late war he served on the medical staff of the Confederate States Army, first in the field and later in the hospital. Doubtless many Southern soldiers remember him kindly in connection with the Ocmulgee Hospital, at Macon, Georgia. In 1866 he became a member of the Georgia Medical Association, and labored to build up that body again after the war. He was subsequently elected vice-president. One of the results of this organization was the establishment of congressional district sections on practice, surgery, and gynecology. He is a permanent member of the American Medical

Association, and was president of the Section of Physiology of the Ninth International Medical Congress. In 1870 he removed to Atlanta, Georgia, for the purpose of widening his field in the special practice of gynecological and neurological medicine. In this he has been eminently successful, and by results of work has established a reputation which extends his labors and domain of usefulness through Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, and Tennessee. In 1871 he was elected to the chair of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy in the Atlanta Medical College, which position he still occupies, and is now (1893) president of the faculty of that institution. As a practitioner, as a writer, as a speaker, and as a teacher, he has always been a strong advocate for "Principles in Medicine" and "Conservatism in Practice," and among his contributions to the medical press no production has attracted more attention than his "Plea for Principles and Conservatism in the Treatment of Diseases Peculiar to Females." He has always avoided political preferment, desiring rather to bend his energies to the interest and advancement of his profession.

LOWMAN, John H., of Cleveland, Ohio, was born in that city in 1849; graduated at the Wesleyan University in 1871, receiving from the same institution the degree of A. M. in 1874; was House Surgeon in the Charity Hospital at Cleveland from 1872 to 1874, and graduated M. D. in 1873 from the Medical Department of Wooster University at Cleveland, receiving in 1877 the *ad eundem* degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City. He began the general practice of medicine and surgery in his native city in 1875, and has remained there. He has made a specialty of diseases of the throat and air passages. He is a member of the Cuyahoga County Medical Society and of the Ohio State Medical Society. In 1874-75 he was House Surgeon of Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, New York City; in 1875 Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Medical Department of Wooster University, and in 1876 chosen Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in that institution. In the same year he was appointed one of the Visiting Board of Physicians and Surgeons of Charity Hospital, Cleveland.

LYMAN, Henry M., of Chicago, Illinois, was born at Hilo, Hawaiian Islands, November 26, 1835. His parents were from New England, United States of America. He received a common school and academic education at the Islands. He entered Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, in 1854, and was graduated, with the valedictory oration, in 1858. He studied medicine in the Harvard Medical School during the winter of 1858-9, and then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, where he was graduated, valedictorian of his class, in March, 1861. Dr. Lyman served as House-Surgeon in Bellevue Hospital, New York, from October, 1860, until April, 1862, when he was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, and was assigned to duty in the United States Hospital in Nashville, Tennessee. There he remained in active service until compelled by a severe attack of malarial fever to return North in the spring of 1863. Shortly after this he was married to Miss Sarah K. Clark, in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and in October,

1863, began the practice of medicine in Chicago, Illinois, where he has resided ever since. In 1865 he became a member of the Medical Staff of the Cook County Hospital, and held the position of Visiting Physician to that institution until 1876. In 1871 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in Rush Medical College, holding that position until 1876, when he was made Professor of Nervous Diseases. A year later he became Professor of Physiology and of Nervous Diseases in the same institution, and in 1890 he was transferred to the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine, which he still occupies. In 1880 he wrote a work on "Artificial Anesthesia and Anesthetics," published by Wm. Wood & Co., of New York. Three years later he issued a smaller volume, on "Insomnia and the Disorders of Sleep," published by W. T. Keener, of Chicago, and in 1892 appeared his "Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Medicine," published by Lea Brothers & Co., of Philadelphia. Dr. Lyman has been the senior Visiting Physician to the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago since 1883. He has been the president of the Chicago Pathological Society. He was the annual president of the Association of American Physicians for the year 1891-2, and of the American Neurological Association during the year 1892-3. He is also a member of the Illinois State Medical Society. From 1881 till 1889 he was Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Woman's Medical College of Chicago.

McCORMICK, Samuel Carson, of Duluth, Minnesota, was born at Selin's Grove, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1837. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, and was educated at Tuscarora Academy, Lewisburg University, and Jefferson Medical College, having graduated M. D. from the last-named institution in March, 1862, and immediately thereafter he was appointed Surgeon in the United States Volunteer Army. On being mustered out of the service at the end of the war, he established himself in Athens county, Ohio; practiced there for a year, then, until 1868, in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania; in the latter year and 1869 he was Surgeon to the Union Pacific Railroad Company during the construction of its line, and since 1870 has been established in Duluth, where he has been engaged in an extensive and successful practice of general medicine and surgery. He is a member and ex-vice-president of the Minnesota State Medical Society. For several years he was Health Officer of Duluth and Physician of St. Louis county, Minnesota.

McCULLOCH, Albertis P., of Brooklyn, Iowa, of Scotch ancestry, was born in Benton, Holmes county, Ohio, April 1, 1844. His literary education was received at the University of Michigan, and his medical at Rush Medical College, Chicago, whence he graduated M. D. in March, 1868. He practiced his profession in De Soto, Dallas county, Iowa, till July, 1872, when he removed to the place of his present residence, where for over twenty years he has been engaged in an extensive and successful practice of general medicine and surgery. In November, 1874, he made a European trip, visiting the leading hospitals of Great Britain, and spending three months at the medical department of the University of Edinburgh. He is a member of the Iowa State Medical Association, and is ex-President

of the Poweshiek County Medical Association. Among his notable cases successfully treated may be mentioned that of varicocele by ligating the vein with Lister's prepared catgut; a suicidal cut throat, with trachea half severed, sutures applied and external wound sewed up; castration for encephaloid disease of testicle, the malignant growth weighing two pounds two ounces; and excision of inferior maxillary. In January, 1877, he married Susie M. Lyon, of Des Moines, Iowa.

McLAUTHLIN, Herbert W., of Denver, Colorado, was educated at Harvard University Medical School, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1882. He is now Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine in the University of Colorado Medical School, Denver, and secretary of the Faculty of that institution. He is a member of the Colorado State Medical Society, and during the years of 1892-93 was president of the Denver Medical Association, and of the Arapahoe County Medical Society.

McLEAN, Angus, of Detroit, Michigan, was graduated M. D. at the Detroit College of Medicine in 1886. He is now Demonstrator of Anatomy in the same institution, Pathologist to Harper Hospital, and Surgeon to Out-Door Department of Children's Free Hospital, and Medical Examiner and Adviser for several of the leading life insurance companies of this country. Dr. McLean is an active member of the Detroit Medical and Library Association, and American Medical Association.

McNARY, Hugh F., of Princeton, Kentucky, was born there January 15, 1837. He graduated at Cumberland College, in his native town, and at Harvard Medical College in 1863. He served as nurse in Military Hospitals in Louisville from about December, 1861, to September, 1862. On June 9, 1863, he was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, and continued in the service until August 31, 1865. He did service in several military hospitals in Louisville. He was also on duty at Camp Nelson Field Hospital, and at the large General Hospital at Jeffersonville, Indiana, and remained there until its close in August, 1865. Meantime from the Jefferson General Hospital he was ordered, with the surgeon in charge, Middleton Goldsmith, to go up the Red river to the relief of the Banks' expedition. He was appointed in May, 1867, Assistant Physician to the Western Lunatic Asylum of Kentucky, held the position two years, then returned to his native place, and has been actively engaged in the practice of general medicine since July, 1869, to the present date.

McNAUGHT, Francis H., of Denver, Colorado, was educated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1878. His medical education was supplemented by attending the New York Polyclinic, in 1890. He is now Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Gross Medical College, Denver. He is ex-president of the Delaware County Medical Society, New York, and is an active member of the Colorado State Medical Society, Denver Medical Association, and the Arapahoe County Medical Society, Colorado.

McSHANE, Augustus, of New Orleans, Louisiana, was educated in medicine at the University of Louisiana, and received the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1882. He is

now Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in Tulane University, and Assistant Physician to the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, New Orleans. He is a member of the Orleans Parish Medical Society, Louisiana State Medical Association, and International Medical Congress. Dr. McShane is also proprietor and editor of the *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, one of the most widely-known publications in the South.

MACPHATTER, Neil, of Denver, Colorado, was graduated M. D. at the Trinity Medical College, Toronto, Ontario, and supplemented his medical education by attending the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, Scotland, in 1881. He also became a Licentiate of Midwifery, Edinburgh and Glasgow in the same year. He is now Professor of Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Colorado, Denver. In 1882 he became a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, member of the Ontario Medical Association, and is now a Fellow of the British Gynecological Society and member of the Colorado State Medical Society, Denver Medical Association and of numerous other medical organizations.

MAGRUDER, George L., of Washington City, D. C., was born in that city November 1, 1848. He is a descendant of Alexander Magruder, who immigrated from Scotland in 1655, and on the maternal side from Henry Morgan, who settled in Maryland prior to 1648, and who was one of Lord Baltimore's commanding officers. He graduated A. B. from Gonzaga College, District of Columbia, in 1868, and M. D. from the Medical Department of the University of Georgetown, in March, 1870, and A. M. from the same university in 1872. He then settled in Washington in general practice. He is a member of the Medical Association and Medical Society of the District of Columbia, also of the Medical Society of the Alumni of Georgetown University. He has been Treasurer of the Medical Association and corresponding secretary of the Medical Society. He was Professor of Chemistry at Gonzaga College, from 1871 to 1873; Professor to Professor of Anatomy, Georgetown University, 1870 to 1873; Lecturer in the summer school in the same institution on Minor Surgery and Bandaging, in 1870-71, and of Chemistry in 1872-73; was one of the Physicians of the Poor of the city from 1871 to 1874; one of the originators of the Central Dispensary of Washington, organized in 1871, and has been in charge of diseases of children and president of its attending staff; also Physician to Gonzaga College and Home for the Aged. Dr. Magruder is now Dean and treasurer of the Medical Department of Georgetown University and *Emeritus* Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in that institution; member of the Consulting Staff of Providence and the Emergency Hospitals and Consulting Physician to Georgetown University.

MAIRE, Lewis E., of Detroit, Michigan, was graduated at the Detroit Medical College in 1881, and supplemented his medical education and training by attendance at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital in 1888. He is now Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery, Ophthalmic Surgeon to Emergency Hospital, and Surgeon for the Wa-

bash Railway Company. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Michigan State Medical Society, Detroit Academy of Medicine, and other leading medical organizations of that city.

MANN, Matthew Derbyshire, of Buffalo, New York, was born in Utica, New York, July 12, 1845. He is of old New England stock, except on the side of his maternal grandmother, who was English. His father, Charles A. Mann, was a prominent lawyer in Utica. He was educated in the common schools of his native city until 1861, when he went abroad, spending nearly two years in travel in Europe. Returning in 1863, he entered Yale College, graduating with honors in 1867, and receiving his degree of A. M. in 1870. After a few months spent in travel in the West he began the study of medicine in the office of his uncle, Dr. M. M. Bagg, of Utica, New York, attending his first course of lectures in the spring of 1868 in the Long Island Medical College. The following winter he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, where he graduated in 1871. His thesis on graduation received honorable mention. In the fall of 1870 he entered the new Stranger Hospital as *Interne* on the first staff. He served there with credit for one year. In that hospital he came under the influence of Dr. T. G. Thomas, a fact which doubtless had much to do with shaping his future career. Having finished his service in the hospital in 1871 he went to Europe. While there he studied in Paris and London for a while, spent several months with Simon and Arnold in Heidelberg, and seven months in Vienna studying obstetrics under Carl Braun and pathology under Kundeat. He also spent some time in travel, visiting Germany, Switzerland and Italy, as well as Constantinople and the East. Returning to New York in 1873 he began practice in that metropolis. He was soon appointed to several dispensary positions, and also as instructor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. After a residence of six years in New York he removed with his family to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1879. During these six years in New York he devoted himself largely to the study of pathology and gynecology. On beginning practice in Hartford he gave up all general work and devoted himself solely to the diseases of women. In 1880 he was appointed Clinical Lecturer on Gynecology in the Medical Department of Yale College, which position he held for two years. In 1882, on the death of Dr. James P. White, he was called to the chair of Obstetrics and Gynecology in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo. He was also appointed Gynecologist to the Buffalo General Hospital, and later Obstetrician to the same. In Buffalo he has limited himself in his practice to gynecology, abdominal surgery and consultations in obstetrics. In abdominal surgery he has performed over five hundred operations, his mortality after the first hundred, which were done in the pre-antiseptic days, being about five per cent. While in New York he was an active member of the New York Obstetrical Society, and its Secretary and Pathologist. He has also been an active member of the American Gynecological Society, contributing several papers to its Transactions. His principal literary work was the editing of the "American System of Gynecology." He has been a frequent contributor

to medical periodicals. His paper (1874) on his "Immediate Treatment of Rupture of the Perineum" was about the first publication on this subject in this country. He married, in 1869, Elizabeth Pope, of St. Paul, Minnesota. They have seven children.

MARBOURG, Edgar M., of Pueblo, Colorado, was graduated M. D. at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1885, since which he has devoted special attention to diseases of the eye and ear, and was formerly Clinical Assistant to the Ophthalmic and Aural Department of Germantown Hospital. He is now Oculist and Aurist for the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, Colorado State Insane Asylum, Colorado State Blind Asylum and Woman's Hospital, Pueblo. Dr. Marbourg is an active member of the American Medical Association, National Association of Railway Surgeons, Colorado State Medical Society, and is also a member and secretary of the Pueblo County Medical Society.

MARVIN, Joseph Benson, of Louisville, Kentucky, was born in Monticello, Florida, August 3, 1852. In 1870 he was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute, and was for three years subsequent to graduation Assistant Professor of Chemistry in that institution; he then entered the Medical Department of the Central University of Louisville, Kentucky, and was graduated thence M. D. in March, 1875. In the same year he established himself in practice in Louisville, making specialties of the diseases of the nervous system and of medical microscopy. He is a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society, of the Louisville Academy of Medicine, and the Louisville Microscopical Society, and has been secretary and president of the last two organizations, respectively. In 1874 he was chosen Professor of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology, and Clinical Lecturer on Nervous Diseases in the Louisville Hospital College of Medicine.

MASSEY, G. Betton, of Philadelphia, Pa., was educated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and received the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1876. He is now Physician-in-Charge of the Sanitarium for the Treatment of Diseases of Women and Diseases of the Nervous System, Gynecologist to Howard Hospital, and member of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, as well as other medical organizations of that city. He is also a member of the American Neurological Association, and ex-president of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association. He has devised important instruments for the application of electricity in his special field of practice, and is the author of a recent work entitled "Electricity in Diseases of Women."

MAXWELL, James Darwin, of Bloomington, Indiana, was born at Hanover, Indiana, May 19, 1815, and died September 30, 1892. His father, Dr. David H. Maxwell, moved to Bloomington, in 1819. He came to that city because it was high ground, between the two forks of White river, and considered very healthful, and because a township had been donated at that point by Congress for a State University, while the State was yet a territory. Here the son was reared. At the age of nineteen, in 1833, he graduated at the State Seminary, and the following year became a tutor in the school. In 1836 he went to

Mississippi State College as a teacher, where he remained one year as Professor of Latin. The school closed its doors for the want of funds, and with a watch in his pocket as his only pay for his year's work, he returned to Bloomington, and began the study of medicine with his father. In the winter of 1840-41 he attended the Transylvania Medical College, at Lexington, Kentucky, where Dr. Dudley was one of the illustrious Faculty. The following year he practiced medicine with his father, and then attended the Jefferson Medical College, graduating with the Class of 1844. He then returned to Bloomington and continued the practice to within a year of his death. Dr. Maxwell was the oldest living graduate of Indiana University, except one, Judge Andrew Wylie, of Washington City, D. C. Dr. David H. Maxwell, the father, was officially connected with the Indiana University as the first president of its board of trustees, up to the time of his death, a period of more than thirty years, and died in office. The son, Dr. James D. Maxwell, was officially connected with the board seventeen years as secretary, and thirty-two years as a member of the board, making their combined service more than seventy-nine years. No one, except it be his father, ever gave so fully and unselfishly of his time, his energy and his talent to the service of his State in promoting the interest of the university. He bore its affairs upon his heart; its reverses were to him a personal sorrow; its prosperity was his delight. Dr. Maxwell was a very busy practitioner for fifty years. He endured a great many hardships, pursuing his professional work in the early times, when the country was sparsely settled. He had an iron constitution, and had remarked that his vital trinity—lungs, heart and stomach—were unusually strong. The cause of his death was epithelioma of the face. A severe septic chill occurred a few days before his death; collapse and a semi-comatose condition followed the chill. Although often urged to enter political life, he steadily refused, so firmly was he wedded to his profession. No man in Monroe county was more favorably or generally known. For many years he was one of the most prominent and useful physicians of Southern Indiana, excelling especially in diagnosis. He was highly regarded both as a friend and physician, and his acknowledged skill and cool judgment made him a desirable man at the bedside of the sick or despondent. In 1843 he married Louisa J. Howe, who, with nine children, survives him; one only of the entire family having died, his third son, Dr. James D. Maxwell, Jr., who died January 6, 1891, at the age of forty, after having acquired a lucrative practice, and the highest esteem of the community of Bloomington and the surrounding country.

MAXWELL, Philip, of Chicago, Illinois, was born in Guilford, Vermont, April 3, 1799, and died at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, November 5, 1859. He acquired a good general education, subsequently became a graduate in medicine and commenced practice in Sackett's Harbor, New York. He was soon after elected a member of the legislature in that State, and after serving in that capacity he received the appointment of Assistant Surgeon United States Army. He was ordered to Chicago, where he arrived February 3, 1833, and entered directly upon his duties as the medical officer at Fort Dearborn; in which position he re-

mained until the fort was finally abandoned as a military post in December, 1836. In July, 1838, he was promoted to the rank of Surgeon, and subsequently served in the division of the army commanded by General Zachary Taylor in the campaign against the Indians in Florida. He resigned his position in the medical corps of the army soon afterwards, and again took up his residence in Chicago in 1844, where he entered upon the general practice of his profession. He speedily acquired a good practice, took a high social position and became fully identified with all the more important interests of the young and growing city. Of commanding personal appearance, tall, with broad shoulders, portly, always urbane and genial in manner, carrying a head and face expressive of a high order of intelligence, frankness and kindness, he occupied a conspicuous place and exercised an important influence in the social and business circles of his city. In 1848 he formed a partnership in practice with Dr. Brock McVickar, then a young man, and about that time he was elected and served one term in the Representative branch of the Illinois Legislature. A few years later he moved with his family to a beautiful country residence on the borders of Geneva Lake, in Wisconsin, where he departed from this world at the age of sixty years.

MEACHEM, John G., of Racine, Wisconsin, was born at Axbridge, Somerset, England, May 27, 1823. He was educated under the tutorship of his father, the Rev. Thomas Meachem, at the Academies of Canandaigua, New York, and Richmond, and at the Castleton, Vermont, Medical College; he graduated M. D. from the last-named institution in 1843. In 1862 he also received the degree of M. D. from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. From 1843 to 1862 he practiced in New York, at Weathersfield, Bethany, and Warsaw, and since 1862 has been in practice at Racine. He married, June 25, 1844, Myraette, daughter of the late Reuben Doolittle, of Weathersfield, New York, and sister of Senator J. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin. Among his notable cases have been lithotomy, ovariectomy, ligation of the common carotid for large occipital aneurism, and other capital operations. While a resident in New York he was a member of the Wyoming County Medical Society, serving for four years as its president, and for eight years as its secretary. In 1862 he was appointed Enrolling Surgeon for Wyoming District, New York; served in 1863 as Surgeon to Camp Utley. He is one of the founders and for twenty years one of the Surgeons to St. Luke's Hospital, Racine; Physician to St. Catherine's Convent and Taylor Orphan Asylum. He is a member of the Racine Medical Society, of which he has served two years as president and five years as secretary. He is also a member and ex-president of the Wisconsin State Medical Society and member of the American Medical Association. He is Medical Examiner for several of the leading life and accident insurance companies of the United States. In April, 1876, he was elected Mayor of Racine. He has been an active member of the Episcopal Church, having served as a member of the standing committee of the Diocese of Wisconsin, and of the Missionary Board; was warden of Trinity Church, Warsaw, New York, for eight years, and senior warden of St. Luke's Church, Racine, which office he has held for many years.

Among his published papers are articles treating of "Ligation of the Carotid," "Medical Education," "Strumo-Syphilis" and "Insanity Produced by Bronchial Disease."

MERRICK, Samuel K., of Baltimore, Maryland, was educated in medicine at the University of Maryland, and received the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1872. He is now Professor of Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Chest in the Baltimore Medical College, and Chief of the Throat and Chest Clinic in the Northwestern Dispensary. Dr. Merrick is an active member of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, Medical and Surgical Society of Baltimore, and of all other leading medical organizations of that city.

MILES, Albert B., of New Orleans, Louisiana, was educated in medicine at the University of Louisiana, New Orleans, and received the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1875. He is an active member of the Orleans Parish Medical Society, Louisiana State Medical Association, and Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association. He is also Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the University of Louisiana, and House Surgeon of Charity Hospital.

MILLER, Albert E., of Boston, Massachusetts, was educated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and received the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1864. He is now Popular Lecturer on Physiology, Hygiene and Public Health, late member of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and chairman of the Committee on Public Health. He is Medical Examiner for the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company. Dr. Miller is also a member of the Gynecological Society of Boston, and the International Medical Congress.

MILLER, De Laskie, of Chicago, Illinois, was born in Niagara county, New York, May 29, 1818. His early life was passed on his father's farm, his elementary education being obtained at the village school during winter time. At eighteen years of age he began to teach school, and having chosen the profession of medicine he at the same time entered upon its study under the guidance of Dr. Thomas G. Catlin, of the city of Brooklyn. He graduated at Geneva Medical College in 1842, and commenced practice in Lockport. Remaining there, however, for a short time only, he removed to Flint, Michigan. Here he practiced for several years, and identified himself thoroughly with all questions of public improvement and educational development. From Flint he removed, in 1852, to Chicago. In 1859 he was called to fill the chair of Obstetrics and diseases of Women and Children in the Rush Medical College, a position he continued to fill for many years and is now *Emeritus* Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in that institution. In 1863 he undertook a journey to Europe for the express purpose of procuring material for illustrating his lectures, and soon after became the most eminent teacher of his specialty in the Northwest. He has long been connected with St. Luke's Hospital as Obstetrician, and as Consulting Physician of the Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois. He is a member of the Illinois State Medical Society and other leading medical organizations.

MILLER, Truman W., of Chicago, Illinois, was graduated M. D. at the Geneva Medical College, Geneva, New York, in 1868. He is

now Professor of Surgery in the Chicago Polyclinic, Surgeon-in-Charge of Augusta Hospital and Maurice Porter Hospital, Chicago; Medical Referee and Expert Examiner for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York, and Surgeon for several important railway companies in the Northwest. Dr. Miller is a member of the International Medical Congress, American Medical Association, Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Medical, and of numerous other medical organizations in the city of his residence.

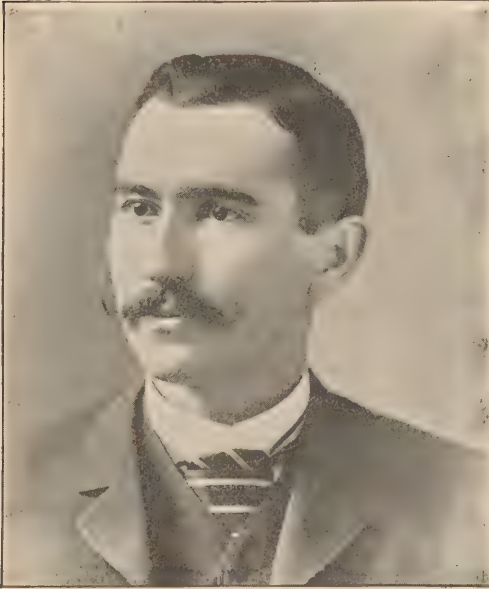
MINOT, Francis, of Boston, Massachusetts, was born in that city, April 12, 1821. He was educated at Harvard University, receiving therefrom the degree of A. M., and from the medical department of that institution the degree of M. D. in 1845. He was Visiting Physician to Massachusetts General Hospital from 1858 until 1887, and Hersey Professor of Theory and Practice of Physic in Harvard University from 1874 until 1891. Dr. Minot is now Consulting Physician to Massachusetts General Hospital, and to the Boston Lying-in Hospital, and is one of the oldest and most highly esteemed members of the medical profession in his native city.

MITCHELL, John Patton, of Clarksville, Arkansas, was born July 24, 1834, in Culpeper county, Virginia. He was educated at the University of Virginia, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in March, 1858, settling in Wytte county, Virginia, whence he removed, in December, 1859, to Clarksville, his present place of residence. During the Civil War he served for one year as a captain in the Confederate army, and afterward as a surgeon to the close of the war, surrendering with the Confederate forces in North Carolina in 1865. Among his notable cases may be mentioned one of a Confederate soldier across the middle of whose forehead a piece of shell had ploughed its way, breaking up nearly the whole of the frontal bone into small fragments, detaching the orbital plates, and occasioning a loss of not less than forty grains of the brain; the patient, on the removal of the fragments and the cleansing and dressing of the wound, recovering consciousness, and rapidly recovering strength and health, without loss of sight or serious impairment of mind. Dr. Mitchell is one of the oldest and one of the most successful physicians and surgeons in the State of Arkansas. He is a member of the Arkansas Medical Society, of which he was elected vice-president in May, 1876. He has been a frequent contributor to medical journals. For a number of years he has taken much interest in educational affairs, and has been a school director in the city of Clarksville.

MIXTER, Samuel J., of Boston, Massachusetts, was graduated M. D. at Harvard Medical School in 1879. He is now Demonstrator of Anatomy in the same institution, Surgeon to Carney Hospital Out-Patients, to Massachusetts General Hospital, and Consulting Surgeon to Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. He is an active member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Boston Academy of Medical Sciences and of other leading medical and scientific organizations of that city.

MOFFETT, Edward Davis, of Indianapolis, Indiana, was born March 7, 1862, near Rushville, in the same State. He is a son of Theophilus Moffett and Gabriella (Maxwell) Moffett, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. His early

education was received in common schools and Rushville Academy. He labored on a farm, when out of school, until twenty years of age. He then began the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of his uncle, Dr. John Moffett, one of the distinguished pioneer physicians of Rush county, Indiana. In 1883 he entered the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, from which institution he was graduated M. D. with the highest honors of his class in 1886. Upon receiving his medical degree he passed the most successful competitive examination for positions in the City Dispensary and City Hospital, and having first choice, served one year as *Interne* in the latter institution. In 1887 he established himself in the city of his present residence,



Edward D. Moffett.

where he has since been engaged in a successful general practice of his profession. From 1887 to 1889 he was Lecturer on Anatomy in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, and then became assistant to the chair of Obstetrics in that institution, a position he now holds. In 1891-92 he was Lecturer on *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics in the Indiana Dental College, which was the first course of instruction on that branch of medical science delivered in that institution. In 1893, Dr. Moffett was elected Superintendent of the City Dispensary, a position he now holds. He is a member and ex-secretary of the Marion County Medical Society, and is also a member of the Indiana State Medical Society and American Medical Association. His contributions to professional literature consist of papers and reports which have been read before the medical organizations with which he is connected.

MONCRIEFF, D. Scott, of Portland, Oregon, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, February 9, 1865, and was drowned in the Gulf of Tarrity in the summer of 1893. He was the younger son of D. Scott Moncrieff, Esq., of Edinburgh. He was educated at the principal

schools and colleges in Great Britain, having also passed a two years' course at Leipsic, Germany. He also took his M. D. degree at Harvard in 1889. He was an apt student, and came out of his studies with flying colors. Dr. Moncrieff was a good athlete, and obtained many prizes while pursuing his studies. He held the Royal Humane Society's medal for saving a man's life who had fallen overboard while the steamer was about to sail. His professional career started in with his appointment as Surgeon to the Anchor Line Steamer "Armenia," plying between England and Calcutta. He next acted as Surgeon on the "Ethiopia," of the same line, which sailed between Glasgow and New York. From there he was appointed as Surgeon in the Northwest Mounted Police in Canada. Leaving that place Dr. Moncrieff went to Portland, Oregon, and soon after he was appointed as Acting Assistant Surgeon to the Fourth Cavalry Regiment, stationed at Walla Walla. While here he did a great deal of important work among the Indians at the different reservations. Last, he was requested by Professor Putnam, Chief of the Department of Ethnology at the World's Fair, to go to Siberia to gather statistics and study the habits of the natives of Kamschatka. He received a special passport from the Secretary of State, besides several influential letters from important officers of the Russian Government in this country. Dr. Moncrieff left on the steamer "Kotic," in May of 1893, and reached Vladivostock, where he met with a royal reception from the people, besides receiving every assistance in his work. Everything pointed to a successful termination of his mission when his young life was suddenly cut short. The news was received in this country with much regret, as Dr. Moncrieff was a favorite with every one that came in contact with him. He was an exceedingly bright, scientific young man, and very able in his profession, being Assistant Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Medical Department of the University of Oregon.

MOORE, James Edward, of Minneapolis Minnesota, was born at Clarksville, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1852. His father, Rev. George W. Moore, a Methodist minister, was of Scotch-Irish and his mother was of German descent. Dr. Moore attended the public schools of Pennsylvania until he was fifteen, when he went to Poland Union Seminary, at Poland, Ohio, where he remained three years. He then attended the University of Michigan for one year, after which he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he graduated in 1873. Immediately afterward he located at Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he remained for two years and a half. He then returned to New York City, where he continued to study and walk the hospitals for seven months. He then located in Emlenton, Pennsylvania. After six busy and profitable years' practice in this location, he felt the need of a larger field of work, and in August, 1882, removed to Minneapolis, where he has enjoyed a busy practice from the very first. Since his graduation, the doctor has spent over four years in the colleges and hospitals of New York and Philadelphia. In 1885 he went abroad, spending the greater part of a year in Berlin and London Hospitals. The whole aim of his career has been to become a competent surgeon, and since the fall of 1887 he has

confined his practice exclusively to that branch. During the past few years he has been a constant contributor to various medical journals. In 1885 he was appointed Professor of Orthopedic Surgery in the Minnesota Hospital College, and was later appointed to the same chair in the St. Paul Medical College. In 1889 he was elected to the same chair in the Medical Department of the University of Minnesota, which position he still holds. He is Orthopedic Surgeon to St. Mary's and Asbury Methodist Hospitals, Surgeon-in-Charge of St. Barnabas Hospital, and Surgeon to the Northwestern Hospital for Women and Children, all of Minneapolis. He is an active member of all the leading local, State, and national medical societies.

MOORE, Richard Channing, of Omaha, Nebraska, was born at Quincy, Illinois, November 25, 1841. His professional education was received in the Chicago Medical College, whence he was graduated in March, 1865. In the ensuing September he established himself in Omaha, where he has since remained engaged in an active and successful practice of general medicine and surgery, but in recent years has given particular attention to pediatrics. In 1864 he was appointed an Acting Assistant Surgeon of United States Volunteers, and was attached to the hospital steamer D. A. January, plying on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. He married, November 17, 1868, Eliza B., daughter of Christopher Bushnell, Esq., of Westbrook, Connecticut. Of his more important cases may be mentioned treatment of pulmonary abscess by aspiration, recovery, and case of John Thomson, scalped by Indians on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in 1868, recovery, with complete exfoliation of external table of skull. He is a member of the Nebraska State Medical Society and of the Omaha Pathological and Sanitary Society; treasurer of the latter in 1877, and vice-president of the Omaha Medical Society in 1874. His professional publications have appeared in the Transactions of the Nebraska State Society, and have included reports upon ophthalmology and otology. He has been City Physician to Omaha, a member of the Omaha Board of Health, and Examining Surgeon to the United States Pension Bureau. Dr. Moore is now Professor of Diseases of Children in Omaha Medical College.

MORGAN, William V., of Indianapolis, Indiana, was born March 24, 1853, in Johnson county, Indiana. His father, Ezekiel W. Morgan, was one of the pioneers and early successful educators of that State. Later in life he was a merchant and stock dealer, and was honored by his fellow-citizens in repeated election as County Commissioner, and other important official positions. The early education of the subject of this sketch was acquired at the common schools of his native county, and by three years attendance at Nineveh High School, and in 1869, at the age of sixteen, he entered the State University at Bloomington. From there he transferred his studies to the Northwestern (now Butler) University, Indianapolis, where he remained a student from 1870 until 1872. In 1873 he entered St. Louis Medical College, where he pursued a general course of study in medicine and surgery. His studies were directed in chief by the illustrious Professor Hodgen, at that day recognized as one of the

greatest surgeons in the Mississippi Valley. Dr. Morgan enjoyed exceptional advantages in having the friendship and training of this eminent surgeon and teacher, and from him he imbibed the spirit of surgical invention as well as the determination to make himself thoroughly proficient in the knowledge and skill requisite in that field of professional practice. He was graduated M. D. with the highest honors of his class in 1875. In the year following he established himself at Julietta, a town surrounded by a wealthy farming community a few miles east of the city of his present residence. He here pursued a successful general practice of medicine and surgery, which soon extended to surrounding towns and into adjoining counties. He moved to Indianapolis in 1886, in response to a call to take the chair of Anatomy in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, and two years later was promoted to the chair of Surgical Anatomy and Fractures and Dislocations, a position which he still retains. The title of Dr. Morgan's professorship is the same as that of the chair filled by his distinguished preceptor, Hodgen, at St. Louis, in his lifetime. He is Consulting Surgeon to the Indianapolis City Hospital and to the City Dispensary. He has a growing reputation in mechanical surgery, and is the originator and inventor of a number of surgical instruments of recognized merit, among which may be mentioned his "Trajector," for determining the depth and location of the bullet in gunshot wounds of the skull; a modification of Hodgen's "Extension Apparatus" for fractures of the femur, and his "Goniometer," an instrument of great value in determining the angle of deformity and the shape of the wedge to be removed in straightening bones, all of which are made by Wm. H. Armstrong & Co., of his city. Dr. Morgan has also developed some important ideas in the treatment of spinal deformities, and also in the application of electricity in surgery, and has originated a number of appliances in this connection. He is a member of the Judicial Council of the Marion County Medical Society; has belonged to that organization for the past fifteen years. He is also a member of the Indianapolis Surgical Society, of the Indiana State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. Dr. Morgan is a man of pleasing address and in the prime of life and health. He is not only a close student, but a steady worker in carrying the results of his studies into the field of practice. He was married, November 9, 1875, to Miss Amelia Menges, a daughter of J. J. Menges, a prominent railway official and banker of St. Louis, Missouri.

MOUSER, Silas Mercer, of San Francisco, California, was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, May 7, 1823, and is of German extraction, his grandparents having emigrated from Germany to this country at an early date. He was educated primarily at the public schools of Virginia and Ohio; in 1847 he graduated at Willoughby Medical College, and in 1848 at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. His first place of settlement was at Mt. Gilead, in the same State, where he entered upon the practice of his profession; in 1850 he settled in Sacramento, California, remaining there until 1862, the date of his removal to San Francisco, where he has since resided. Although a general practitioner, he has de-

voted much time to obstetrics and diseases of women and children. He was a member of the first county medical society organized in Sacramento, California, 1856; a member of the first California State medical society, organized March 12, 1856; united himself with the San Francisco County Medical Society in 1873, and joined the San Francisco Microscopical Society in the same year. For many years he was Physician to the Ladies' Protection and Relief Society of San Francisco, a charity supported by voluntary contribution, and the guardian of about two hundred children.

MUNN, William P., of Denver, Colorado, was graduated M. D. at the Medical Department of the University of Michigan in 1886. He is now Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases and Clinical Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Denver; Physician in charge of City Hospital for Contagious Diseases, and Assistant Health Commissioner for Denver City. Dr. Munn is an active member of the American Medical Association, Colorado State Medical Society, Denver Medical Association, and is secretary of the Denver Medico-Legal Society. He is also a member of all the other important medical organizations of that city.

MURFREE, James Brickell, of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, of Irish-French descent, was born at Murfreesboro, September 16, 1835. He received his preparatory education at Irving College and at Union University, graduating A. M. from the latter, he attended one course of lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Nashville, and two courses at Jefferson Medical College, and in March 1859, received from the last-named institution his degree of M. D. Upon graduating in medicine he established himself in his native town, engaging in a general practice, but giving special attention to surgery, and has performed various capital operations. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate States Army, was appointed assistant surgeon in the same year, was promoted to be surgeon in July, 1862, and in the latter capacity served during the remainder of the Civil War. He is a member of the Rutherford County Medical Society and secretary, in 1865, of the Tennessee State Medical Society, president in 1874, and of the American Medical Association. Of his professional publications may be mentioned papers upon "Blood-Letting," "Diphtheria," "Cholera," and "Syphilis;" reports of a case of "Lumbar Abscess and of Amputation of the Hip-Joint," and an address before the Tennessee State Medical Society, on "Conservative Medicine."

NEELY, Eugene A., of Memphis, Tennessee, was educated in medicine at the Memphis Hospital Medical College, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1886. He is a member of the Tri-State Medical Society of Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, member of the Mississippi State Medical Society, Memphis Medical Society and National Association of Railway Surgeons. He was formerly Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Memphis Hospital Medical College.

NEWLAND, Henry, of St. Louis, Missouri, was educated at the Royal University of Berlin, Germany, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1854. He is now Professor of Obstetrics and Resident Physician of the Lying-in Institute, and Dean of the

Faculty of Newland's College of Midwifery. Dr. Newland is an active member of the St. Louis Medical Society and the Mississippi Valley Medical Association.

NIXON, William Goodwyn, of Uniontown, Alabama, was born in Holmes county, Mississippi, December 20, 1834. His father, Dr. J. D. Nixon, formerly from Petersburg, Virginia—a graduate of Transylvania Medical College, Lexington, Kentucky—moved to Montgomery, Alabama, in 1839, and shortly afterwards settled near Lowndesboro, Alabama, where the subject of this sketch received his elementary education. He was sent from there to Howard College, at Marion, in the same State, and remaining there but a short while was sent to Mt. Zion College, Winnsboro, South Carolina, where he received his education under the teachings of the educators who composed the



W. G. Nixon

excellent faculty in the years 1850 to 1852. Returning home, he was placed in the office of Dr. Charles T. Quintard, at Memphis, (now Bishop of Tennessee), and attended his first course of lectures in the Memphis Medical College. Going from there to Philadelphia he entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he received his diploma, before his majority, in March, 1855. Returning to Lowndesboro, he commenced the practice of medicine. Inheriting property, he removed to Mississippi and engaged for a time in planting. During the years from 1861 to 1865 he served in the Confederate Army with the rank of Captain. At the close of the war he settled near Uniontown, where he has continuously resided, engaged in the general practice of medicine. He is a communicant in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has been married twice. He has ever been and is still fond of books and study, and has written occasionally for the medical journals. Being of a quiet, retiring disposition, he enjoys his home and the charms which surround it, but is an active member of his county medical society, and an accomplished and highly

esteemed physician. Although he has never accumulated wealth by the practice of medicine, yet the vast benefit and relief that he has been enabled to confer on suffering humanity are such as render him well satisfied in his chosen profession.

NOBLE, Charles P., of Philadelphia, Pa., was educated in medicine at the University of Maryland, Baltimore, from which institution he was graduated M. D. in 1884, since which time he has devoted special attention to diseases of women, and is now Surgeon-in-Charge of the Kensington Hospital for Women. Dr. Noble is a member of the American Gynecological Society, and Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia.

O'DWYER, Joseph, of New York City, was educated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1866. He is now Professor of Diseases of Children in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Consulting Physician to Willard Parker Hospital, and Visiting Physician to the New York Foundling Hospital. He is an active member of the New York Academy of Medicine, New York Medical Society, and Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons.

OLIVER, John C., of Cincinnati, Ohio, was graduated M. D. at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1885. He is now Microscopist to the Cincinnati Hospital, Clinical Lecturer on Diseases of Children in the Miami Medical College, secretary of the Miami Medical College Alumni Association and member of the American Medical Association, as well as of numerous other medical and scientific organizations.

OPPENHEIMER, Henry S., of New York City, was educated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and received the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1876. He is now Examiner of the Blind for the City of New York, Oculist to the German Poliklinik, Montefiore Home and St. Mark's Hospital. Dr. Oppenheimer is President of the New York Ophthalmological Society, member of the New York State Medical Association, American Ophthalmological Society, Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, the International Medical Congress and other medical and scientific organizations.

ORD, James Lyeurgus, of Fort Bowie, Arizona, was born in Washington, D. C., and graduated in medicine at Jefferson Medical College in 1846. During the same year he was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army and served during the Mexican War in California. "On July 14, 1846, he sailed in the ship Lexington from New York for the Pacific Coast with the company F, Third Artillery, with Capt. C. T. Tompkins in command. They were six months in making the voyage, stopping at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso about a week for water and fresh provisions, reached Monterey, California, January 27, 1847, where they landed and took possession of Monterey and the Block House, retaining the sailors and marines, who were boarded on shore. Lieutenant Baldwin, late Admiral United States Navy, was in command of the Block House, which overlooked and commanded the town. Lieutenant Maddox was in command of the marines and occupied the old barracks

(cuartel) that had been used as quarters by the Mexican troops. He remained at Monterey for one year, doing duty with Dr. Robert Murray, recently retired as surgeon-general. He was then ordered to Santa Barbara, where he remained until October, and was mustered out of service." He again entered the army in 1862, and did duty with the California volunteers who were stationed at Santa Barbara, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Olney, for about six months. Then again, in 1879, entered the service and did duty as post surgeon at Fort Winfield Scott for over a year, then was ordered to Arizona in March, 1880, and was in the field with the Sixth Cavalry and First Infantry, which had a skirmish with Victorio, the Indian chief of the Apaches, at Sterns' ranch, midway between Forts Thomas and Apache. This was the last raid that Victorio made, as he was driven into Mexico and killed by the Mexicans while trying to escape from the American troops. His first post in Arizona was Fort Grant, then in the field, then for a short time at Camp Rucker, near the stronghold of the Apache Chief Cochise, then for nearly two years at Fort Bowie as Post Surgeon, thence to Fort Mohave, on the Colorado river, 300 miles north of Fort Yuma, which was considered to be the hottest place on this continent. It is the center of the deserts of Arizona, and is even believed to be the hottest place in the world except Aden on the Red Sea, the entrance of the Suez Canal. From the former place the story was told that one of the men died and went to "Sheol" and came back to get his blankets, as he found it too cold there without them. Dr. Ord remained on duty at the last mentioned fort five years, and then one year at Fort Thomas on the Gila river, a branch of the Colorado. In 1891 he was again assigned duty at Fort Bowie, and up to that date had the remarkable record of having served in the same capacity in the medical department of the United States Army for a period extending over forty years. If his long and efficient services for the national government have not secured official recognition, his eventful medical career certainly entitles him to be held in kind remembrance by his profession.

O'REILLY, James, of New York City, was graduated in medicine at the University of Vermont, in 1875. He is now Professor of Gynecology in the New York College of Midwifery, Consulting Surgeon of the Metropolitan Dispensary, Gynecologist to Woman's Infirmary, Medical Director of Maternity Home, Lecturer on Antiseptic Nursing at Woman's Infirmary Training School, and president of the New York Sanitarium Hospital, and member of numerous medical organizations in New York City.

OSLER, William, of Baltimore, Maryland, was educated at McGill University, Montreal, Canada, and received the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1872. He is now Professor of Medicine in Johns Hopkins University and Physician-in-Chief to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. Dr. Osler is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and member of the leading medical organizations of this country. He is the author of a recent text-book, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, entitled, "The Principles and Practice of Medicine," designed for the use of practitioners and students of medicine, which is

based on the extensive experience of Dr. Osler in hospital and private practice. In regard to this work a prominent critic has said: "In design it is comprehensive; in classification it is elaborate; in a word, the subject is so compactly and yet so clearly treated, and the whole is brought so thoroughly in touch with the times, that it deserves to rank as the best treatise on general practice in the English language." The publication has been well received by the general profession, and has met with an extensive sale.

OUTERBRIDGE, Paul, of New York City, was educated in medicine at the University of Vermont, at Burlington, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1884. He is now attending Surgeon to the New York Cancer Hospital, Assistant Surgeon to Woman's Hospital, Attending Gynecologist to Demilt Dispensary, and an active member of the New York Obstetrical Society.

PAGE, Lafayette F., of Indianapolis, Indiana, was born at Columbia, Kentucky, May 21, 1863. He is a son of Robert and Mary (Irving) Page, natives of Charlottesville, Vir-



Lafayette F. Page.

ginia. His father was a business man of prominence. Dr. Page was educated privately and at the public schools of his native town, and later pursued a classical course at Columbia College, there obtaining the degree of A. B. For two years he was teacher of higher mathematics in Kentucky, and for one year afterward in Texas. In 1885 he removed to Louisville and began the study of medicine at the Louisville University (Medical Department). After taking the first course of lectures he went to Indianapolis and entered the Indiana Medical College, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1887, and was awarded the "Mears Gold Medal" as a mark of special honor. At the same time he entered a competitive examination for the position of *Interne* at the City Dispensary and secured the appointment for one year. He then began the

general practice of his profession which he pursued with increasing success for two years, and then devoted special attention to diseases of the nose, throat and ear, including catarrhal, bronchial and allied ailments. Later he took two post-graduate courses at New York, with the end in view of perfecting himself in a knowledge of the pathology and treatment of the class of diseases above mentioned, to which he has given almost exclusive attention since 1890. Though still a young man, he has gained a reputation in this line of practice which has made him favorably and widely known for his skill and success. Dr. Page was formerly Visiting Physician to Marion County Asylum, and is now Consulting Physician for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear to the City Dispensary. He is a member of the Marion County Medical Society, Indiana State Medical Society, Mississippi Valley Medical Association and American Medical Association. He has made important contributions to the literature of his chosen field of practice, and a recent article upon "Hay Fever," read before the Mississippi Medical Association in October, 1893, has been widely published and is worthy of special mention.

PAGE, Richard C. M., of New York City, was educated in medicine at the University of Virginia, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1867. His professional studies were supplemented by attendance at the University of the City of New York, and from that institution he received an *ad eundem* degree in 1868. He is now Professor of General Medicine and Diseases of the Chest in the New York Polyclinic. He is vice-president of the New York Academy of Medicine, and an active member of other medical and scientific organizations. He is the author of a "Chart on Diseases of the Chest," a work on "Physical Diagnosis," and "Practice of Medicine." He has also made other important contributions to medical literature.

PALMER, William Gray, of Washington City, D. C., was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, in 1823, and died November 23, 1893. Dr. Palmer was one of the oldest practitioners in the District of Columbia, and came of a family of medical men, all of whom attained prominence in the profession. He graduated from the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1844, at the age of twenty, settled in Bladensburg, Maryland, and in 1850 began practice in Washington. He was a member of the American Medical Association. He leaves a wife and five children; two sons in Chicago and three daughters in Washington.

PARKHILL, Clayton, of Denver, Colorado, was graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1883, and also from the Pennsylvania School of Anatomy and Surgery during the same year, since which time he has been actively engaged in the general practice of his profession. He is now Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Colorado, ex-president of the Colorado State Board of Medical Examiners, Surgeon to Deaconess Home and Hospital, and St. Luke's Hospital, Denver, and also Visiting Surgeon to Arapahoe County Hospital. Dr. Parkhill is an active member of the American Anthro-Pometric Society, Association of American Anatomists, Colorado State

Medical Society, Denver Medical Association, Denver Medico-Legal Society, and Denver Clinical and Pathological Society.

PATTERSON, Amos W., of Indianapolis, Indiana, was born in Washington, Daviess county, Indiana, October 17, 1839. He is the only son of the late Rev. Wm. J. Patterson, a native of Pennsylvania, and Jane (Butler) Patterson, daughter of Amos Butler, a pioneer of Brookville, Indiana, and the founder of that noted town. Dr. Patterson was educated at Hanover College, from which institution he graduated in 1863. During the Civil War he was connected with the Examining Surgeon's office at Indianapolis, and was for two years in old St. John's Hospital, at Cincinnati, and began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Theophilus Parvin, and W. B. Fletcher, in the former city, after which he entered the Medical College of Ohio, and was graduated M. D. from that institution in 1866. He commenced the practice of medicine in Bartholomew county, Indiana, where he remained one year and then removed to the city of his present residence, where he has been continuously engaged in an extensive and successful practice of general medicine and surgery. He served several years on the staff of the Indianapolis City Hospital, and is a highly esteemed physician, fully identified with the leading thought and medical progress of his city. He is a member of his County and State Medical Societies and of the American Medical Association, in all of which honorable bodies his attainments and skill in his profession are recognized and appreciated. Dr. Patterson was married to Miss Theodora Kiefer, of Miamisburg, Ohio, June 11, 1878. His accomplished wife and one child (his daughter Ruth) complete the family circle of his happy home.

PEPPER, George, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city April 1, 1841, and died there September 14, 1872. He was the eldest son of the late Professor William Pepper, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1862, and in medicine at the same institution in 1865. "On September 15, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was promoted to a lieutenant and saw much active service, but was disabled in 1863, and on May 22, of that year, received an honorable discharge. He was chiefly instrumental in founding the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, and served as its secretary until illness compelled him to resign." He was a member of many professional organizations, and rapidly acquired practice in the branches to which he devoted himself. "His artistic talent, his mechanical ingenuity, his retentive memory, his industry, and devotion to his profession, gave assurance of a career of unusual brilliancy." His contributions to the Proceeding of the societies with which he was connected were numerous and important.

PERKINS, John W., of Kansas City, Missouri, was graduated M. D. at Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, in 1886. He is now Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery and Operative Surgery in the Kansas City Medical College, and Division Surgeon to the Union Pacific Railway Company. He is a member of the Massachusetts State Medical Society, and of the Jackson County Medical Society, State of Missouri.

PETERSON, Francis Marion, of Greensboro,

Alabama, has long held high and appropriate rank as a physician and surgeon. James Peterson, his father, was a native of South Carolina, a successful and influential planter and citizen of Pickens county, Alabama, for many years, and was the father of four sons and three daughters. He married a Miss Cox, also a native of South Carolina; both were descended from among well known and well connected families of the Palmetto State. Of their sons only he whose name forms the caption of this brief biography adopted a professional life. Francis M. Peterson received a liberal academic education, and at the early age of eighteen years he became a teacher in an academy in his native county. Three years were spent in this avocation. Predilection led him to the study of medicine. Giving up teaching, he continued his studies at the city of Columbus, Mississippi,



Francis M. Peterson

under a private preceptor. In 1845, he attended a course of lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, attending, also, the Blockley Alms House. In the spring of 1846 he located at Greensboro, Alabama, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession. In this same year he was married to Miss Amanda Shivers, of Greensboro. She bore him three sons, and then passed away in death, in 1858. The oldest of these sons became a very promising physician, but died at the early age of thirty years. The other sons are ministers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In 1861 Dr. Peterson was married a second time, wedding a daughter of Dr. Alexander Sledge, of Greensboro. Three daughters are the issue of this marriage. For a period of over twenty years Dr. Peterson continued in an active, successful, and remunerative practice, then, in response to his indomitable thirst for knowledge, he entered the University of New York, receiving from that institution a diploma in

1869. He immediately resumed his practice at Greensboro. For nearly a half century he has continued an ardent student as well as an active practitioner of medicine and surgery. Since the age of twenty-one years, until a few years ago, Dr. Peterson continued under the instructions of some able tutor in Latin, Greek, French, German, or the higher sciences. Hence, his education in the classics, and sciences, as well as in his profession, is of the highest order. In 1872 he became Professor of *Materia Medica* and Obstetrics in the Southern University, at Greensboro, and remained as such until the discontinuance of the medical department of that institution. As a teacher, Dr. Peterson is no less instructive than he has been successful as a practitioner. His lectures are characteristic of his learning, attractive and forcible. Dr. Peterson is an able writer, especially on medical and allied subjects. He has furnished to the literature of the profession the following important contributions: "Criticism on Dr. Draper's Theory of the Production of Butter from Clover;" "New Theory of the Production of Puerperal Eclampsia;" "Advances in Gynecology;" "Sims Drainage Tube in the Treatment of Ovariotomy;" "Monograph on Diphtheria;" "Dysentery in Alabama," and many other well accepted articles. For many years Dr. Peterson has been a prominent member of both his State and county medical associations. In 1886 he was president of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama. He is now Senior Councilor of the same association. He is very much devoted to his profession and its advancement, and well merits a place among the eminent American physicians and surgeons.

PPAFF, Orange G., of Indianapolis, Indiana, was born at Westfield, near that city, April 28, 1858. He is of German descent, and of an ancient family, whose lineage can be traced as far back as the Fourteenth century. His grandfather was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and served gallantly in the struggle for American independence. His father, Dr. Jacob L. Pfaff, was a native of North Carolina, and a noted anti-slavery man, who removed to Indiana in 1840, and died in 1859, while the subject of this sketch was an infant. When the latter was but six years of age his mother also died, and thus doubly orphaned he was sent to Indianapolis and given a home with his elder brothers, who afforded him every advantage within their means, not the least of which was an opportunity to attend the public schools. At the age of twenty he entered the office of the late Dr. T. B. Harvey, and under the supervision of that able preceptor began the study of medicine. In 1878 he became a student of the Medical College of Indiana, and received the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1882. During the six months succeeding his graduation he practiced his profession with Dr. Harvey, and was then appointed Resident Physician to the Marion County Asylum, a position he held for eighteen months. For a short time after severing his connection with that institution he practiced medicine in the State of Wisconsin, but soon returned to Indianapolis, where he has since remained engaged in an extensive and successful practice of general medicine and surgery. He has in recent years devoted special attention to gynecology, in which field of practice his recognized skill and

ability have given him high standing in his profession. He has been connected with the Medical College of Indiana in various capacities, and has been of almost invaluable aid to that institution. At this time he is Lecturer on Diseases of Women. He is also Consulting Gynecologist to the City Dispensary and to St. Vincent Hospital. In 1890 Dr. Pfaff took a special course in gynecology at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and also in 1891 at the New York Polyclinic. In 1892 he supplemented his medical education and training in gynecological surgery, under the instruction of Dr. August Martin in Berlin, Germany, and attended clinics at the university of Berlin. Dr. Pfaff is an active member of the Indianapolis Surgical Society, Marion County Medical Society, Indiana State Medical Society, Mississippi Valley Medical Association, and the American Medical Association. He was married November 24, 1885, to Miss Mary Alvy, daughter of James H. Alvy, of Indianapolis.

POLLOCK, A. M., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was graduated M. D. at the Medical College, of Ohio, in 1841, and died June 20, 1892, after a long illness, full of years and experience. Referring to Dr. Pollock, one of his professional associates writes: "I first became acquainted with this honorable gentleman in 1866, since when he has assisted me in many difficult and complicated cases at all hours of the twenty-four. I always felt that I had no ordinary prop to lean upon in trying and difficult cases. He did not practice his profession for glory, but for the benefit of his patients. He was unassuming, modest, quiet, cheerful and gentlemanly in the sick room, and rather than claim the credit himself for what assistance he might give or what light he might throw on a case, he would give the attending physician full share of the honor that might be derived from his counsel. He never belittled the attending physician to his patient, or to his friends. He always left him, after a consultation, with more of the patient's and patient's friends' confidence than before. He would not suggest a change in treatment unless it was actually necessary for the benefit of the patient, and then it would be made in such a gradual manner that it would be passed unnoticed. He had the 'touch of a lady,' and while he may not have had the other two attributes of the surgeon, 'the heart of a lion and the eye of an eagle,' yet he had other qualities which are far higher—good judgment, skill, caution and conscientiousness. He would not operate for the sake of operating." He would feel morally certain that the surgical measures would benefit the patient before he would resort to that procedure. Dr. Pollock was a permanent member of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, to which he was admitted in 1871, and of which he was elected president in 1872. He was also a member of the American Medical Association, and was sent by it as a delegate to the International Medical Congress, Philadelphia, 1876.

PORTER, David R., of Kansas City, Missouri, was educated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1865. He also received an *ad eundem* degree on attendance at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1872. He is now Professor of Principles and Practice

of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the Kansas City Medical College, and is a member of numerous medical and scientific organizations.

PORTER, Henry R., of Bismarck, North Dakota, was born in Lee Center, New York, in 1848. He was educated in medicine at the University of Georgetown, District of Columbia, and received the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1872. He was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army during the same year. He served at Camp Grant, Arizona, and at Camp Hancock, Dakota. He afterward served in the field with the Custer expedition in 1876, and is the only surviving surgeon. Referring to this service, a recent writer says: Every man who took part in the fight on Reno Hill will always remember and speak kindly of Colonel Benteen. A braver man never lived, whose troops were only saved through his coolness and courage upon that occasion. Charlie Reynold, Custer's scout, was considered the "finest shot" in the Seventh United States Cavalry, and was among the first killed. He was with Reno's command, and said before the fight that more Indians were there than he ever saw together before. Of the three medical officers with Custer's command Dr. Porter was the only one who survived. Dr. Lord was killed on the hill with Custer's men, Dr. De Wolf was killed near the top of Reno Hill, and Dr. Porter had many narrow escapes while attending the wounded and dying, and though the bullets and arrows were flying around him thick and fast he did not falter in his duty. In a recent letter Colonel Benteen says: "I know of no medical officer in the regular corps who would have performed the work which Dr. Porter did with his small force of assistants; don't think there was, or is, one in the army. There was no nonsense, no gush about him, only strict attention to his duty, and he was as modest about it as a girl in her teens." The Custer battle-field is situated on the Little Big Horn river, Montana. A monument is placed where General Custer's remains were found. Only one officer's remains were buried there, those of young Lieutenant Crittenden. This was at the request of his father, General Crittenden, who said, "Bury him where he fell, on the battle-field." Comanche, the only surviving horse of the massacre, was found many miles away from the battle-field with seven wounds. The Secretary of War issued an order prohibiting any one from riding him, with instructions to detail a soldier to take care of him. He is led out, fully equipped, at all dress parades. The services of Dr. Porter as Acting Assistant Surgeon terminated in 1876, since which period he has been established in the city of his present residence, where he is engaged in a successful general practice of his profession.

PORTER, William G., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was educated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and received the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1868. He is now Senior Surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital, Surgeon to Presbyterian Hospital, Consulting Physician to the Philadelphia Dispensary, and Consulting Surgeon to the Educational Home for Boys. He is Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, Philadelphia Academy of Surgery and member of the Pennsylvania State Medical

Society, American Medical Association, American Surgical Association and other leading medical and scientific organizations of this country.

PORTER, William Henry, of New York City, was educated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1877. He is now Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pathology in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and late Curator of the Presbyterian and Bellevue Hospitals. He is an active member of the New York Academy of Medicine, New York Pathological Society, New York Neurological Society and of other leading organizations in that metropolis. Dr. Porter is editor of *Merck's Bulletin*, and author of "Renal Diseases and Urinary Analysis." He has also made other valuable contributions to the literature of his profession.

POWELL, Thomas S., of Atlanta, Georgia, was graduated M. D. at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in 1846. He is now Professor of Obstetrics and Lecturer on Medical Ethics in the Southern Medical College, Atlanta. He is also president of the Rosebrough-Powell University, which embraces the Southern Medical College, Dental College, Pharmacy and Law Departments.

PRYOR, William R., of New York City, was educated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1881. He is now Lecturer on Gynecology in the New York Polyclinic, and Visiting Gynecologist to St. Elizabeth Hospital. He is an active member of the New York Obstetrical Society, New York Pathological Society, New York Academy of Medicine, and other medical organizations of that city. Dr. Pryor is also surgeon of the Twenty-Second Regiment of National Guards, State of New York.

PYNCHON, Edwin, of Chicago, Illinois, was graduated M. D. at the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, in 1876, and supplemented his education and training by attending the hospital clinics at Berlin, Paris, and London during the years 1883, 1884 and 1885, since which time he has devoted special attention to the study and treatment of diseases of the nose and throat, in which field of medicine he has attained eminent success. He is now Instructor in Rhinology and Laryngology at the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School, Special Lecturer on Diseases of the Nose and Throat and Their Relation to the Teeth at the United States Dental College of Chicago, and is Specialist in diseases of the nose, throat, and ear, and in genito-urinary surgery. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Chicago Medical Society and Chicago Medico-Legal Society. He is medical Examiner and Adviser for several life and accident insurance companies, has made important contributions to medical literature, and is associate editor of the *Medico-Dental Bulletin*, Chicago.

QUIMBY, Isaac N., of Jersey City, New Jersey, was educated in medicine at the University of the City of New York, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1859, since which time he has been actively engaged in a successful general practice of medicine and surgery. He is now president of the medical staff of the Jersey City Hos-

pital, and is ex-president of the Hudson County District Medical Society, member of the New Jersey State Medical Society, Medico-Legal Society of New York, British Medical Society, American Medical Association, and member of the Judicial Council of that organization. Dr. Quimby is also connected with many other medical societies of this country. He is one of the most accomplished and highly-esteemed physicians and surgeons in the State of New Jersey, and is widely known in his profession.

QUINTARD, Edward, of New York City, was educated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1887. He is Visiting Physician to St. Mary's Hospital for Children, and also Visiting Physician to Church Hospital and Dispensary. He is a member of the Columbia College Alumni Association, and Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine.

RAHTER, Charles A., of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was born near Minden, Westphalia, Prussia, August 8, 1839. Having received a common school English education, supplemented by a partial course at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, he attended his first course of medical lectures at the University of Maryland, and his second at the Long Island College Hospital, receiving from the last named institution his degree of M. D. in July, 1864. Until the ensuing October he practiced in Washington City, D. C.; was then appointed an Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, and in this capacity served until June, 1865. After resigning his position he established himself in Harrisburg, where, save during the Franco-Prussian War, he has since remained, engaged in an extensive and successful general practice of his profession. In 1870, on the breaking out of the war between France and Germany, he returned to his native country and offered his services to the government. From September 15 to October 15 he served as Assistant Surgeon in the General Army Hospital at Coblenz; was promoted to be Staff Surgeon, and placed in charge of the Barrack Hospital at St. Johann-Saarbrücken, where he remained until July 15, 1871, when he resigned his commission. In 1873 he received from the Emperor of Germany a medal for faithful and meritorious services. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and, since its foundation, of the Dauphin County Medical Society, having been elected Secretary of the latter in 1868, Treasurer in 1869, and President in 1876. From August, 1865, to August, 1870, when he resigned the position, he was Examining Surgeon for the United States Pension Bureau. He married, November 11, 1875, Mary R., daughter of P. B. Keffer, Esq., of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

RAUCH, John H., of Chicago, Illinois, was born in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1828. Matriculating at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1847, he graduated from that institution in the spring of 1849. In 1850 he located in Burlington, Iowa, and commenced practice. During 1850-51 his attention was directed to the relation of ozone to diseases, and he bestowed upon the matter a careful and thorough investigation. About this time, and during the prevalence of cholera, he called the attention of Congress to the necessity of providing med-

ical aid for those engaged in maritime pursuits on the western waters, and succeeded in having established at Galena and Burlington sites—being appointed on the committee for their selection—upon which marine hospitals were subsequently erected, which were thrown open to use in 1853. In 1851, during his residence in Burlington, his attention had been called to the increase in cholera, following the burial of a number of its victims in the United States cemetery located there. With others he succeeded in securing the vacation by the government of the ground for burial purposes, and the donation of it to the Burlington University for educational purposes. During 1855-56 he devoted some time to assisting Professor Agassiz in the collection of material for his work, "The Natural History of the United States," and secured a valuable collection from the upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers, of specimens chiefly piscatorial. In 1856 he was instrumental in securing the passage of a bill through the Legislature authorizing a geological survey of Iowa. In the fall of 1870 he visited the mining districts of South America, in order to ascertain what prospects existed of improving the sanitary condition of the miners in the gold regions of Venezuela. During his sojourn there he made a large and valuable collection of natural objects for the Chicago Academy of Natural Sciences. He was a member of the Iowa State Medical Society, which was organized in 1850, and was its first delegate to the American Medical Association in 1851, and its president in 1858; also a member and one of the organizers (in 1859) of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, of the Chicago Academy of Natural Sciences, of the American Public Health Association, of which he was for several years treasurer, and in 1875-76 first vice-president, of the American Social Science Association, and one of the Agassiz memorial committee. He is the author of a report "On the Medical and Economical Botany of the State," read at the first annual meeting of the Iowa State Medical Society; of a description of the Agassiz collection above referred to, published in *Silliman's Journal of Natural Sciences*; on "Intramural Interments and their Influence on Health and Epidemics," discussed before the Historical Society of Chicago, in 1858; of a paper on "Slaughtering," and which contained his opinion respecting the Schuylkill drove-yard abattoir in Philadelphia, published in 1871; of a report of the "Texas Cattle Disease," in 1868, and numerous other papers on medical subjects, and on public hygiene. In 1852 he delivered the annual address before the State Horticultural Society of Iowa. In 1857 he was elected to fill the chair of Materia Medica in the Rush Medical College of Chicago, a position he held for three years while continuing to reside in Iowa; and in 1859 he was selected as Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Botany in the Chicago College of Pharmacy. He served throughout the Civil War as surgeon and medical director, and for his services was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. He was an active member of the Iowa Historical and Geological Institute during his residence in that State. In 1867, with others, he was instrumental in having the Board of Health organized in Chicago, became a member thereof and served until 1873, presenting, in 1868, a report on "Drainage;" in 1869, a report on "The

Chicago River and the Public Parks;" and in 1870 a "Sanitary History of Chicago," with the official report of the board of health from 1867 to 1870. During the fire of 1871, his "Report for the Board of Health," also a synopsis of the "Flora of the Northwest," his "Herbarium," his "South American Notes," and many other valuable papers on sanitary measures, were destroyed. At this time he became connected with the Relief and Aid Society of Chicago, and rendered valuable assistance as one of its associates and agents. Dr. Rauch is one of the oldest members of the American Medical Association, and is now secretary of the board of trustees of that organization. For several years past Dr. Rauch has been secretary of the Illinois State Board of Health, and his efficient services as sanitarian, and his untiring efforts in securing an elevation of the standard of medical education in this country, have gained for him not only a national reputation, but the most lasting gratitude of the public and the medical profession as well.

RAYMOND, Joseph Howard, of Brooklyn, New York, was born in that city November 18, 1845. Having received his preparatory education at the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute and Williams College, whence he graduated A. B. in 1866 and A. M. in 1867, he entered the Long Island College Hospital and graduated thence M. D. in 1868. In the following year, having attended lectures in due form, he received an *ad eundem* degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and thereafter established himself in general practice in his native city. In 1870-71 he was House Physician and Surgeon to the Nursery Hospital on Randall's Island; in 1871-72 House Physician and Surgeon to the Brooklyn City Hospital, and has served as Visiting Physician to St. Peter's Hospital, Sanitary Inspector for the Brooklyn Board of Health, and Professor of Physiology in the Long Island College Hospital. He is now Professor of Physiology and Sanitary Science and secretary of the Faculty of the latter institution. He is also Physician for Diseases of Women to the Long Island College Hospital Dispensary, editor of the *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, director of the Department of Physiology in the Hoagland Laboratory, and Visiting Physician to the Sea-side Home.

REED, R. Harvey, of Mansfield, Ohio, was educated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1876. He is now Professor of Theory and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in the Ohio Medical University; Surgeon to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; treasurer of the National Association of Railway Surgeons; editor-in-charge of the surgical department of the *Railway Age* and *Northwestern Railroader*; Surgeon-in-chief of the Masonic Provident Association; Health Officer of Mansfield, the city of his residence; ex-president of the North Central Ohio Medical Society and Tri-State Sanitary Association; member of the Ohio State Medical Society, American Public Health Association, British Medical Association and the American Medical Association, and is a member of the Executive or Business Committee of that organization.

REYNOLDS, Dudley S., of Louisville, Kentucky, was graduated at the University of

Louisville in 1868. He is now Professor of Ophthalmology, Otology and Medical Jurisprudence in the Medical Department of the Central University of Kentucky; Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Louisville College of Dentistry, Dental Department of the Central University of Kentucky and president of the Joint Faculties, and Ophthalmic Surgeon to Louisville City Hospital. Dr. Reynolds is a Fellow of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia; member of the British Medical Association, American Medical Association, American Medical Editors' Association, Kentucky State Medical Society; chairman of the Judicial Council of the Association of American Medical Colleges; ex-president of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, and member of the International Medical Congress. He is also director of the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky, and was chairman of its Library Committee from 1879 to 1892 inclusive.

RICE, Clarence C., of New York City, was educated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1877. He is now Dean, secretary and Professor of Laryngology in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. Dr. Rice is an active member of the New York State Medical Society, American Laryngological Society and Laryngological Society of New York.

RIDGE, Isaac M., of Kansas City, Missouri, was born in Adair county, Kentucky, July 9, 1825. In a life sketch published in the *Magazine of Western History* Edward L. Eames, his biographer, writes as follows: "His youth was passed in Kentucky and Missouri, to which his parents had removed, and when old enough to understand the bent of his ambition and the direction of his talents, by the advice and aid of his brother, J. G. Ridge, he formed the wise conclusion to devote himself to the practice of medicine. He studied with Dr. I. S. Warren, of Dover, Missouri, and pursued the usual course at the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, from the medical department of which he was graduated in 1848 with the honors of his class. He had already settled in his mind that upon the site of the present Kansas City there would eventually be built a notable metropolis, and with that practical wisdom that has always been one of his distinguishing characteristics he determined to have a part therein. The changes that have so marvelously followed each other in Kansas City in the four decades past have therefore had a lively witness in the subject of this sketch, who, as one has aptly said, 'was among the first to watch the shadow of the Indian as he was forced to take his departure south for his present home in the Indian Territory.' Dr. Ridge made that place his home soon after he obtained his medical degree, and in season and out of season has been the tried and true friend of the little hamlet in which his lot was cast, of the village that succeeded it, and of the great city it has at last become. In 1848 he opened an office at the corner of Main street and the Levee, and entered energetically upon the practice of both medicine and surgery. As may be imagined, to use the words of one of his biographers, the demands for his services were for a considerable time by no means frequent, for the Indians

had their own 'medicine men,' and the white settlers were few indeed. But he had come to stay, and he persevered, answering such calls as came, waiting and watching for the tide of immigration to flow in that direction. The Indians were at that time numerous and troublesome, but Dr. Ridge was fortunate in cultivating their friendship to such an extent that the Wyandottes, who then occupied that portion of the country as their hunting ground, declared him in council their 'pale-faced brother,' and bestowed upon him the name of 'Little Thunder,' and ever afterwards he exerted among them a powerful influence which extended to other tribes that lived on the western border of Missouri, as it then was, but now in eastern Kansas. For the appellation above given Dr. Ridge was indebted to the Walkers—all of whom were half Wyandotte, but men of refinement and culture; men who were his particular friends, and associates of the Wyandotte nation—particularly Governor William Walker, first provisional governor of Kansas, who was one of the most talented and educated men of his time. He indeed was the intellectual giant of the men of Indian descent of his age. His was a friendship to be courted by all true men, and Dr. Ridge has the pleasure of knowing that he possessed it. From 1850 to 1856 the country settled up quite rapidly, and the Doctor's practice was so extensive that he was often compelled to ride from a hundred to a hundred and fifty miles in twenty-four hours. During the memorable pro-slavery troubles that raged along the Missouri-Kansas border from 1856 to the days of the Rebellion, Dr. Ridge found himself called upon to act in a certain measure as a 'physician of the times,' as well as a healer of physical ills. He cast his lot with neither side during that series of struggles, wisely showing himself a friend to all, and using his great and effective personal influence in the healing of wounded feelings, in smoothing over personal difficulties, and in advising belligerents on both sides. But it must not be imagined from this that Dr. Ridge was wanting in personal courage to defend personal friends. On more than one occasion did he prove this; and one instance of a memorable character may be recorded in this connection. It was when the Governor of Kansas was arrested by a gang of marauding villains 'who would have hanged or shot him but for the timely interference of Dr. Ridge, who, being informed of the Governor's perilous situation, hastened to the rescue and found him in the hands of a gang of unprincipled partisans who were howling for their prisoner's blood. Dr. Ridge, who like the man he was defending, did not know what fear was—save the fear of wrong-doing—and who was known to the most of, if not all, the Governor's captors, defied them and declared that only by the sacrifice of his own life at their hands should they murder or harm his once strong friend. This act of daring is regarded by Dr. Ridge as having been a sacred privilege which all true men should be proud to extend to each other, particularly when one has been favored by services rendered in by-gone days by the one he saves. Ex-Governor Charles Robinson, of Kansas, is a living witness to the fact that this thrilling act of heroism in the life of Dr. Ridge was but an act of gratitude in return for

Dr. Robinson's manliness and goodness of heart, in having traveled on horseback, one stormy night in May, 1849, to administer to Dr. Ridge, who was in a collapse, and supposed to be dying of cholera. After exhausting his skill, and battling with this master of all diseases for thirty-six or forty-eight hours, Dr. Robinson left him a crazed and dying young man, and went on his journey to California. A few eventful years in California passed, Dr. Robinson returned to the East, and pitched his tent in Kansas; was made governor, and was, in 1860, deemed worthy of death by that howling mob who had made him prisoner; when that young man he had left crazed and apparently dying, in May, 1849—the knowledge of whose miraculous recovery had not reached him—made his appearance in the presence of the would-be murderers, and in vehement and determined language demanded the prisoner's release. In the words of Dr. Robinson, in a speech delivered in the National Exposition building in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1880, 'honors were easy between the two Dr. R's.' These troubles of the pre-war period had hardly passed by when the troubled days of 1860 followed, and Dr. Ridge again found himself between two fires, and for a second time forced to act as mediator, this time as both friend and adviser for Unionists and Confederates. In 1861 he was the only practicing physician left in the section, and was often forced, at the point of the bayonet or the muzzle of a pistol, to visit the sick and wounded, to administer medicine or perform surgical operations; sometimes taken blindfolded to where his services were required and returned in the same way to the place of starting. Those were indeed exciting times, and the Doctor passed through many a thrilling scene that might be dwelt upon with romantic interest, did space permit. On every hand he found opportunities to imitate the Good Samaritan, and many a luckless fellow, blue-coat and gray-coat, lives to bless him for his skill and liberality. It is said that Dr. Ridge, legitimately and through compulsion, did a business of from twenty to fifty thousand dollars during the war for which he never received a cent, and for several years after that stormy period his practice was unprecedentedly large. The labors of Dr. Ridge during his years of active service in his profession were mainly given to the demands of his avocation, and he had little leisure or desire for ventures in other paths of public usefulness. He avoided rather than sought office of any kind, despite which fact his friends compelled him to serve some time as city councilman. He was also the active City Physician for several years, and it is a noteworthy fact that during his incumbency of that office the city passed through cholera and small-pox epidemics. He was once placed by his friends in nomination for State Senator. He retired from the practice of medicine about 1875, to give attention to his numerous other interests that had been growing steadily upon his hands. He had invested the proceeds of his extensive practice in land from time to time in and about Kansas City, and the growth thereof long since placed him among the wealthy men of his State. Dr. Ridge was for many years an ardent, devoted, and prominent member of the Masonic order, and did all in his power to advance the interests and uphold the noble principles of that time-honored fraternity,

and in more than one instance during the war did its secret but powerful influence intervene to save his life and raise him up friends in the midst of enemies. Illustrations of these are cited in Masons' History of Kansas City as follows: During the first days of the Civil War Dr. Ridge had been reported to Colonel Jennison as disloyal, and the colonel sent a squad of men to 'take care' of him. It was forty against one, and as a last chance Dr. Ridge gave a Masonic sign, which was immediately recognized by a young Prussian lieutenant in command, who waved his sword over his head calling out in broken English: 'Poys, shust put up dem guns; dot man ish all right!' A second instance of Masonry saving his life is related as having occurred in the spring of 1862. In 1850 Dr. Ridge was first married to Miss Eliza A. Smart, daughter of Judge Smart, of Kansas City. Three of the five children born to this union are still living, two of his sons being prominent in the business circles of that commercial emporium. She was a devoted wife and mother, esteemed for her noble traits of character, unusual literary attainments and many acts of quiet beneficence. Her death was mourned by many in all stations of life. In 1882 Dr. Ridge was again married to Miss Mary D. Campbell, the talented and accomplished daughter of Bartlett Campbell, one of the best known of the business men of Cincinnati, Ohio. She is a highly-cultured pianist, and as a vocalist has few superiors in this country. His home is one of the notable places in Kansas City; internally, because of its culture, elegance and generous hospitality, and externally because of its commanding position. The site of 'Castle Ridge,' as it is called, is of such altitude as to afford a wide and charming view of the city and the surrounding country in every direction. In the center of this beautiful elevation is the doctor's elegant residence, the designs and plans of which were all outlined by himself. The structure is in the form of a Greek cross, and in architecture combines the Tuscan and Corinthian orders, and is beautified by a mansard roof and crowned by imposing towers and minarets. Dr. Ridge has well earned the rest and leisure he now enjoys, and in the quiet evening of his days can look back upon a long life of labor and of successful achievements filled with deeds of good to his fellow-men. Of pleasing address and courteous manners, he is a generous and warm-hearted gentleman whom all greet with pleasure, and whom many poor and unfortunate have cause to remember with gratitude. He has contributed largely in money and influence toward the upbuilding of his city. Generous and liberal in his sentiments, enjoying the confidence, respect and esteem of the community, having good health and the capacity to enjoy the comforts which his wealth can command, there are, let us hope, many years of happiness and usefulness yet before him."

RICHARDSON, Charles W., of Washington City, District of Columbia, was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1884, and received an *ad eundem* degree from the medical department of the Columbian University during the same year. He is now Professor of Laryngology and Otology in the latter institution, Throat and Ear Surgeon to Providence Hospital and Foundling Asylum,

Washington City. Dr. Richardson is a member of numerous local and national medical organizations.

RILEY, Frederick C., of New York City, was educated in medicine at the University of the City of New York, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1878, since which time he has devoted special attention to the treatment of the eye and ear. He is now Ophthalmologist and Otologist to the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and holds the same position for St. Benedict's Home, at Rye, New York. Dr. Riley is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and an active member of other medical organizations in that metropolis.

RIVERS, Edmund C., of Denver, Colorado, was graduated M. D. at the University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, in 1878. He is now Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Medical Department of the University of Denver. He is an active member of the American Ophthalmological Society, Colorado State Medical Society, Denver Medical Association, and Arapahoe County Medical Society.

ROBERTS, Milton J., of New York City, was educated in medicine at the University of the City of New York, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1878, since which time he has devoted special attention to mechanical therapeutics and orthopedic surgery. He is now Visiting Orthopedic Surgeon to the City Hospital, Randall's Island; Consulting Surgeon to Woman's Hospital, Brooklyn, and was Professor of Orthopedic Surgery and Mechanical Therapeutics in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital from 1882 until 1887, also late Professor of Orthopedic Surgery in the University of Vermont. He is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, member of the New York Orthopedic Society, New York Electrical Society, New York State Medical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of numerous other important medical and scientific organizations.

ROBINSON, Paul Gervais, of St. Louis, Missouri, of Huguenot and Irish ancestry, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, August 22, 1834. He was educated at the Charleston Academic College, graduating A. B. in 1854, and studied medicine in the South Carolina Medical College, Charleston, where he received the degree of M. D. in 1856. After graduating he spent two years at the Ecole de Médecin, Paris. On returning he settled first in Charleston. He entered the service of the Confederate States in the Civil War, and was connected at various times with the First South Carolina, and Twenty-Second North Carolina, and Third Alabama Regiments as Surgeon, and served till the close of the Rebellion. In 1866 he was Chief of Clinic to Prof. E. Geddings in the South Carolina Medical College, and adjunct to the Chair of Practice of Medicine. In 1867 he removed to St. Louis. In 1869 he was elected to the Professorship of Principles of Diagnosis and Clinical Medicine in the Missouri Medical College, and in 1877 to that of Principles and Practice of Medicine, and the Deanship in the same institution; the latter position he still (1893) retains. He is a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of St. Louis, and has served as Chairman of the Section of Practical Medicine of the American Medical

Association. In 1858 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Henry Dickson, late Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; she died in 1861. In June, 1869, he married Lina, daughter of Hon. Bernard Pratte, of St. Louis, Missouri.

ROCHESTER, De Lancey, of Buffalo, New York, was educated in medicine at the University of Buffalo, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1884, and is now Adjunct Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in that institution. He is vice-president of the Buffalo Obstetrical Society, member of Erie County Medical Society, Buffalo Medical and Surgical Association and Buffalo Pathological Society.

ROGERS, Edmund J. A., of Denver, Colorado, was graduated M. D. from the Medical Department of McGill University, Montreal, in 1881, and became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, Scotland, during the same year. He is now Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Denver. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Colorado State Medical Society, Denver Medical Association and Arapahoe County Medical Society.

ROGERS, William B., of Memphis, Tennessee, was educated in medicine at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1878. He is now Professor of Surgery in the Memphis Hospital Medical College. Dr. Rogers is a member of the American Medical Association, Tri-State Medical Society (of Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama), National Association of Railway Surgeons, Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, and the Memphis Medical Society.

ROTHWELL, William J., of Denver, Colorado, was graduated M. D. at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1873, and supplemented his medical education and training by attending the New York Polyclinic in 1884. He is now Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine in the Gross Medical College, Denver. Dr. Rothwell is an active member of the Colorado State Medical Society, Denver Medical Association, and other medical organizations.

RUEDI, Carl, of Denver, Colorado, was graduated in medicine at the University of Berne, Switzerland, in 1873. He is now Professor of Pathology and Clinical Medicine in the Medical Department of the University of Denver. Dr. Ruedi is a member of the American Medical Association, American Climatological Association, Colorado State Medical Society, Denver Medical Association, and other medical organizations of this country.

SANGER, Eugene F., of Bangor, Maine, was born in Waterville, Maine, October 18, 1829. He was educated at Waterville Academy and Dartmouth College, graduating A. B. from that institution in 1849. He pursued his medical studies in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he obtained the degree of M. D. in 1853. The degree of A. M. was received from Waterville College in 1857. After graduating in medicine he served as Assistant Surgeon in the United States Marine Hospital, Chelsea, Massachusetts, and as Assistant Physician and

Surgeon at Blackwell's Island Hospitals, New York, and Insane Asylum in 1853-54. During parts of that and the next year he spent in Europe, and returning to this country located himself at Ellsworth, Maine. In 1857 he removed to Bangor. During the war—June 2, 1861—he was Surgeon to the Sixth Maine Infantry; promoted to United States Brigade Surgeon in the same year; Surgeon-in-Charge St. James' Hospital, New Orleans, 1862, and Medical Purveyor of the Department of the Gulf; Chief Surgeon Second Division Nineteenth Army Corps, 1863; Medical Director of same, Department of the Gulf, 1864, and Surgeon-in-Charge of Elmira (New York) prison, in the same year; Medical Director of District of Michigan, and Surgeon-in-Charge of Harper's and St. Mary's Hospitals, Detroit, in 1864 and 1865; Medical Inspector and Medical Director of District of East Tennessee during part of 1865; and was also Surgeon-General of the State of Maine, with rank of Colonel, during 1869-70, and has served for many years as United States Examining Surgeon to the Pension Bureau. In 1876 he was elected President of the Sixth Maine Regimental Association at the grand reunion at Portland of all the regiments which served in the war from Maine. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, and has held the position of common councilman of the city of Bangor. He is a member of the Penobscot County Medical Association; of the State Medical Association, of which he was secretary in 1859, vice-president in 1871, and president in 1876; of the American Medical Association, and honorary member of the Detroit Academy of Medicine. He has contributed various articles to the Transactions of the Maine Medical Association; among them: "Eczema," "Elbow-Joint Resection," "Inversion of the Womb," "Malignant Growths," and "Abscess of Lungs."

SATTERTHWAITE, Thomas E., of New York, was educated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1867. He was professor of Pathology and General Medicine in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital from 1882 until 1890. He is now Consulting Physician to the Orthopedic and Babies' Hospitals and Northeastern Dispensary, New York City. He is late president of the New York Pathological Society, and member of the New York State Medical Society, New York County Medical Society, New York Academy of Medicine, American Academy of Medicine, and the International Medical Congress.

SCOTT, Clinton H., of Como, Colorado, was born at Towanda, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1855. He is the son of William Scott, a lawyer, and grandson of Hon. George Scott, one of the first judges of Bradford county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in his native State at Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, Towanda; Mansfield State Normal School, and Wyoming Seminary, Kingston. He commenced the study of medicine in 1874, and pursued it under the instruction of Dr. J. W. Lyman, of Towanda, and Drs. W. G. MacConnell and J. W. Barr, of Philadelphia. He attended medical lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated at that institution in March, 1878. Dr. Scott commenced the practice of medicine at Athens, Pennsylvania, but soon after removed to

Sayre, in the same State, where he remained until 1883, when he accepted the position of Surgeon for the Union Pacific Coal Company at Como, Colorado, and removed to that place. He removed to Denver in 1888, but in 1891 failing health necessitated a change to a higher altitude, and he returned to Como. He has attained some distinction as a surgeon, and has been especially successful in orthopedic and railway surgery. He is a member of Elmira (N. Y.) Academy of Medicine, honorary member of Chemung County (N. Y.) Medical Society, and was vice-president of Bradford County (Pa.) Medical Society from 1880 till 1883. He was State Censor (Pa.) in 1883, ex-member Colorado State Medical Society, member National Association of Rail-



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way Surgeons, and Southwestern Association of Railway Surgeons. In 1879 Governor Hoyt of Pennsylvania appointed him Coroner of Bradford county, that State, to fill a vacancy, and in 1882 he was elected to the same office. In 1884 he was elected Coroner of Park county, Colorado, and was re-elected in 1885. He served as County Physician of Park county (Colo.) during the years of 1885, 1886 and 1887. He was appointed Health Commissioner of Como in 1885, and elected Mayor of that town in 1886. In 1889 he was appointed by Mayor Londoner to the office of Health Commissioner of the city of Denver. The city charter required the appointee to have been a resident of the city for a period of two years preceding his appointment, and as Dr. Scott had only resided there a little more than one year, he was not able to qualify. He has for many years taken an active interest in politics, but never aspired to any office which would interfere with the practice of his profession. He is Union Pacific Railway Surgeon on the Denver, Leadville and Gunnison division. He was never married.

SEAMAN, Louis L., of New York City, was graduated M. D. at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1876, and received an *ad eundem* degree from the University of the City of New York in 1877. He is ex-chief of the staff of Charity Hospital, Blackwell Island, and is now Visiting Physician to the New York Lying-in Asylum, Consulting Physician to the Colored Orphan Asylum, and Medical Supervisor of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. Dr. Seaman is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, New York Pathological Society, New York Medico-Legal Society, and other well known medical organizations of that Metropolis.

SELDEN, Charles W., of New York City, was graduated M. D. at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1857. He was Professor of Anatomy in the National Medical College, Washington City, D. C., from 1857 until 1861. He then entered the Confederate Army, and was Surgeon-in-Charge of the Louisiana Hospital, Richmond, Virginia, during the first year of the War of the Rebellion, and subsequently served from 1861 until 1865 as Surgeon of Twenty-fourth Virginia Battalion. Since the close of the war he has been engaged in a successful general practice of medicine and surgery, and is of recognized skill and ability.

SELL, Edward H. M., of New York City, was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1832. He was a son of Samuel Sell, whose grandfather came from Canton Berne, Switzerland, and of Mary (Miller) Sell, granddaughter of Conrad Miller, a drummer of the Revolution, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany. His education was obtained in a Friends' school at Quakertown, Allentown Seminary (now Muhlenburg College), and at Gettysburg, and received the degree of A. B. in 1856 and A. M. in 1859 from the Pennsylvania College, at that place. He studied medicine in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and graduated M. D. in March, 1866. He was also graduated Master of Obstetrics in the University of Vienna in March, 1872. After graduating and practicing for four and a half years, he visited, during three years, all the principal hospitals in all the large cities of Europe, viz: Paris, Vienna, Berlin, London, Edinburgh and Dublin, and on returning, located himself again in New York in general practice, but making a specialty of gynecology and obstetrics. He is a member of the County Medical Society of New York, of the Medico-Legal Society, of the American Medical Association, of the New York Pathological Society, Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, one of the founders of the American Academy of Medicine, 1876, and Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of London. He is also a member of the Society of German Naturalists and Physicians, and was delegate to the forty-fifth annual meeting at Leipzig, in August, 1872; also delegate to the British Medical Association, from the American Medical Association, in 1870, 1873 and 1876, and was also a delegate to the International Medical Congress in 1890. His contributions to professional literature are: "Puerperal Eclampsia," "Opium Poisoning in Children, with Recovery by Use of Electricity," "A Case of Complete Uterus Bicornis," "Fibroid Polypus Uteri," "Obstetrics in Vienna," "Tapping Ovarian Cysts," "Ovariectomy," "Ovarian Tapping," "Cystic Tumor of Vagina," "Amputation of

Neck of Uterus" and "Procidentia Uteri." He has also been editor of the *Physician and Pharmacist*. Since 1873 he has been Physician to the Northeastern Dispensary for Diseases of the Head and Abdomen, and also held the same position for diseases of women in the same institution. Since July, 1874, he has been Physician for Diseases of Women to the Eastern Dispensary.

SEMMEs, Alexander J., of Savannah, Georgia, of Anglo-Norman-Celtic lineage, was born in Georgetown, District of Columbia, December 17, 1828. He is the son of Raphael Semmes, Esq., of Nanjemoy, and Matilda Neale Jenkins, of Cobneck, on the Potomac, in Charles county, Maryland; his paternal and maternal grandfathers were officers of the Maryland line in the Revolutionary Army, direct descendants of the English Catholic gentry, who, flying from persecution in England, came to Maryland between 1636 and 1650; some of whom settled in the adjoining counties of Virginia. Dr. Semmes was a cousin of Raphael Semmes, commander of the Alabama in the Confederate Navy. He was educated at Georgetown College, District of Columbia, receiving the degree of A. M. in 1853, and in addition to three years of medical study with Dr. Grafton Tyler, Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the National Medical College, Washington, District of Columbia, attended three courses of lectures at the latter institution, graduating from it in 1851, and subsequently attending clinical lectures in the medical schools and hospitals of London and Paris. He first settled in Washington City, D. C., where he was Physician to the United States jail, but removed thence to New Orleans, Louisiana, whence, after the Civil War, he went to Savannah, Georgia. He was one of the two resident physicians of the Charity Hospital at New Orleans, in 1860. He was appointed Surgeon of the Eighth Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, June 19, 1861, and on the 4th of the following month was commissioned a Surgeon in the Confederate Army, serving from 1861 to 1863 as surgeon and brigade surgeon in Hay's Louisiana brigade, of (Stonewall) Jackson's corps, in the army of North Virginia; as Surgeon-in-Charge of the Third Division of the Jackson Military Hospital at Richmond, Virginia; as Medical Inspector, by special order No. 6, department of North Virginia, May 21, 1862; as inspector of hospitals in the department of Virginia, by special order No. 32, A. and I. G. O., Richmond, February 7, 1863; as a member of the army board to examine medical officers, by special order No. 34, A. and I. G. O., Richmond, February 11, 1862, and as president, in January, 1865, of the Examining Boards of the Louisiana, the Jackson, the Stuart, and the Winder Hospitals, Richmond. After the close of the Civil War he returned to New Orleans and was Visiting Physician to Charity Hospital during the years 1866 and 1867, and from 1870 to 1876 Professor of Physiology in the Savannah Medical College. Subsequently he took orders in the Roman Catholic Church, and in 1886 he became president of Pio Nono College, Macon, Georgia. He has been a member of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, the Georgia Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, of which he was one of the secretaries in 1858-59, and 1869, and was in 1852 corresponding secretary of the

American Medical Society in Paris. He is the author of "Medical Sketches in Paris," 1852; "Poisoning by Strychnine," 1855; "Medico-Legal Duties of Coroners," 1857; "Gunshot Wounds," 1864; "Notes from a Surgical Diary," 1866; "Surgical Notes of the Late War," 1867; "Medical Reviews and Criticisms," 1860-61; "Revaccination; Its Effects and Importance," 1868; "Preparations of Manganese," 1868; "The Fluid Extracts," 1869; "Evolution, the Origin of Life," two papers read before the Georgia Medical Society, 1873; the "Influence of Yellow Fever on Pregnancy and Parturition," paper read before the Georgia State Medical Association, 1875, and other papers, both numerous and important. He has also written frequently for literary and other non-professional periodicals. He was married October 4, 1864, at Savannah, Georgia, to Sarah Lowndes Berrien, daughter of the late John Macpherson Berrien, attorney-general of the United States in the cabinet of President Jackson, and for many years United States Senator from Georgia.

SENN, Nicholas, of Chicago, Illinois, was born in Canton St. Gaul, Switzerland, October 31, 1844; immigrated to this country with his parents in 1852; settled in Washington, Wisconsin; received a grammar school education at Fond du Lac, Wis., and after teaching school for two years, began the study of medicine with Dr. E. Munk, of the latter city, in 1864. He studied also in the Chicago Medical College in 1866, and graduated in the spring of 1868. After serving for eighteen months as Resident Physician to Cook County Hospital, he commenced the practice of medicine in Ashford, Wisconsin. In 1869 he married Miss Aurelia S. Muehlhauser. He removed to Milwaukee in 1874, and became Attending Physician to Milwaukee Hospital. In 1877 he visited Europe and attended the University of Munich, Germany, and was graduated at that institution in 1878. After his return to this country he established himself in Chicago, having been elected Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Surgical Pathology in Rush Medical College. He now holds the chair of Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in the same institution. His specialty is surgery, and in recent years his skill in abdominal surgery, and especially in his treatment of gastro-intestinal lesions, has gained for him a world-wide reputation. He is a member of the American Medical Association and of numerous other local and national medical organizations. Soon after the inauguration of Governor Altgeld he was appointed Surgeon-General of the National Guard of Illinois. Dr. Senn is also president of the Association of Military Surgeons of the National Guard of the United States, and from his address to this organization, delivered at its second annual meeting at St. Louis in April, 1892, we here publish the following extracts: "Every good citizen takes a just pride and deep interest in the safety and prosperity of his country. His patriotism should bear a direct ratio to the degree of freedom and protection he enjoys and the richness of the natural resources within his reach. If freedom, protection and prosperity are the elements which are productive of patriotism, every citizen of the United States is, or should be, imbued with love and gratitude for his country, and ready to defend it in time of danger. It is a great privilege to be a citizen of the

greatest country on the face of the earth, and to belong to the most powerful and progressive nation in the world. Our country has taken a place in the front rank among the ruling nations. Its brief history is an unbroken record of unparalleled growth and prosperity. Its inhabitants, composed of the best elements of most every civilized nation, have made good use of the wonderful opportunities presented, and have built up cities and industries which have become a source of admiration and envy everywhere. Since the War of Independence and foundation of this great republic, a little more than a century ago, we have become the leading nation, not through the influence of a large standing army, but by developing the unlimited resources within our legitimate reach, aided by a wise administration of the laws made by the people and for the people. During this short period of our existence as a



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nation we have taken an enviable position among the powers of the world, and our beautiful flag, the star-spangled banner, is respected and admired wherever it is unfolded. The stars and stripes are everywhere recognized as a symbol of liberty and equality. The history of the War of Independence, and more recently of the War of the Rebellion, has proved to the outside world that the American citizen is a born soldier. Within a few months, during the late conflict, large armies faced each other in deadly combat, and on each side a heroism was displayed never excelled before. Battles were fought such as the world had never seen before or since. The endurance, discipline and courage of our citizen-soldiers

have become a matter of honorable record, and have never, and are not likely to be, surpassed by any standing army. Our country came out of this great struggle greater than ever. There is no North and no South. The 'gray and the blue' celebrate their war experiences side by side, and relate their victories and defeats without sectional feeling. The star-spangled banner again floats over a harmonious and peaceful nation, and is revered and loved as dearly in the South as in the North, and should the time come when it is in danger, the whole country will rise in its defense. What a happy choice our forefathers made when they selected the eagle as the emblem of our country! Like the king of the skies, that knows no rival in his sphere, our country has outstripped the Old World in everything that pertains to the welfare of its people. The mingling of many nations has produced a race peculiarly well adapted for self-government. Our little standing army, composed of less than 25,000 men, scattered in small detachments over a vast territory, has been seldom called into active service, except occasionally to subdue a hostile band of Indians on the frontier. Should an emergency arise necessitating military interference, either in the defense of our borders or to crush anarchism, our standing army would be too small to answer the requirements. Fortunately every true American citizen regards himself as a guardian of public peace, ready to defend his rights, and ever ready to protect the country of his birth or adoption. The National Guard of the United States, numbering about 100,000 citizen soldiers, is a military body of far-reaching influence and great power. It is composed of the very best elements of society. It represents almost every profession, trade and business interests. It is composed of men who, under all circumstances, are loyal to their general and respective State governments. It constitutes an efficient police force scattered over this vast country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the British possessions to the Gulf of Mexico. Should it become necessary to call out the whole force, an army of 100,000 men, well equipped and well drilled, could be concentrated in any part of the country ready for duty within three to five days. The many strikes and riots which have menaced the peace and personal and public property for a number of years have shown the necessity of an efficient National Guard. Every loyal and peace-loving citizen will consider it a privilege to contribute his share towards securing and maintaining such a force. Money paid out of the State treasury for such a purpose is well invested." Referring to the means of elevating the standing and usefulness of military surgery, Dr. Senn continues: "We live in an age of organization of united effort and concentration of work. The unparalleled advances in science, art, and literature that have characterized the last decade are largely due to systematic united work. It is true that a great discovery or an important observation comes occasionally like a flash of lightning from a clear sky, the product of some fertile brain, but the greatest advances requiring thorough scientific investigation have been accomplished by the concerted action of many laboring with the same object in view. The stimulus imported by the work and success of others is the motive which impels individual

effort, and comparison of the results realized becomes either a source of gratification or acts like a lash that arouses the latent forces to renewed action. In our country nearly every profession, trade and business has now its local and national associations. Less than a year ago about fifty surgeons of the National Guard, representing fifteen States, met in the city of Chicago and organized the association of Military Surgeons of the National Guard of the United States. All present were fully impressed with the necessity of such an association, and manifested a keen interest in its organization. To-day we have opened our first annual meeting in this beautiful city, and have received such a warm welcome on the part of the State, the city, the medical profession and citizens as is seldom extended to a scientific body. As an association we have not yet reached our first birthday, and yet we have attained a membership of over two hundred. A deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of our organization has been manifested outside of our ranks throughout the United States. The newspapers and medical journals have treated us with every mark of courtesy, and have brought our good work to the attention of military officers, the public and the medical profession. The general government has encouraged us from the very beginning by detailing for our benefit a number of the oldest and most experienced surgeons to attend our meetings. Military surgery is at present in a transitional stage. Human ingenuity has exerted itself to the utmost during the last few years in perfecting cannon, guns and other implements of destruction. The smokeless powder and the small caliber conical bullet, surrounded by a steel mantle, have revolutionized modern warfare. Rapid firing and certainty of aim at a great distance will make the battles of the future of short duration, but the loss of life and the number disabled by wounds will be fearful. The bullet wounds that will come under the treatment of the military surgeons of future wars will present an entirely different aspect, and will call for different treatment than those inflicted by the old weapons. The modern bullet, by virtue of its great penetrating power, will either produce a speedily fatal wound, or the injury it produces will be more amenable to successful treatment because it produces less confusion of the soft tissues and splintering of bone than the heavy bullet used in the past. Bruns, Bardeleben, and others have made careful experimental researches concerning the effect of the new projectile; but this subject is not exhausted, and there is plenty of room for original work by our members in this department of military surgery. The operative treatment of penetrating wounds of the chest and abdomen, on the battle-field, offers another inviting field for original investigation. The various materials devised for dressing wounds on the battle-field have all their faults and merits, but none of them are perfect. The methods of transportation of the sick and wounded, the construction of tents and movable barracks are not closed chapters, and are all susceptible of improvement by original thought and investigation. More ingenuity has been displayed of late years in perfecting fire arms and in the invention of machines for wholesale destruction of life than in devising ways and means in saving the lives of those seriously injured. It is our

duty as military surgeons to counteract as far as we can the horrors of war by devising life-saving operations, and by protecting the injured against the dangers incident to traumatic infection. Antiseptic and aseptic surgery must be made more simple than they are now in order that we may reap from them equal blessings in military as in civil practice. Enough has been said to show you that a military association of this kind can become an inestimable boon to mankind if some of the members will explore unknown regions and bring to light the priceless jewel of original thought and research. The subject of this sketch has made numerous valuable contributions to medical and surgical literature, and his reputation as a writer is no less distinguished than that of clinical teacher and operative surgeon. His books entitled "Experimental Surgery" and "Intestinal Surgery" embody Dr. Senn's own views on the results of his clinical experience and original investigation. They have met with an extensive circulation and their author is universally regarded as one of the most original and advanced workers in the field of surgical progress. Of his more recent publications the one entitled "Senn's Surgical Bacteriology" is worthy of special mention. This is a handsome octavo volume, illustrated with colored plates and fine engravings, published by Lea Brothers & Co., Philadelphia (second edition 1892). Referring to its merits the *Annals of Surgery* says: The book is valuable to the student, but its chief value lies in the fact that such a compilation makes it possible for the busy practitioner whose time for reading is limited and whose sources of information are often few, to become conversant with the most advanced ideas of surgical pathology, which have laid the foundation for the wonderful achievements of modern surgery. In concluding this sketch reference should be made to Dr. Senn's recent magnificent gift to his city and profession which consists of his great collection of medical books, donated to the Newberry Library, Chicago, the value of which can not be estimated in money, for as Milton says, "A good book is the precious life-blood of a master spirit embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life." Dr. Senn has for many years been engaged in gathering this priceless collection of medical literature, but for most part the gems of the library were obtained by purchase from the estate of Dr. William Baum, Professor of Surgery, University of Göttingen. He was one of the founders of the German Congress of Surgeons, and for fifty years had been collecting works on anatomy, physiology, surgery, and the old classical authorities. Having died in 1886, his estate offered the library for sale. His wish was that the German Congress of Surgeons should purchase the library, but that organization did not see their way clear to meet the expenses. The administrator of his estate publicly stated that Professor Baum had spent over forty thousand dollars in its purchase. The administrator offered the library to various parties, and the Royal Library of Berlin offered an almost fabulous price for a number of antiquarian volumes contained in the collection, but the administrator, following the wishes of Prof. Baum, refused to separate the books, and announced that it would be sold by auction. This coming to the ears of Dr. Senn, he at

once secured it by making a partial payment, and then withdrew it from sale. The books were shipped to Dr. Senn, then in Milwaukee, in fifty-two cases, constituting an entire car load. Beside the works on surgery, gynecology and ophthalmology in the Baum library, the collection contains a full set of Virchow's Archives, several single volumes of which are now valued at \$50 each. Langenbeck's Archives, Jahresbericht der Gesund. Medicine, Cannstatt's Jahresbericht, Prager Vierteljahresschrift, and the Deutscher Chirurgie. (The continuation of these periodicals from time to time, by the terms of the gift, the Newberry Library must hereafter procure as published.) To the foregoing, Dr. Senn has added nearly all the modern works on surgery, which includes gynecology, and allied branches. He will retain his working library of modern works, and a few old favorites to which he is naturally attached. It is said that the first thought of this action was suggested by Mrs. Senn, who, appreciating the value of the library, pointed out the insecurity of a private house from fire and other casualties, and Dr. Senn concluded that he would place the collection at the disposal of the profession. There are thousands and thousands of pamphlets, ancient and modern, and atlases almost numberless. All of these go with the collection, the money value of which is about fifty thousand dollars. No bibliophile can part with his books without regret, and yet in this action Prof. Senn has built himself a monument more enduring than bronze or marble, for generations of medical men, long after those now on the stage shall have passed away, will draw inspiration and wisdom from the "Senn Collection" in the Newberry Library, and as often with gratitude reflect on the noble generosity of its distinguished founder.

SEWALL, Henry, of Denver, Colorado, was educated at the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Connecticut, from which institution he received the degree of B. S. in 1876, and at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, from which he obtained the degree of Ph. D. in 1879. He subsequently began the study of medicine and entered the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1888, and also received an *ad eundem* degree from the Medical Department of the University of Denver in 1889. He is now Professor of Physiology in the latter university, Assistant Health Commissioner of Denver, and secretary of the Colorado State Board of Health. Dr. Sewall is an active member of the American Association of Physicians, Colorado State Medical Society, Denver Medical Association and Arapahoe County Medical Society, State of Colorado.

SEXTON, Samuel, of New York City, was educated in medicine at the University of Louisville, Kentucky, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1856. During the late war between the states he served as Surgeon of the Eighth Ohio Volunteers. Of recent years he has devoted special attention to the study and treatment of diseases of the ear. He is now Aural Surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and is an active member of the American Otological Society and the American Medical Association.

SEYMOUR, William Pierce, of Troy, New

York, was educated at Williams College, from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1845. He then studied medicine, entered the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1848. He was Assistant to the Obstetric Institute of Philadelphia from 1848 to 1849, was Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in Castleton Medical College from 1857 until 1862, Professor of the same chair in Berkshire Medical College from 1858 until 1863, and was then made Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Diseases of Children in the same institution from 1863 until 1865. He also held the Chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children in the Albany Medical College from 1870 until 1873, and that of Obstetrics and Gynecology in that institution from 1873 until 1875. Dr. Seymour is a member of the American Medical Association, New York State Medical Society, member of the Union Medical Association of New York, Vermont, and Massachusetts, and other medical organizations in this country. He is also a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

SHAFFER, Newton M., of New York City, was educated in medicine at the University of the City of New York, receiving the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1867. He is now Attending Surgeon-in-Charge of the New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital; also Consulting Orthopedic Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, and Consulting Surgeon to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. He is a member of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, American Obstetrical Association, Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, New York Neurological Society and other well-known medical organizations of that metropolis.

SHARP, Joseph, of Kansas City, Missouri, was educated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kansas City, Missouri, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. 1873, since which time he has been engaged in an extensive and successful practice of general medicine. He is now secretary of the Faculty and Professor of Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine in the Kansas City Medical College and is a member of the staff of All-Saints and German Hospitals. Dr. Sharp is a member of the American Medical Association, Missouri State Medical Society and of all other leading medical organizations of his city and State.

SHRADY, George Frederick, of New York City, was born January 14, 1837. He comes from American parentage antedating the Revolution, in which both of his grandfathers, who were natives of New York, took part. He received his literary education at New York College. He graduated also at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York, in 1858, and from the Surgical Division of the New York Hospital, where he was an *Interne* in 1859, after which he settled in New York and commenced practice. During the war he occupied the position of acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army. In 1866 the *Medical Record* was founded, and he became its editor-in-chief, which position he continues to hold. Yale College conferred on him the honorary degree of A. M. in 1869, for promoting the interests of medical literature. He was appointed one of the Surgeons to the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, in 1877; is

a member of the New York Pathological Society, and has served as its secretary for many years; member of the New York Academy of Medicine, permanent member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and of the Medical Society of the County of New York. He has contributed a number of articles on surgical subjects to the *New York Journal of Medicine*, and from 1860 to 1864 was associate editor of the *American Medical Times*. Since the establishment of the *Medical Record* Dr. Shady has contributed various editorial and miscellaneous articles to its pages, and acquired a world-wide reputation as a medical journalist for, by his wise and judicious management of that periodical, it has attained a circulation and practical value to the medical profession during the past twenty-five years, which is unsurpassed by any other publication in this country, and which ranks second to no other in Europe.

SILLIMAN, Benjamin, of New Haven, Connecticut, son of Benjamin and Harriet (Trumbull) Silliman, was born in that city December 4, 1816, and died there January 14, 1885. After a sound preparatory training he entered Yale College in August, 1833, and graduated in 1837. Among his classmates were Samuel J. Tilden, William M. Evarts, Edwards Pierpont, James D. Whelpley, Morrison R. Waite, and others distinguished in professional and political life. After graduating he was employed as assistant and teacher in the departments of chemistry, mineralogy and geology in Yale College, and in original studies and investigations in these sciences, and their practical applications in the arts. In 1845 he was appointed at Yale Professor of Chemistry Applied to the Arts, the first appointment in the "Fourth Department of Philosophy and the Arts" then inaugurated. The history of this department is interesting, and is entitled to some space here, as in its later form the institution is destined to become Professor Silliman's principal monument. In 1842 he commenced to receive private pupils in analytical chemistry and mineralogy, in an apartment of the old laboratory in Yale College, which he had fitted up at his own expense for this purpose, and to conduct original investigations in science. Previous to this time there had been no provision made for the instruction of advanced students in physical and chemical science either in Yale College or elsewhere in the United States, and the academical students had been instructed in chemistry almost exclusively by public lectures. These studies under Mr. Silliman were entirely outside the college curriculum, and for some years the college took no cognizance of the effort. The students it brought to the university were not even recognized as such, nor for some years did their names appear in the college catalogue. But in 1846 a memoir asking for the official recognition and organization of the new department of advanced science teaching was presented to the corporation of the college, and at Mr. Woolsey's suggestion a committee was appointed, and the plan widened to embrace advanced instruction in other subjects. This committee reported in 1847 the plan of a "Fourth Department," devoted to philosophy and the arts, the first appointments to which had already been made in 1846, Mr. John P. Norton to agricultural chemistry, and Mr. Silliman to chemistry applied to the arts. The

Yale Scientific School, as then organized, commenced its operations in 1847, opening its laboratories in the old presidential mansion. The entire cost of fitting and furnishing the laboratories, apparatus, libraries, and cabinets was defrayed out of the private means of the two professors. But the pupils came in goodly numbers, and to-day the Sheffield Scientific School, into which the movement has developed, embraces more professors than the old academic college had in 1837, with a role of over two hundred students, and with constantly increasing power and endowments. In 1849 Dr. Silliman was elected to the Chair of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology in the medical department of Louisville University, and its duties he discharged for five winters. In 1854 he resigned this position to take up the instruction in chemistry in the Academy and medical departments at Yale, made vacant by the resignation of his father. His chair was known as that of General and Applied Chemistry. He resigned his duties in the Academic department in 1870. Apart from his collegiate labors, Professor Silliman had given much time to other means for the diffusion of scientific knowledge. In 1845-46 he gave, in New Orleans, a course of lectures on agricultural chemistry, upon the invitation of the leading professional and commercial men of that city, and this, it is believed, was the first course of lectures on that subject given in the United States. In 1853 he accepted charge of the chemical, mineralogical and geological department of the Crystal Palace in New York. He was one of the fifty original members named in the act of Congress in 1863 incorporating the National Academy of Sciences, and served the government in this capacity during the war upon some important commissions. He was also one of the trustees of the Peabody Museum of Natural History, and a member of numerous scientific societies on both sides of the Atlantic. In 1849 he received the honorary degree of M. D. from the University of Charleston, South Carolina. In 1868 he parted with his private cabinet of minerals, of his own collecting, to Cornell University, where it is now exhibited as the "Silliman Cabinet." He made important additions to the mineralogical collections of Yale College and to the metallurgical cabinet of the Scientific School, the results of his various explorations. These were largely prosecuted in California, which he visited in 1864, and again in 1867 and 1872, for professional work in the mines and for mineralogical and geological researches. His visit in 1867 was made the opportunity by the College of California to secure him for the delivery of the annual oration, which was subsequently published. The funds by which the mineralogical cabinet of the late Baron de Lederer was added to Yale College collections in 1843 were solicited by him. For several years previous to his death Dr. Silliman had been much occupied as a witness in the courts, having been employed in many important causes in which scientific testimony and investigation were called for. His aid was also constantly invoked in various matters connected with the practical arts where a knowledge of scientific principles was involved. In 1848 he became director of the New Haven Gas Works, and served in that capacity and as chairman of the Committee on Works and Distribution for

many years. He also served as a member of the Common Council of that city from 1845 until 1849, and did important work in behalf of municipal government. The honorary degree of M. D. was conferred on him by the University of South Carolina in 1849, and that of LL. D. by Jefferson College in 1884. From 1838 until 1845 Prof. Silliman was, with his father, assistant editor of the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, and was associated with James D. Dana as its editor from the latter year until his death. His scientific papers were nearly one hundred in number, of which over fifty were published in the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, and they cover a wide range of topics. In addition, he published "First Principles of Chemistry" (Philadelphia, 1846 revised edition 1856), of which more than 50,000 copies were sold; also "Principles of Physics" (1858, revised edition 1868), and in 1875 was issued his "American Contributions to Chemistry." He was married in 1840 to Susan H. Forbes, of New Haven, who bore him seven children.

SIMMONS, Gustavus Lincoln, of Sacramento, California, of Puritan and Revolutionary descent, was born in Hingham, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, March 13, 1832. He received his preliminary education in the schools and academy of his native town, and in 1849—soon after the discovery of gold, when but seventeen years of age—he became a pioneer to the Pacific coast, rounding Cape Horn, to join a brother-in-law—the late Dr. Henry B. May—in San Francisco. Soon after his arrival he removed to Sacramento, and commenced his medical reading while acting as assistant dispensing clerk to his relative. When twenty-one years of age he returned to the East, and entered the Tremont Street Preparatory Medical School in Boston, and the Medical Department of Harvard University, receiving his degree from the last-named institution in 1856. He established himself in Sacramento, and has acquired a large practice in Central California. With a view of making a specialty of surgery, he has made two visits to Europe, on each occasion spending a winter in the hospitals of the leading cities. He has, among his notable reported cases, ligated the common carotid, wired the tendon Achilles, eight times performed tracheotomy, and in 1858 reported the first case of ovariectomy in California. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and served upon the committee of arrangements at the California meeting of that body in 1871, a member of the California State Medical Society, of the Massachusetts State Medical Society, of the Sacramento Society for Medical Improvement, and the Sacramento Board of Health. He has been Surgeon of the Sacramento County Hospital, brigade surgeon of the Fourth Brigade National Guards, California, and secretary of the city board of education. His writings have been confined to reports of medical societies, and papers in the medical periodicals. He was married in June, 1863, to Celia, daughter of Rev. Peter Crocker, formerly of Richmond, Indiana.

SIMPSON, James, of San Francisco, California, was born in the northern part of Maine, August 12, 1829. He removed at an early age with his parents to Quebec, Canada, where he was educated and resided until twenty years of age. He studied medicine in

the Albany Medical College, New York, and also in the University of the City of New York, graduating from the latter in 1855. He practiced awhile at New Brunswick, and at Calais, Maine, removing to California and locating at Timbuctoo, Yuba county. Thence moved to Grass Valley, Nevada county, and in 1873 in consequence of failing health, visited Europe, and returning settled in San Francisco, where he has since remained engaged in a successful general practice of medicine. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the California State Medical Society and of the San Francisco Medical Society. In May, 1876, he was elected president of the Board of Medical Examiners of the State Medical Society, under a law just passed to regulate the practice of medicine in the State; was appointed in 1874 a member of the Board of Health of San Francisco by the Governor, and retained both these positions for several years. In 1878 Dr. Simpson was elected Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Medical Department of the University of California, and has filled this chair creditably to himself and to that institution.

SMITH, A. Alexander, of New York City, was graduated M. D. at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in 1871. He is now Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine in that institution, Visiting Physician to Bellevue Hospital, Consulting Physician to Gouvener Hospital and the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled. He is an active member of the American Physicians and Clinicians' Academy of Medicine, American Climatological Society, and New York Medical Society.

SMITH, Eugene, of Detroit, Michigan, was educated in medicine at the University of Buffalo, New York, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1866, since which time he has devoted special attention to the study and treatment of diseases of the eye and ear. He is now Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Detroit College of Medicine, Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, and St. Mary's Hospital Free Eye and Ear Infirmary. Dr. Smith is a member of the American Medical Association, and ex-president of the ophthalmic section of that organization. He is also an active member of the Detroit Medical and Library Association, and of numerous other medical societies.

SMITH, John Lawrence, of Louisville, Kentucky, was born December 17, 1818, near Charleston, South Carolina, and died in the former city October 12, 1883. His father was a Virginian, who had moved to the last-named State. The subject of this sketch received a classical education in the Charleston College, after which he was sent to the University of Virginia. Here he at first devoted much attention to pure mathematics, later concentrating himself upon the higher branches of physics, mixed mathematics and chemistry. He chose civil engineering as a profession, and after two years' study was employed as one of the assistant engineers on the then projected railroad between Charleston and Cincinnati. This pursuit not proving congenial, he began to study medicine, and in three years graduated at the Medical College of South Carolina, March, 1840. Then he went to Europe, and pursued his medical studies for an additional

three years, continuing his attention to those departments which first enlisted his scientific affections. He studied physiology under Flourens and Longet; chemistry under Orfila, Dumas and Liebig; physics under Pouillet, Desprez and Becquerel; mineralogy and geology under Elie de Beaumont and Dufrenoy. He returned to America in 1844, having already begun to earn a reputation in original scientific researches, principally in connection with fatty bodies. His paper on "Spermaceti," in 1842, at once gave him standing as an experimental inquirer. On arrival in Charleston he began the practice of medicine, and gave a course of lectures on toxicology. The State of South Carolina appointed him assayer of the bullion that came into commerce from the gold fields of Georgia, and he also gave much time to agricultural chemistry, and researches in geology and mineralogy. His attention was early drawn to the marls on which Charleston stands, and he was one of the first to ascertain the true character of this immense agricultural wealth. He published a paper on the subject, with the correspondence of Prof. Bailey, Microscopist of West Point. He also pointed out the large amount of phosphate of lime in these marls, from which there are now obtained immense quantities of phosphatic nodules. During these labors he made a thorough investigation into the meteorological conditions, character of soils and culture affecting the growth of cotton. In consequence of his report on this subject President Polk, in 1846, appointed him, in response to a request of the Sultan, to teach the Turkish agriculturists the proper method for successful management of cotton culture in Asia Minor. Finding, on arrival in Turkey, that an associate in the commission had induced the Turkish Government to undertake the culture of cotton near Constantinople, Professor Smith declined to connect his name with an enterprise he was satisfied would be a failure, and which proved so. He was about to return home when the Turkish Government tendered him an independent appointment, that of mining engineer, with most liberal provisions. This position he filled during four years, and he performed his duties with such signal success that the Turkish Government heaped upon him the decorations of the empire, and very costly presents. The results of Professor Smith's labors are a permanent advantage to the empire, and it has received ever since 1846, and continues to receive, large revenues from his discoveries of emery, chrome, ores, and coals, within the domains of Turkey. His papers on these subjects, read before learned societies, and published in the principal scientific journals of Europe and America, gave him a high position among scientific men. His labors in Asia Minor on the subject of emery, which he was the first to discover there, led to its discovery in America; and in Massachusetts and North Carolina a large industrial product of emery is now carried on. In the scientific journals of this country, the papers on emery and corundum recognize the successful researches of Professor Smith as having done almost every thing for these commercial enterprises. These discoveries of emery in Asia Minor destroyed the rapacious monopoly of the article at Naxos, in the Grecian Archipelago, increased the amount of emery used five or six fold, with a corresponding reduction in price. In many of the

arts of life the free use of emery, or corundum, has become a necessity, but this free use of these articles would have been greatly retarded without a very material reduction in price. While in the employment of the Sultan of Turkey, Professor Smith investigated a great variety of Turkish resources, besides those directly within the purview of his appointment as mining engineer. His paper on the "Thermal Waters of Asia Minor," is one of extreme interest and great scientific value. In 1851 he invented the inverted microscope, an important improvement; for, while it may do the work of any other microscope, there are very interesting fields of research which can be cultivated by no other instrument. Dr. Carpenter, in his work on "Physiology," bears strong testimony to its value. After Professor Smith's return from Turkey, his *alma mater*, the University of Virginia, elected him Professor of chemistry, and, while discharging the duties of that chair, he, in connection with his assistant, George J. Brush (subsequently one of the chief professors in the Sheffield School of Science), performed a much-needed work in revising the Chemistry of American Minerals. A full account of these labors was given in the *American Journal of Science*, and since then in a valuable and interesting work containing the scientific researches of Professor Smith, recently published by J. P. Morton & Co., Louisville. After marrying in Louisville, the youngest daughter of the Hon. James Guthrie, Professor Smith adopted that city as his home. He was elected, soon after settling in Louisville, to the chair of chemistry in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, a position which he held for a number of years. After resigning that position he took scientific charge of the gas works of Louisville. He had a private laboratory where he devoted several hours each day, and continued his original research. He was one of the commissioners to the Paris exposition of 1867, and made an able report on "The Progress and Condition of Several Departments of Industrial Chemistry." It is very nearly exhaustive of the important subjects to which it is devoted. He was again appointed commissioner to Vienna in 1873, and discharged his duties with his usual ability. His important original researches number fifty, and his scientific reports were numerous. He was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1872, and was president of the American Chemical Society in 1877. In 1879 he was elected corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France to succeed Sir Charles Lyell. The Baptist Orphan Home of Louisville was founded and largely endowed by him. At the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876 he was one of the judges in the department relating to chemical arts, and contributed a valuable paper on "Petroleum" to the official reports. He was a member of the American National Academy of Sciences, of the Chemical Society of Berlin, of the Chemical Society of Paris, of the Chemical Society of London, of the Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale, of the Imperial Mineralogical Society of St. Petersburg, corresponding member of the Boston Society of National History, of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the American Philosophical Society, American Bureau of Mines, the Société

des Sciences et des Arts de Hainaut, the Royal Society of Göttingen, a Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, member of the order of Nichan Iftahar of Turkey, a member of the order of Medjidiah of Turkey, and Chevalier of the Imperial order of St. Stanislas of Russia. He founded and edited the *Charleston Medical Journal* in 1846, under the name of the *Southern Journal of Medicine and Pharmacy*, which he turned over to Dr. Gaillard when he went to Turkey. His published papers were about 150 in number. The more important of them were collected and published by him under the title of "Mineralogy and Chemistry, Original Researches" (Louisville, 1873, enlarged edition, 1884). Mrs. Smith transferred to the National Academy of Sciences \$8,000, the sum that was paid by Harvard University for Dr. Smith's collection of meteorites, the interest of which is to be expended in a "Lawrence Smith Medal" valued at \$200, and presented not oftener than once in two years to any person that shall make satisfactory original investigations of meteoric bodies. The first presentation of this medal was April 18, 1888, to Prof. Hubert S. Newton.

SMITH, Samuel Parrish, of Prattville, Alabama, was born near Clinton, Georgia, September 8, 1814. His father, moving to Alabama in 1818, was one of the early pioneers of that State. Dr. Smith's early education was obtained at the common schools in the neighborhood, and his medical studies were pursued under the supervision of Dr. J. W. Withers, of Washington, Alabama, at the Jefferson Medical College, during the winter of 1835 and the summer of 1836, where he took partial courses in anatomy, materia-medica, chemistry, and practice, also paying special attention to the lectures of Dr. W. P. C. Barton on medical botany. He attended the clinics of the Pennsylvania and Blockley Hospitals, and took a full course at the Jefferson College the ensuing winter. He returned to Alabama in the spring of 1837, and commenced practice with his former preceptor. In November he visited New Orleans, and entered the medical department of the University of Louisiana, from which institution he graduated the following spring. Returning to his former location he continued in practice there till 1845, when he settled in Prattville in a general surgical and medical practice. Among his more important cases, he has successfully operated on a young lady for strangulated femoral hernia; also for the removal of a shawl-pin from the trachea of a lady, where it had lodged during laughter, an operation which took three hours to perform. There has also come under his experience a case of natural childbirth, but where, in the endeavor to remove the placenta, he found, incorporated in the secundines, a dead fetus, the cause of a supposed miscarriage with which his patient had been threatened in the fifth month of her pregnancy, leading him to the supposition that both children were conceived at the same time; also a case in which a full-blooded negro woman had given birth to twins, one within fifteen minutes of the other, the first born being black, flat-nosed thick-lipped, kinky-haired, and black-eyed, and the second being a light mulatto, with straight red hair and hazel eyes, the case illustrating the fact that the children may have had different fathers. He is a member of the Autauga County

Medical Society, of the Alabama State Medical Association, and of the American Medical Association. He was first president of the County Medical Society, and has been Counselor of the State Association. His contributions to medical literature have been a report on the "Medical Botany of Autauga County," a report of the "Medical History of Prattville and Vicinity," and a report upon the "Surgery of Autauga County." He has been road commissioner and trustee of schools of his township, and counselor of the town of Prattville; also Examining Surgeon for various life insurance companies. Dr. Smith is one of the oldest and most esteemed members of the medical profession in the State of Alabama, having been continuously engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery for a period extending over a half century.

SOMERS, Andrew B., of Omaha, Nebraska, was graduated M. D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, in 1872, since which time he has been engaged in an extensive and successful practice of general medicine and surgery. He is now Physician to the Methodist and Presbyterian Hospitals, Omaha; Surgeon for the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, and Health Commissioner of Omaha. He is an active member of the Nebraska State Medical Society, Missouri Valley Medical Society, Omaha Medical Society and the American Public Health Association.

SPEAR, Edmund D., of Boston, Massachusetts, was educated in medicine at the Harvard Medical School, and was graduated M. D. from that institution in 1874, since which time he has devoted special attention to the study and treatment of diseases of the eye and ear. He is now Aural Surgeon to Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary and Aural Surgeon to Out-Patient Department of the Boston City Hospital. He is an active member of the American Otological Society, Massachusetts Medical Society, Boston Society for Medical Observation, Boston Society for Medical Improvement and the Harvard Medical School Association.

SPENCER, Horatio N., of St. Louis, Missouri, was educated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the City of New York, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1869, since which time he has devoted special attention to the study and treatment of aural diseases. He is now Professor of Diseases of the Ear in the Missouri Medical College and the St. Louis Post-Graduate School of Medicine. Dr. Spencer is an active member of the American Otological Society.

SPITZKA, Edward Charles, of New York City, was born in that metropolis, September 20, 1851. He was educated in New York, and received a liberal education in the New York Free Academy (now City College). He then studied medicine in the University of the city of New York, graduating from the Medical Department on February 21, 1873. After passing over two years in German universities he settled in his native city, having, while abroad become assistant to Professor Shenk in the latter's laboratory for embryology and histology at Vienna. In August, 1877, he was awarded the Tuke Prize of one hundred guineas, by the Medico-Psychological Association of Great

Britain, for the best essay on "The Somatic Etiology of Insanity," in international competition. In 1878, by his paper on the action of strychnine, he won the William A. Hammond Prize, which was awarded by the American Neurological Association. He is chiefly engaged in the practice of mental and nervous diseases, as well as in anatomical, embryological, and histological researches. He is a member of the American Neurological Association, vice-president of the New York Neurological Society, member of the Medical Journal and Library Association; also of the New York County Medical Society, and was a member of the International Medical Congress which met in Philadelphia, in 1876, and before which he read a paper. He was vice-president of the Section on Neurology at the Ninth International Medical Congress, in 1887. He was Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Nervous Diseases in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, from 1881 until 1884; he then became Consulting Physician to the Northeastern Dispensary, and is now (1893) Physician to the Department of Nervous Diseases in the New York Polyclinic, and Physician to the Department of Nervous Diseases in the Metropolitan Throat Hospital. "Dr. Spitzka has been frequently consulted as a medical expert in cases where insanity, or injury of the brain or spinal cord was a subject of litigation. Conspicuous among these was his attitude in the trial of President Garfield's assassin, where both prosecution and defense endeavored to retain his services, but failing, secured his attendance through an attachment. He then testified to the prisoner's insanity, and was the only expert that did so." His original investigations in the anatomy, and physiology of the nervous system, and success in the treatment of all diseases relating to his specialty have gained for him a national reputation. He is the author of "A Second Origin of the Abducens," "On the Connection Between the Symptoms of Insanity and the Lesions on which they Depend," Transactions of the International Medical Congress; "The Psychological Pathology of Progressive Paresis," and "Contributions to Encephalic Anatomy." He was one of the editors of the *American Journal of Neurology*, from 1881 until 1884. He published a "Treatise on Insanity," New York, 1883, and the sections on diseases of the spinal cord and on inflammation, anemia, and hyperemia of the brain in Pepper's "System of Medicine," Philadelphia, 1887, were written by Dr. Spitzka.

STAFFORD, James, of New York City, was graduated in medicine at the medical department of the University of Vermont in 1885, and received an *ad eundem* degree from the medical department of Columbia College, New York City, in 1886. He is now Attending Gynecologist to the Northern Dispensary, Assistant Attending Gynecologist to Bellevue Hospital Out-Patient Department, and Clinical Assistant in Gynecology to the New York Polyclinic. Dr. Stafford is a member of the Alumni Society of Bellevue Hospital, New York County Medical Association, and other leading medical societies in his city.

STANLEY, Charles Wesley, of Chicago, Illinois, was born in Conway, New Hampshire, May 28, 1828, and died in New York City October 26, 1893. He received his early education at the Oneida Institute, and was gradu-

ated in 1866 from the medical department of the University of New York. In 1870 he removed to Chicago, where for over twenty years he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession. Dr. Stanley was quiet and retiring in disposition, and a devoted student. As a physician he was capable and sympathetic, and by his kindly nature he endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact.

STANTON, Otis, of Washington City, D. C., was born in Strafford, New Hampshire, October 22, 1837, and died in the former city April 9, 1890. He obtained his medical education at the Bowdoin College, graduating in the class of 1862. In that same year he became Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, and served in and around Washington until the latter part of 1865. He then took up practice at that city, giving special attention to gynecology. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum. He was a corresponding member of the Gynecological Society of Boston.

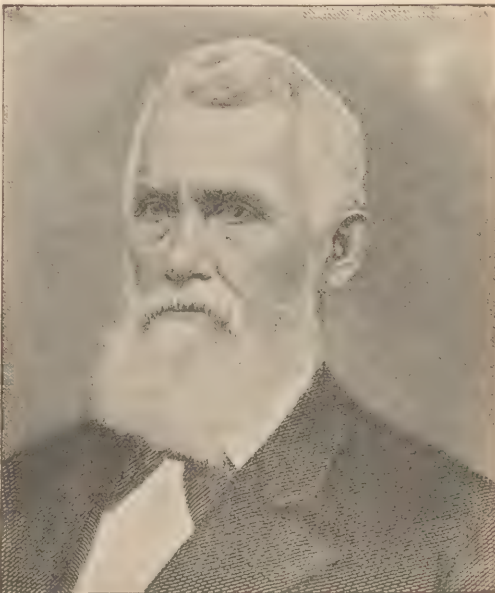
STAPLES, George McLellan, of Dubuque, Iowa, of English and Scotch-Irish descent, was born in Buxton, Maine, April 26, 1827. Having graduated A. B. from Waterville College, in 1849, he attended medical lectures at Bowdoin College in 1851 and at the Harvard Medical School in 1854, and from the latter institution received his degree of M. D. in March, 1855. Previous, and for a few months subsequent to his graduation, he practiced at Farmington, Maine, removing thence in January, 1856, and establishing himself at Dubuque. In November, 1861, he was commissioned surgeon of the Fourteenth Iowa Regiment; was Acting Medical Director of the Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, from March, 1864, to November, 1864, and was honorably discharged from the service with the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel of volunteers. He then returned to Dubuque, and has since acquired one of the largest and most lucrative practices in the State of Iowa. While engaging in a general practice, he has given especial attention to surgery, and has performed numerous capital operations, including the first successful case of ovariectomy in the Dubuque region. He is a member of the Dubuque Medical Society, president in 1859 and 1871; was a delegate to the American Medical Association in 1872, and has since been a member of that organization. Of his professional publications may be mentioned "Hysteria," "Physiological and Therapeutical Properties of Veratrum Viride," "Amputation at the Knee-Joint," "Medical Constitution of Diseases," and reports of surgical cases. He married, August 20, 1854, Abbie C., only daughter of Dr. Allen Phillips, of Farmington, Maine.

STEVENS, Thaddeus M., of Indianapolis, Indiana, was born in that city August 29, 1829, and died there November 8, 1885. He was the son of a distinguished jurist, and nephew of the illustrious statesman for whom he was named. He was educated in the private schools of his native city, and studied medicine under the preceptorship of the late Dr. J. S. Bobbs. He first attended the Indiana Central Medical College, and then entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1853, settling first at Fairland, near his native city, but soon afterward established himself at Indianapolis, where he became a physician of rec-

ognized skill, and attained eminence in his profession. In 1870 he was Professor of Toxicology, Medical Jurisprudence and Chemistry in the Indiana Medical College, and in 1874 occupied the same chair in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. His taste was rather for medical literature than practice. At one time he edited the *Indiana Medical Journal*, and his pen was always ready for the leading medical subjects. The last ten years of his life were devoted to State medicine, and he was largely influential in the establishment of the State Board of Health, of which he was the first secretary and executive officer. And his last effort for the public good was to establish a State Hospital, for the benefit of the sick poor. He was a member of the County, State and Tri-States Medical Societies, and of the American Medical, and American Public Health Associations. He was a warm friend of the younger members of the profession, and favored the idea of promoting a younger class of men to the honorable positions in medical organizations. Dr. Stevens left a wife and two young sons to mourn his death.

STEVENSON, Alexander C., of Greencastle, Putnam county, Indiana, was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, November 21, 1802, and died January 2, 1889, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. He was the eldest son of James Stevenson and Margaret (Campbell) Stevenson. His mother was a daughter of Alexander Campbell, a pioneer of Kentucky. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Stevenson, of the Eastern shore of Maryland, was, during the War of the Revolution, a soldier of the patriot army, and soon after that conflict removed from Maryland into Kentucky, when the latter was a territory of Virginia. His son James entered the United States Army in the War of 1812, as a private soldier, and in that struggle endured such hardships that he ever afterward remained an invalid. This fact made the subject of this sketch, while yet a boy, the stay and support of the family, compelling him to supervise the servants and market the farm products. Diligence, even then, characterized him, and he often arose at 2 o'clock in the morning to be first with his products in Lexington, a market nine miles away. This training and constant labor gave to him a splendid physical and intellectual manhood. Educational advantages he had but sparingly. The common schools of Kentucky at that day were but indifferent, and seminaries and colleges were distant and expensive. He who there acquired learning usually relied upon himself and the private tutor. The latter facility he had not, and books were scarce. He therefore made nature his text-book, and acquired wisdom and diligence from her precepts. Himself a laborer and brought in contact with slavery, the injustice of that institution made strong impressions upon his mind, and determined him to seek a home in a land of free institutions, where to labor was honorable. Impelled by principle, he at the age of nineteen years, and in 1821, left Kentucky and went to Indiana, seeking a location. Railroads there were none—clay roads were but trails, and difficult even for horsemen. Young Stevenson entered lands northward from where Rockville now stands. He was not disappointed with the country, and from that time regarded Indiana as his home. After satisfactorily "prospecting" the Hoosier

State, he returned to his family in Kentucky, where he was induced to study medicine. On completing his course he entered Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, and subsequently graduated M. D. at that institution in the days when the illustrious Dr. Benjamin Dudley was the head of the school and in the height of his surgical renown. After Dr. Stevenson had received his medical degree he practiced his profession for a short time in his native State, but in 1826 he set his face for his final residence in Indiana. On returning to the latter State he was favorably impressed with the situation and advantage of Greencastle and the "blue grass" lands which surrounded that town. These considerations induced him to cast his lot with the people of that place, where he remained engaged



A. C. Stevenson

in the practice of his profession and in other pursuits for a period of more than three-score years. It has been said by one familiar with the early history of Dr. Stevenson that he endured all the hardships and struggles common to pioneer settlers of western States. On his arrival at Greencastle he was without money, friends or acquaintance, but he had good health, excellent medical attainments and energy, with determination to succeed, reinforced with all the natural shrewdness and business capacity requisite to bring about that result. Riding a borrowed horse, loaned by a relative, he halted at the village tavern and said to the proprietor: "I am a doctor; my name is Stevenson, from Kentucky. I desire to locate with you, but have no ready means to pay my way; but if you will board me and my horse for the first six months and use your influence for me in the community, I will give you half I make." As there were two physicians from the East well stocked with all the necessary outfit required to practice medicine in that early day, already established in that locality the tavern-

keeper hesitated to accept his proposition, but told him to stay all night with him anyhow and he would think the matter over. Being favorably impressed with his personal address and conversational powers he concluded the following morning to accept the arrangement. Dr. Stevenson was soon actively engaged in the treatment of diseases incident to a new country. It is related that shortly after he began practice he was sent for one night in the dead of winter. The case was urgent and the weather intensely cold. In response to the call he sprang from his bed, hastily dressed, taking the blanket upon which he had slept and wrapping it around him to keep from freezing, rode several miles in that way through the wilderness, reaching the patient in time to save his life from an attack of dangerous illness. Numerous instances might be cited to show that he was a man for emergencies, and he was not required to wait long until an opportunity was presented to show his judgment, decision and ability as a surgeon. A man accidentally injured in falling a tree was seen by the two physicians mentioned, who decided that the case was beyond relief and entirely hopeless. A large crowd of men surrounded the man, and some one suggested sending for Stevenson, but others said it would be useless, as he had no instruments and was too young to know much anyhow. But he was finally sent for, but without recognition on the part of the other physicians. He examined the man carefully, finding him in a collapsed condition, suffering from a compound comminuted fracture of his right femur. He decided that the case was not necessarily fatal, but that the limb must be amputated. This was before the days of chloroform, ether or other anesthetics of modern surgery. While waiting for reaction to occur he sent for a fine-toothed carpenter's saw, which was brought from the house of a distant neighbor, and taking a sharp hunter's knife from the belt of a bystander he proceeded to remove the limb with these crude but efficient instruments in the most scientific manner, and the man made a good recovery. From that time on his skill was recognized and his opinion was valued throughout his section of the State. He rapidly rose to eminence in his profession, and as a physician and surgeon was without a peer. His parents came to him in Indiana, and he, with them, brought from Kentucky the slaves owned by his father and gave to them their freedom, and they remained in Indiana until after the Constitution of 1850 was adopted. That instrument, as he thought, restrained them of liberty and he aided them to a home in the colony of Liberia. At an early period of professional life his practice so frequently brought him in contact with the retail liquor traffic as to compel an investigation of it. This investigation convinced him that drinking was an unmitigated evil and the traffic a most flagrant wrong. In his own life total abstinence had been the rule, and he felt that *moral suasion* was the true remedy. A man of strong will and unquestioned courage, these convictions soon impelled him into conflict with intemperance, and this conflict had been life-long. He it was who delivered the first temperance lecture in his county, and the novelty of it brought friends and foes to hear. Men brought with them whisky in bottles, and drank bumpers to each other and

to the speaker, while he, in nothing daunted, hurled anathemas at the traffic, and deplored the evils of intemperance. Some who heard him reformed, and afterwards became Washingtonians; others continued their evil course, and met the fate of the drunkard. In early life he became addicted to the use of tobacco, and in later years to that of opium to counteract the effect of a painful disease. To evidence what will would do for an evil practice, he declared he would quit both, and he did. He never returned to either again. He often referred to this fact to show that a man could control his appetite for stimulants. Careful investigation and thorough study convinced him that free institutions were wholly dependent on morality, integrity and intelligence. This conviction made him the friend of common schools and higher education. In the securing of Asbury University for Greencastle he was a liberal and active co-worker and contributor; became a member of its first board of trustees; saw ten continuous years of service as such, for three years of which he was the president of the joint board. He was an active participant in securing free schools for Indiana, and did much to bring his adopted county into line in favor of that system. Some educational opinions then entertained by him were in advance of the times. Insisting that the common schools should be thorough and facilities for higher education ample, he, in an address, urged the necessity for schools in which complete training in agriculture and the mechanical arts could be acquired. This brought him in conflict with some leading educators, but time has demonstrated the wisdom of his thought, as "Rose Polytechnic Institute" and "Purdue University" evidence; and he always insisted that the idea then advanced by him would remain of imperfect execution until capital and philanthropy shall equip and thoroughly endow an institution wherein the children of the State who choose may, without cost, acquire any of the skilled mechanic arts and handicrafts without the influence or aid of guilds or trades-unions. Eminent as a physician, his lucrative practice enabled him to acquire a large estate in wild lands. This he did preparatory to returning to agriculture as a profession. From these lands the inferior timber was removed, and the lands set in blue-grass. This, at the time, was considered a waste by many, but he reaped from it afterwards abundant harvest of rich pasture and fat cattle. Though engaged in an arduous profession, he, through study, became a believer in, and an advocate of, the American system of Mr. Clay. This brought him early into political prominence, and as he had the courage of his convictions, the result was that in 1831, 1832, 1844 and 1846 he represented his county in the Indiana House of Representatives, and in the last term was Speaker of the House. In 1839, 1840 and 1841 he was the Senator from his county, and was, in 1846, the Whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Indiana. In 1850 he was elected to the convention which framed the Constitution of Indiana in 1851, and was active in the deliberations of that body. His services in this convention closed his political career. He sympathized with labor and with men too intensely to readily reconcile himself to the compromise measures of 1850, and never again became a candidate. In 1860, however, he

earnestly advocated the election of Lincoln, and gave to his administration an earnest, loyal and enthusiastic support. Shortly after the Civil War he was the caucus nominee of his party for United States Senator, with certainty of election to that high office, but declined the honor. In 1843 he removed from Greencastle to his farm two miles east of that town, and gave up his medical practice, as rapidly as his patients would permit. Thenceforward he sought to make agriculture and stock raising his profession, declaring that he could accomplish more in this for himself and his race than in any other calling. For a time he edited an agricultural department in a newspaper, and in this way, as well as in public addresses, sought to introduce better modes of farming. More through his efforts than that of any other, the Putnam County Agricultural Society was organized and continued. He introduced into the county and bred large flocks of Spanish merino sheep, and for a time made sheep husbandry most prominent. While thus engaged, he endeavored to organize an incorporated company for the purpose of importing and breeding Shorthorn cattle. Not succeeding in this, through defects in Indiana law, he began that enterprise alone. In 1848 he purchased and brought into Putnam county the first thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle. In 1847 he was commissioned, by Governor Whitcomb, member of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture. In this position he assisted in putting into operation the State Board proper, and was himself a member of the board for several years, during three of which he was its honored President. In this position his character, ability and energy gave him high rank as a thinker, organizer and friend of agriculture. It was while he was a member of the board that the plans were matured and action taken which have enabled that body and its agencies to accomplish so much for the stock-breeding, agricultural, mechanical and mineral interests of Indiana. And in these labors he assumed his share of responsibility, doing his full portion of the work. The field opened to his observation in this position impressed more fully upon his mind the importance to Indiana interests of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle. In 1853, at his own instance and cost, he went to England, inspected the principal Shorthorn herds of that kingdom, bought for himself a small herd of the best, and brought them to Putnam county, and this was the first importation of Shorthorns direct from England into Indiana. The result of this venture was profit to himself and great benefit to the stock-breeding interests of Indiana. His prominence as a stock grower caused him to become prime mover in calling the Indiana Shorthorn Breeders' Convention, which assembled at Indianapolis, May 21, 1872. He was made president of the convention, and was afterward president of a national organization of the same kind. His efforts have not been confined to stock growing. He organized and built in 1867 the first gravel road in his county. The line was nineteen miles long, and is yet operated, though its success was originally doubtful. Now in the county are maintained over one hundred and fifty miles of improved roads. From 1840 until about 1880 Dr. Stevenson was a man of wealth; but, wishing to administer on his own state, he divided his lands and goods among

his twelve children, giving to each an equal share, and reserving for himself and wife a modest competency during the remainder of their lives. He was always delighted with employment, and instructed his children to labor, often himself going with them to the fields and by precept and example showing them how to accomplish the best results. He connected himself at an early period with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which, throughout his long and eventful life, he remained a consistent member. Intellectually, Dr. Stevenson had among his contemporaries but few equals. Liberal in his views, clear in convictions, logical as a reasoner, far-sighted and methodical in business, firm and persistent in purpose, able and persuasive in argument, careful of the rights of others, of profound thought power, industrious, hospitable, courteous, courageous and generous, a good husband and a kind father, he made firm and lasting friends and led a successful life. He believed his lot had been cast in the best of the ages. He lived to see his county acquire and maintain high rank among the best in the "Hoosier State." His State (when he first knew it, the home of the savage beasts and more savage men), he had seen become sixth in the sisterhood of States; amply supplied with the avenues of trade, over which roll its and the world's commerce; a land of beautiful cities, stately mansions and happy homes; the habitat of two millions of intelligent freemen, and his country become a mighty nation of sixty-five millions of freemen, so indoctrinated and permeated with the principles of self-government and civil liberty that a majority of one commands profound respect and prompt obedience from all.

STEWART, J. Clark, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, was educated at the University of Minnesota, from which institution he received the degree of B. S. in 1875. He subsequently studied medicine and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, graduating M. D. in 1884. He is now Professor of Pathology in the University of Minnesota, and Consulting Surgeon to the Northwestern Hospital, Minneapolis. He is an active member of the Minnesota State Medical Society, and Minneapolis Academy of Medicine. Dr. Stewart is also Medical Examiner and Adviser for the New York Life, Fidelity, and Bankers' Insurance Companies.

STEWART, Jacob Henry, of St. Paul, Minnesota, was born in Clermont, New York, January 15, 1829, and died in the former city, August 25, 1884. He studied at Yale for three years, and was graduated M. D. from the Medical Department of the University of New York in 1851. Four years later he began the practice of medicine in Peekskill, New York, but in a short time removed to St. Paul, where he acquired the reputation of one of the most skillful physicians and surgeons in that city. In 1856 he was appointed Physician of Ramsey County, Minnesota, and from 1857 until 1863, he was Surgeon-General of Minnesota, also serving as a member of the governor's staff, and as a member of the State senate, in 1858-59. On April 17, 1861, he joined the First Minnesota Volunteers, which was the first regiment that was received by President Lincoln, thus making Dr. Stewart the ranking surgeon in the volunteer service. He remained on the battlefield of Bull Run, was paroled and allowed to care for his wounded at Sudley Church Hos-

pital until they were able to be removed to Richmond, when he was permitted to return home without exchange, "for voluntarily remaining on the battle-field in the discharge of his duty." The sword taken from him when he was made prisoner was given back to him by General Beauregard in recognition of his faithfulness to duty. On his return to Minnesota he was appointed surgeon of the board of enrollment, and held that office until the close of the war. In 1864 he was elected mayor of St. Paul, and was re-elected for four terms to that office. Dr. Stewart was the only Republican that ever held that position in St. Paul, the city being Democratic. From 1865 until 1870 he was postmaster of St. Paul, and was then elected to Congress as a Republican, serving from October 15, 1877, until March 4, 1879. He was appointed Surveyor-General of the State in 1880, and held that office for four years. Dr. Stewart was president of the Minnesota State Medical Society in 1875-76, and was also president of the Board of Physicians and Surgeons for St. Joseph's Hospital, in St. Paul.

STOKES, William H., of Baltimore, was born at Havre-de-Grace, Maryland, January 21, 1812. In 1829 he entered the junior class at Yale; was graduated thence B. A. in 1831; read medicine for a year under Drs. Donaldson and Stewart, of Baltimore; was subsequently a student in the medical department of the University of Maryland, being at the same time *Interne* at the Baltimore Infirmary; and in 1834 received from the University his degree of M. D. Soon after his graduation in medicine he was appointed Resident Physician to the Maryland Hospital, a State institution for the treatment of the insane, one of the first in this country. At the end of a year he resigned this position, and from 1835 to 1840 was engaged in a general practice in Mobile, Alabama, being from 1837 to 1840 Surgeon to the United States Marine Hospital at Mobile. The year of 1841 he spent in professional study in the hospitals of Dublin, London, and Paris, and upon returning to America in 1842 finally established himself in Baltimore, where he has since remained. In 1845 he was appointed Lecturer on Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the University of Maryland; resigned at the end of a year, and was appointed professor of the same branches in Washington University, Baltimore. In 1850 he resigned this professorship, and since that date has devoted himself exclusively to his private practice and to his duties as Physician to Mount Hope Retreat, a private insane asylum founded in 1840, and for several years thereafter known as Mount Hope Hospital, with which he has been connected since 1843. Dr. Stokes is one of the oldest and most highly esteemed physicians of Baltimore, having been engaged in the practice of his profession for a period of sixty years, and in the city of his residence for a half century. He is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane.

STREET, David, of Baltimore, Maryland, was educated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1878. He is now Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the Baltimore Medical College,

and Dean of the Faculty of that institution. Dr. Street is an active member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, Medical and Surgical Society of Baltimore, Clinical Society of Maryland and the Baltimore Medical Association.

STUCKY, Thomas H., of Louisville, Kentucky, was graduated M. D. at the Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, in 1880. He is now Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in that institution and Professor of Materia Medica in the School of Pharmacy for Women, Louisville. He is Visiting Physician to Jennie Casseday's Infirmary for Women, and Visiting Surgeon to Louisville City Hospital. Dr. Stucky is an active member of the Kentucky State Medical Association, Louisville Medical Society and Medico-Chirurgical Society of Louisville.

SUTTON, George, of Aurora, Indiana, was born in London, England, June 16, 1812, and died June 13, 1886. In 1819 his family immigrated to Cincinnati, but shortly after removed to Franklin county, Indiana, where he received his preliminary education in a country log-school-house. In 1828 he entered the Miami University, where he obtained a more extended knowledge of mathematics and the languages. In 1833 his father returned to Cincinnati, and in the same year he commenced the study of medicine in that city. In 1834 he attended a course of private lectures under Prof. S. D. Gross, then of Cincinnati; was a private student of Prof. John Eberle, and graduated at the Ohio Medical College in 1836. The same year he commenced the practice of his profession at Aurora. He was ex-president of the Dearborn County Medical Society, which was organized in 1844, and rejuvenated in 1867; of the Indiana State Medical Society, and was elected president in 1869. He was ex-President of the Rocky Mountain Medical Association. He was also delegate to the American Medical Association in 1872, and was chairman of the section on meteorology and epidemics. He was a member of the Association for the Advancement of Science; and was delegate from the Indiana State Medical Society to the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia in 1876. He was President of the Board of Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indiana, was Mayor of Aurora for three successive terms, a member of the Board of School Trustees for sixteen years, and filled various other responsible positions, and in every one of them was an exceptionally faithful and efficient officer. Dr. Sutton was a close observer, had a logical mind, and was full of untiring and intelligent industry. His writings, professional and scientific, have perhaps been more abundant and important than those of any other physician in Indiana. It is impossible to enumerate them all, but his contributions to professional literature consist principally of papers as follows: "Enlarged Prostate Gland," 1840; "Epidemic Erysipelas" (black tongue), 1843; "Symptoms and Treatment of Asiatic Cholera," pamphlet, 1849; "Report on Cholera in Indiana from 1849 to 1852—Advanced Views," Transactions State Medical Society, 1853; "Report on Erysipelas," 1856; "Hog Cholera;" "Diversity of Symptoms in Scarlatina Maligna," 1857; "Experimental Researches to Ascertain the Etiology and Pathology of the Epizootic among the Swine," 1858; "Report on

Cholera," Transactions Indiana State Medical Society, 1867 and 1868; "Reports on Hip-Joint Dislocation Reduced by Making a Lever of the Femur upon a Fulcrum Placed in the Groin," Indiana State Medical Society's Transactions, 1876, and the "Reduction of a Dislocation of the Hip-Joint by the Same Method, of Fourteen Weeks and Two Days Duration;" "President's Address to the Indiana State Medical Society;" "On Man's Power over Nature, and Medicine as Means by which He Aids and Controls the Laws of Life," 1870; "Report on the Diseases of Indiana for 1873," State Medical Society; "Investigations of Trichina and Trichinosis," 1874; "Report on Trichinosis to the Indiana State Medical Society, 1875." Besides the above he was the author of papers not purely of a professional character. He was a member of the State Archeological Association of Indiana, and collected a large cabinet of antiquities, fossils and geological specimens. In June, 1838, he married Sarah Folbre, of Aurora, who bore him four sons and a daughter, but only one son and the daughter were living at the time of Dr. Sutton's death. Mrs. Sutton died in 1868.

TANEYHILL, G. Lane, of Baltimore, Maryland, was educated in medicine at the University of Maryland, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1865. He is now recording secretary of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, ex-president of the Baltimore Medical Association, organizer and ex-recording secretary of the Baltimore Academy of Medicine. He is also an active member of the Gynecological and Obstetrical Society of Baltimore, Clinical Society of Maryland, American Medical Association, and International Medical Congress. Dr. Taneyhill is one of the most accomplished physicians of Baltimore, and is widely known in his profession.

TAUBER, Bernard, of Denver, Colorado, was graduated M. D. at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1872, and from the University of Vienna, Austria, in 1875. He was Professor of Diseases of the Throat and Nose in Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, from 1877 until 1879, and was late Professor of Physiology of the Throat and Ear, in the College of Music in the same city. Dr. Tauber is a member of the American Laryngological Association, Colorado State Medical Society, Denver Medical Association, and of numerous other medical organizations of Colorado and Ohio. His practice is limited to diseases of the throat, nose and lungs, in which specialty his skill and success are favorably and widely known.

TAYLOR, J. Howard, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, born in Kennett Square, Chester county, Pennsylvania, received his academic education at Kennett Square and in West Chester, in the same State, and his medical education in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the latter in March, 1852, establishing himself first at Kennett Square and afterwards in Philadelphia. He has held the positions of Port Physician and Lazaretto Physician, and has had charge of the Municipal Hospital of Philadelphia. He entered the Union Army at the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion; he was first assigned to an organization of three months men as Regimental Surgeon; was subsequently made Brigade Surgeon, and

placed in charge of the Irish Brigade; then Surgeon-in-chief First Division, Second Army Corps; Medical Director Second Army Corps; Medical Inspector Army of the Potomac, and Surgeon-in-Charge of the Summit House United States Army General Hospital. He was subsequently brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel of United States Volunteers. At the close of the Rebellion he returned to Philadelphia, where he has since remained engaged in an active and successful practice of general medicine and surgery, and is now one of the oldest and most accomplished members of his profession in that city.

TAYLOR, Robert William, of New York City, N. Y., was born in London, England, August 11, 1842. He acquired his literary and academic education in Grace Church School, Newark, New Jersey, and enjoyed also the advantage of private tutors in classics and foreign languages; he subsequently was prepared for a professional career in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, under the preceptorship of Dr. Willard Parker, graduating in March, 1868. While giving attention to general practice, he has made a specialty of the study and treatment of syphilis, skin diseases, and genito-urinary diseases, and for six years was Surgeon to the Department of Venereal and Skin Diseases of the New York Dispensary. He is a member of the Dermatological Society of New York, of the County Medical Society of New York, of the Neurological Society, of the Medical Journal Association, American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, and of the American Dermatological Association; was the first treasurer of the Dermatological Society of New York, and one of the first incorporators and members thereof, corresponding secretary one year, and president two years (during one of these years was also vice-president of the American Dermatological Association in its first year, secretary in its second); and has been secretary and trustee of the Medical Journal Association. He has served as Physician to the Department of Skin Diseases of Bellevue Hospital Dispensary; was for three years Professor of Diseases of the Skin in the Woman's Medical College, New York, and was formerly Professor of Skin Diseases in the University of Vermont. He is now (1893) Professor of Venereal Diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City; Surgeon to the Genito-Urinary Division of Bellevue Hospital, and to the Venereal Division of the New York Charity Hospital. For the past several years he has been the reader for the *Medical Record* of New York, of works upon skin and venereal diseases, and has contributed numerous editorials to that journal. In 1874 he was elected corresponding member of the Gesellschaft für Natur und Heilkunde zu Dresden, and corresponding member of the Meigs and Mason Academy of Medicine of Ohio. He has written numerous essays and reviews upon skin diseases, syphilis and genito-urinary affections, and has also published a work upon osseous lesions of syphilis in infants and young children. His principal essays are as follows: "Serpiginous Tubercular Syphilids," "On the Papulæ Syphilides," "On Dactylitis Syphilitica," "A Clinical Lecture on the Treatment of Eczema," "On the Etiology of Infantile Eczema," "On the Xeroderma of Hebra," "On Sciatica as Caused by Syphilis,"

"On Syphilis of the Nervous System," "Clinical Notes on Lichen Planus," "On Contagious Impetigo," "Transmission of Syphilis in Circumcision," "On the Hereditary Transmission of Syphilis," "On the Treatment of Pruritis Cutaneus," which have appeared in the *Boston Medical Journal*, *New York Medical Journal*, *Archives of Dermatology*, *Archives of Science and Practical Medicine*, *American Journal of Medical Science*, *American Practitioner*, *Philadelphia Medical Times* and *New York Medical Record*. He has written the quarterly reports on general questions in syphilis for the *Archives of Dermatology* since its foundation, and also many of the resums of foreign articles in the early volumes of the *American Journal of Dermatology and Syphilis*.

TAYLOR, William H., of Cincinnati, Ohio, was graduated M. D. from the Medical College of Ohio in 1858. He is now Professor of Obstetrics in the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, and Dean of the Faculty of that institution. He is also Obstetrician to the Cincinnati Hospital. Dr. Taylor is an active member of the American Medical Association, American Association of Obstetricians, Ohio State Medical Society and Cincinnati Medical Society. He is one of the oldest and most accomplished accoucheurs in his city, and widely known in his profession.

TAYLOR, William W., of Memphis, Tennessee, was educated in medicine at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, from which institution he obtained the degree of M. D. in 1876. He is now Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children in the Memphis Hospital Medical College and Gynecologist to Lucy Brinkley Hospital. Dr. Taylor is a member of American Medical Association, Memphis Medical Society and the Tri-State Medical Society of Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.

TEBEAULT, Christopher H., of New Orleans, Louisiana, was graduated M. D. at the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana, New Orleans, in 1862. He was Health Officer of New Orleans during 1861 and 1862. During the Civil War he attained the rank of Brigadier-General, and served in the capacity of Assistant Surgeon-General on the staff of Gen. J. B. Gordon, Confederate States Army. After the close of the Rebellion he was chosen Professor of Diseases of Women and Children in the late Charity Hospital Medical College. He is an active member of the Louisiana State Medical Association, and is one of the most accomplished physicians of New Orleans.

TENNEY, John A., of Boston, Massachusetts, was graduated M. D. at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1883, since which time he has devoted special attention to the study and treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, in which field of practice he has gained an excellent reputation. He is now Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, and is Superintendent of the Suffolk Dispensary, and Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon in that institution. Dr. Tenney is an active member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Boston Therapeutic Society and other medical organizations of his city.

TERRIBERRY, George W., of Paterson, New Jersey, was appointed Medical Cadet, United States Army, during the Civil War,

serving in that capacity during 1863 and 1864, and became Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army during the last year of the Rebellion. He then entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, from which institution he was graduated M. D. in 1866, since which time he has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of general medicine and surgery. He is now Medical Examiner and Adviser for several of the leading life and accident insurance companies of this country, and for the past twelve years has been Division Surgeon, with the rank of Colonel, in the National Guards, State of New Jersey. He is also an active member of the Passaic County District Medical Society and New Jersey State Medical Society.

THACHER, James K., of New Haven, Connecticut, died April 21, 1891, aged fifty-four years. He was the eldest son of the late Professor Thomas Thacher, of Yale, and a graduate of that University in 1869. Ten years later he took his medical degree from the Medical Institute at New Haven. The interval had been filled by several series of original investigations regarding comparative anatomy and physiology; part of the time being, also, taken up by his duties as a college instructor. The Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Sciences contained the results of his studies, which attracted the attention of the scientists in all parts of the world. He claimed that the limbs of the higher vertebrates were developed from the fins of fishes, a view sufficiently novel at the time he advanced it, but which has since been strengthened by later investigations. He became Professor of Physiology in the medical department of Yale University soon after graduating in 1879, and engaged in general practice. He received an appointment in the New Haven Hospital, and the chair of clinical medicine was added to that of physiology. He was one of the medical editors of the new Century Dictionary.

THOMPSON, John H., of Kansas City, Missouri, was educated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1877. Since which time he has devoted special attention to the study and treatment of diseases of the eye and ear. He is now Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Kansas City Medical College. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Missouri State Medical Society, Kansas City Academy of Medicine, and Jackson County Medical Society, State of Missouri.

THOMPSON, W. Clinton, of Indianapolis, Indiana, was born in Zeillienople, Butler county, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1812. He was the grandson of James Thompson, a soldier in the War of the Revolution, a man who weighed 300 pounds, and remarkable for his feats of great strength. The parents of Dr. Thompson having died during his childhood, he was thrown entirely upon his own resources in obtaining his early education, but with that energy and earnestness that have characterized him through life this was accomplished, and he became qualified for the study of the profession to which he has long been an honor. He entered the Medical College of Ohio in 1837, and was graduated M. D. from that institution in 1839. He began the practice of medicine at St. Charles, Missouri, where he

remained until 1847. He then established himself at Indianapolis, where he has been engaged in the general practice of his profession for a period exceeding that of any other living physician in that city. On the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed brigade surgeon, and attached to the armies of McClellan and Pope in their campaign through Virginia. He resigned this position by reason of failing health soon after the battle of Antietam. During his extended residence in Indianapolis, Dr. Thompson has been noted for his unblemished character as a citizen and excellent reputation as a skillful and successful physician. He has enjoyed the confidence and friendship of all the governors of his State, without regard to party affiliation, and was their family physician as long as he remained in active practice. He was not only exceedingly popular in the line of his chosen avocation in the pursuit

ical Men, and of other leading medical organizations in that metropolis.

TIFFANY, Flavel Benjamin, of Kansas City, Missouri, was born on the shores of Oneida Lake, New York, April 28, 1846, of Scotch-English parentage. When he was an infant, his parents emigrated, via the chain of northern lakes, to Rutland, Dane county, Wisconsin, where the first seven years of his life were spent, the last summer of which he attended the district school. From Rutland the family went to Baraboo, in the same State, a little settlement in the dense primeval forests, where the grizzly bear was often seen and the deer-lick the chief attraction on moonlight nights. Here he again had the advantage of a few months' district school. The following year his parents, desirous of availing themselves of the generosity of "Uncle Sam" in securing more lands for the family, took with them the household effects in three "prairie schooners," and, with a few head of cattle and horses, started for the rolling prairies and sky-tinted waters of Minnesota. After several weeks of romantic journeying through forests inhabited only by wild animals and the red man, over broad prairies of rich meadows bedecked with large varieties of most beautiful wild flowers, and groves of native fruits, by the side of rippling rills and laughing waterfalls of this picturesque west, they finally reached the shores of Rice Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, with dense forests on one side and the rolling prairies on the other. The lake yielded a rich field of rice, which the Indians came every fall to harvest. It was here that the family pitched their tents and laid claim to their allotted portion of our government's domain. They were the first, and for some weeks the only white family within a fifteen-mile circuit. At this time there were encamped in the forests across the lake fifteen hundred Indians. Frequently did the subject of this sketch join the little Indian boys in their wild sports, especially with the bow and arrow. Wild game—geese, ducks, brants, loons, and other birds sported on these waters. The air was dense with water birds, especially in the fall of the year; deer, elk and buffalo were frequently seen roaming over the prairies. The woods were full of game. Here one constantly heard the chattering of the squirrels, the drum of the partridge, whimpering of the coon, and barking of the foxes. Much time was spent with the fowling piece, traps and fishing-tackle, which afforded rare sport as well as opportunity for observations of nature. Several other white families came during the following summer. A school was started, which the children attended two terms; but the next winter the family was bereaved of their mother, and little interest after this was taken in the education of the children. The father soon after married a widow with two boys, and soon there were three families in one. Financial reverses came, and schooling was neglected; a few months' study, however, in different years was gained, but it was of a desultory nature. The Rebellion was now on, and at seventeen years of age young Tiffany enlisted as a recruit in Battery B, Fourth Minnesota Light Artillery. He served until the close of the war and then returned to his adopted State. With the bounty money received as a soldier he entered school at Faribault, Minnesota, living with the family of Dr. N. H. Bemis, a



W. C. Thompson.

of which he has accumulated a considerable fortune, but his genial character and interest in public affairs have been such as to demand his service in filling many offices of trust, honor and responsibility. He was for several years a member of his city council, and has served sixteen years as the representative of his county in the State Senate, serving as chairman of the committee on insane, and exercising an important influence in the enactment of laws affecting the interest of his city, his county and the people of Indiana.

THOMPSON, W. Gilman, of New York City, was educated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1881. He is now Professor of Physiology in the New York University Medical College, and Visiting Physician to the New York and Presbyterian Hospitals. He is an active member of the Association of American Physicians, American Physiological Society, New York Academy of Medicine, New York Medical and Surgical Society, New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Med-

venerable and able physician. Through precept and example of Dr. Bemis and the home influence of this family, he received the first incentive to study medicine. At Faribault he continued his education for several years, doing chores for his board, and working during the vacations, until he gained a certificate to teach school. After following this avocation for two years he then entered the State University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis. During his stay at the University he also read medicine with his preceptor, Dr. Johnson, at the same time earning his way by giving private instructions, and by manual labor. From stint of food and over-work his health gave way ere he had quite completed the literary course; and so without taking the degree of A. M. which he so much desired, he finally, in 1872, entered the Medical Department of the State University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, at which school he received the degree of M. D. in 1874. After graduating he first located at Grand Haven, Michigan, but his health not being good, from study and privation, he returned again for a vacation to Minnesota. Here he met an old acquaintance and a good friend, Mrs. Esther Fuller, a refined and estimable lady, who kindly assisted in equipping him with instruments, and the necessary outfit to practice his profession. From Minnesota he went to East St. Louis, but only for a short time, as his means would not admit of his remaining long enough to build up a practice in a large city; so after a few weeks' trial, he again returned to Minnesota, pawning his trunk and the few instruments he had to secure transportation. In the fall of 1874 he located in the little town of Medford, in the latter State, where he soon built up a lucrative practice, riding day and night; and in about a year and a half he had accumulated sufficient funds to pay off all indebtedness and have a respectable bank account. In the fall of the year 1876, only a little more than a year and a half from the date of his graduation, he carried into effect his great ambition to go to Europe, and there pursue the study of medicine in some of its special branches. In November, 1876, he started for London. In the British metropolis he pursued the study of the eye, ear, and throat for nearly twelve months. The following year he spent in Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, studying the German and French languages, in connection with these same branches of medicine. At Paris he met Olive E. Fairbanks, a highly educated, refined and cultured lady, whom he afterward married in 1879. In the fall of 1878 he located at Kansas City, Missouri, limiting his practice to the diseases of the eye, ear and throat. In 1880 he took the initiatory steps of founding the Kansas City University, in which he was elected to the chair of Ophthalmology, Otology, and Microscopy, which position he held up to the year 1893, when he resigned from the branch of Microscopy. In the fall of 1887 he again, with his wife, went to Europe, where he spent nearly a year in the several eye and ear clinics with many of the most prominent oculists and aurists of that country. He has contributed many articles to medical literature, notably on "Glaucoma, its Etiology," and on "Cataract." To him is due the priority of speaking of skin grafts as a cure for cancer of the orbits and eye-lids. His work on the anomalies of the Muscles and Refraction of the Eye is now in

press, and is to be issued in December, 1893. He is a member of several State medical societies, of the American Medical Association, American Microscopic Society, Pan American Medical Congress, and the International Medical Congress.

TIFFANY, Louis McLane, of Baltimore, Maryland, was born in Baltimore October 10, 1844. His literary and classical education was obtained at the University of Cambridge, England, whence he graduated A. B. in 1866. He pursued his medical studies at the University of Maryland; graduating M. D. in 1868, and settling in Baltimore, where he has since remained, engaged in an extensive and successful practice of medicine, but of more recent years devoting especial attention to surgery, in which field he has gained a wide reputation. He is a member of the Medical and Surgical Faculty of Maryland; has been Chairman of the Surgical Section of the Baltimore Medical Association, and President of the Baltimore Clinical Society. He is also a member of the Baltimore Medical and Surgical Society. He has contributed important articles to medical journals. He has held the position of Resident Physician at the Baltimore Almshouse; Dispensary Physician to the University of Maryland; Demonstrator of Anatomy in the same institution; Professor of Anatomy in the Maryland Dental College; and has been one of the visiting medical officers to the Baltimore City Almshouse; Surgeon to Baltimore Infirmary, and Professor of Operative Surgery in the University of Maryland.

TODD, Levi L., of Indianapolis, Ind., was born in the latter part of the year 1830, near Lexington, Kentucky, in the region where his ancestors had lived since the Revolutionary times, his grandfather, General Robert Todd, being an associate of Boone, Harrod, Bryan and others in the early settlement of the State. His grandfather on his mother's side, Captain Nathaniel Asby, came from Virginia soon after the close of the seven years' war, through which he served, and settled in the same locality. His father, Judge Levi L. Todd, removed to Marion county, Ind., in 1834, settling near Indianapolis, where his long and useful career was ended by death in 1867. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of a family of nine children, all but two of whom attained adult age. His early life seems to have been of unusual toil and labor on his father's farm and marked by many vicissitudes and trials; even more than the ordinary share had fallen to his lot of the occurrences which so painfully emphasize life; still he seems to have regarded it as an uneventful one in incidents of interest to others. He worked hard during his boyhood days and up to the age of twenty-two years, when he left the farm for the last time. He had, however, availed himself of the ordinary winter-time opportunities of country schools. At the age of seventeen he took two terms in the Danville Seminary, and after that a year and a half in Wabash College. He was a student of medicine the first year with Dr. David Todd, of Danville, Ind., and the remainder of the time with his brother, the late Dr. R. N. Todd. His first course of medical lectures was at the University of Louisville, during the time when Gross, Flint and Silliman were connected with that institution, and graduated there in March, 1856. Dr. Todd was married in the following

winter to Miss Susan G. Todd, of Paris, Kentucky, and in the spring of 1858 removed to Paris, Illinois, where he lived and practiced his profession over a period of sixteen years. After the second year he was employed almost constantly, and much of the time his professional service was pressing and hard to endure, with bad roads and a climate abounding in the worst changes that western weather could supply. As we are informed, he suffered a good deal from nervous disorders incident to exposure and over-work. Dr. Todd removed to Indianapolis from Illinois in January, 1874, and during the whole time up to the present has been in the continuous practice of his profession. He was appointed Medical Examiner for Pensions at Paris, Illinois, during the late war, also Medical Inspector of drafted men. He was a member of the Edgar County Medical Society, and the Esculapian Society of the Wabash Valley, and was president and secretary of the latter. He has also been a member and an occasional attendant of the meetings of the American Medical Association, since about the year 1871. He is a member and ex-president of the Marion County Medical Society, Indianapolis, and to which he has contributed a number of papers, some of which have been published in the Transactions of the State Society. In the professional career of Dr. Todd, it will be observed that every energy was called into play in his chosen calling, with that earnestness of endeavor and will power which are the salient and strong points that determines an individuality and inspires confidence in one as a safe and conservative practitioner. Any fulsome praise or extended eulogy of the professional or social life of the subject of this sketch would be superfluous here, or in any community where he is known. The steady, persistent fondness for his profession is a marked characteristic of his every day contact with the infirm and suffering that come within range of his council and medical skill. In the varied vicissitudes of his life filled with a multiplicity of cares, he has found time, like his distinguished brother, the late Dr. R. N. Todd, to cultivate his tastes in literary pursuits; as evidenced by the fact of his active and retentive memory in calling up quotations from many distinguished authors, both of prose and poetry. Whittier, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Burns are seemingly his favorite authors. Dr. Todd is in the full fruition of his professional life and perfect manhood; the frosts of accumulated years have settled gently upon him, but have not ruffled the facial lines of a wholesome good humor. He is still found in the front rank among his contemporaries, and capable of accomplishing a large amount of labor in the pursuit of his life work, the cure of disease, the relief of human suffering, and the success and elevation of the medical profession.

TODD, Lyman Beecher, of Lexington, Kentucky, was born near that city April 16, 1832. His grandfather, General Levi Todd, came from Virginia in early, perilous times; he was a man of ability and learning, and was the first clerk of Fayette county, Kentucky. His father, James Clarke Todd, was sheriff of the same county for sixteen years. Dr. Todd graduated at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, June, 1850, and at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1854. He imme-

diately afterward settled in Lexington, and during the same year was married to Miss Sarah F. Swift, of that city. In 1857 he was elected City Physician. He is a member of the Lexington and Fayette County Medical Society, of the Kentucky State Medical Society, and was Treasurer for six years, being elected in 1869. He has contributed articles on professional subjects to Professor Gross' *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, and to the *Louisville Medical Journal*, and other periodicals. He was postmaster at Lexington from 1861 to 1870, and in 1874 was appointed Surgeon to the United States military forces stationed at Lexington. Dr. Todd is an accomplished physician and surgeon, and his professional skill has been widely known throughout his State for a period of forty years.

TODD, Simeon S., of Kansas City, Missouri, was born near Vevay, Indiana, March 10, 1826. He is a descendant in the fourth generation of John Todd, who immigrated from Scotland to Virginia, about 1740. Having received an English education and some knowledge of the classics, he entered the Indiana Medical College; was graduated thence M. D. in February, 1849; practiced in Kentucky until 1854; in California, until 1865, and since September, 1865, has been established at Kansas City. In September, 1861, he was commissioned surgeon of the Second, and subsequently of the Fourth California Infantry; was successively detailed Surgeon in charge of the Presidio Hospital, San Francisco; of the Hospital at Fort Humbolt, and of Drum Barracks, in Los Angeles county, and served until the end of the war. While engaging in a general practice, he has given especial attention to gynecology, and has successfully performed nearly all the leading operations in this branch of his profession, such as removal of uterine fibroids, restoration of the uterine cervical canal, ovariectomy extirpation of the lower two bones of the coccyx for coccydynia, with complete relief, and operations for vesico-vaginal and recto-vaginal fistula. In 1869 he was one of the founders of the Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons, and formerly dean of the Faculty and Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, and is now *Emeritus* Professor of Gynecology in that institution. He is a member of the Kansas City District Medical Society, an honorary member of the Kansas State Medical Society and of the Missouri State Medical Society—vice-president of the latter in 1872, and president in 1873—a corresponding member of the Boston Gynecological Society, and a member of the American Medical Association. Of his professional publications may be mentioned: "Intra Uterine Injections in Uterine Hemorrhage, 1870; "An Unappreciated Impediment to Labor in the Second Stage," 1871; "Complete Occlusion of the Os Uteri in Labor," "Extirpation of the Coccyx," 1874; "Atresia Uteri," 1876; and a report "On the Use of Anesthetics in Labor," 1875, published in the Transactions of the Missouri State Medical Society.

TOWNSEND, Wisner R., of New York City, was educated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1880, since which time he has devoted special attention to orthopedic surgery. He is now Assistant Surgeon to the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled; Orthopedic Surgeon to the New York Infant Asylum; Consulting

Surgeon to Bayonne Hospital, and Lecturer on Orthopedic Surgery in the New York Polyclinic. He is an active member of the American Orthopedic Society, New York Academy of Medicine, and of numerous other medical organizations of New York City.

TUHOLSKE, Herman, of St. Louis, Missouri, was graduated M. D. from the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, in 1870, since which time he has devoted special attention to the practice of general surgery. In this field of his profession his skill and success has gained for him eminent distinction. He is now Professor of Surgical Pathology and Clinical Surgery in the Missouri Medical College, and also in the St. Louis Post-Graduate School of Medicine. He is Consulting Surgeon to St. Louis City Hospital and South St. Louis Dispensary; Surgeon to Martha Parsons Free Hospital for Children and the St. Louis Polyclinic and Hospital. Dr. Tuholske is an active member of the American Medical Association, Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, St. Louis Medico-Chirurgical Society and other leading medical and surgical organizations of this country.

TYREE, William C., of Kansas City, Missouri, was graduated M. D. at the Kansas City Medical College in 1876. He subsequently attended the University Medical College, New York City, and received an *ad eundem* degree from that institution in 1878, since which time he has devoted special attention to the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, in which specialty he has attained eminent success. He is now Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Kansas City Medical College, and is an active member of the American Medical Association, Missouri State Medical Society, Kansas City Academy of Medicine, and other leading medical organizations of this country.

VALLE, Jules F., of St. Louis, Missouri, was graduated at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, in 1885. He is now Consulting Gynecologist to St. Louis Female Hospital, Physician to St. Luke's Hospital and the Missouri School for the Blind. Dr. Valle is an active member of the St. Louis Medical Society, St. Louis Chirurgical Society, and other medical and social organizations of that city.

VANDENBERGH, Frank P., of Buffalo, New York, was educated in medicine at the University of Buffalo, New York, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1884. He is now Professor of Chemistry in that institution, and Chemist to the City of Buffalo. Dr. Vandenberg is an active member of the American Public Health Association, American Clinical Society, Society of Chemical Industry (England), and the Medico-Legal Society of New York.

VANDERPOEL, Waldron B., of New York City, was educated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1879. He is now Attending Physician to Demilt Dispensary, and Visiting Physician to Randall's Island Hospital. He is an active member of the New York Academy of Medicine, and New York County Medical Society. He is engaged in the general practice of medicine, and is an accomplished physician and of recognized skill and ability.

VANHARLINGEN, Arthur, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in that city October

25, 1845. He studied medicine in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1867, settling in Philadelphia, and devoting exclusive attention to dermatology. He is a member of the College of Physicians, and has contributed to different medical journals a number of articles on subjects connected with diseases of the skin. He was a delegate to the International Medical Congress, held in Philadelphia, 1876, and was secretary of the section on dermatology. He is also a member of other medical organizations of this country, and is a recognized authority in his special field of medicine.

VAN RENSSELAER, Howard, of Albany, New York, was educated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1884. He is now Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Albany Medical College; Visiting Physician to St. Peter's Hospital; also to the Hospital for Incurables, Home of the Friendless, and is a member of the dispensary staff of the Child's Hospital. Dr. Van Rensselaer is an active member of the Albany County Medical Society, State of New York.

VAN RIPER, Cornelius S., of Paterson, New Jersey, was educated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1859. Of late years he has devoted special attention to the treatment of diseases of women, and is now Attending Gynecologist to Paterson General Hospital, and also to St. Joseph's Hospital. Dr. Van Riper is Medical Examiner and Adviser for the Mutual Life, New York Life and Washington Life Insurance Companies, and is a member of the American Medical Association and the Passaic County District Medical Society, State of New Jersey.

VANSANT, Eugene L., of Philadelphia, Pa., was graduated M. D. at Jefferson Medical College in 1884. He is now Lecturer on Clinical Medicine and Demonstrator of Normal Histology in that institution. He is also Physician to Philadelphia Hospital and Rhinologist and Laryngologist to Howard Hospital. Dr. Vansant is an accomplished physician, an able clinical teacher and an active member of numerous medical organizations.

VAN VOORHIS, Isaac, of Fort Dearborn, Illinois, was born in Fishkill, New York, February 22, 1790, and was slain by the Indians at the above fort August 15, 1812. Referring to this event Dr. N. S. Davis, in "History of the Medical Profession and Medical Institutions of Chicago," recently published in the *Magazine of Western History*, says: "In July, 1803, Captain John Whistler, with a company of United States soldiers, built the original Fort Dearborn, on the south side of the Chicago river, near its mouth. When Captain Nathan Heald succeeded Captain Whistler in command of the garrison at Fort Dearborn in 1810, the name of Dr. John Cooper appears on the list of officers as Surgeon's Mate, but he only remained there two or three months, and on leaving resigned his commission and retired from the army. He was succeeded early in 1811 by Dr. Isaac Van Voorhis." The subject of this sketch received his early education at the Academy of Newburg, Orange county, New York, and subsequently entered

upon the study of medicine; soon after the completion of which he was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army and sent to Fort Dearborn. He is represented as having been a young man of excellent qualities, but his prospective usefulness was blighted and his military services terminated by being one of the victims of the well-known Indian massacre that took place August 15, 1812. "Four or five thousand hostile Indians had gathered in the vicinity of the fort, and when the garrison, consisting of fifty-four men and a few officers, attempted to retreat to Fort Wayne they were attacked by the Indians, and Captain Wells, Ensign Ronan, Surgeon Van Voorhis and twenty-six privates were slain, together with twelve children and all the male residents, except Mr. John Kinzie and his two sons. The original fort having been thus abandoned and destroyed in 1812, what few white inhabitants remained were left without the services of any member of the medical profession until 1816, when the fort was rebuilt and occupied for military purposes.

VAUGHAN, George Tully, of Washington City, D. C., was born in Nelson county, Virginia, June 27, 1859. He is of Welsh descent, and a son of Dr. W. L. Vaughan.



George Tully Vaughan

He was educated at Kenmore High School, and read medicine under the direction of his father until he entered the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, from which he graduated June 27, 1879. He continued his medical studies in New York City, and graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1880. Dr. Vaughan located the same year at Lowesville, Virginia, where he practiced his profession until 1886, when he moved to Farmville, in the same State, and was associated in practice with Dr. James L. White. In 1885 he attended lectures at the New York Polyclinic, paying special attention to general

surgery. In January, 1888, he was appointed assistant surgeon in the marine hospital service, and assigned to duty at Boston, Massachusetts. He was afterwards in command of the service at Cairo, Illinois, and Evansville, Indiana. In February, 1892, he was promoted to the grade of passed assistant surgeon and ordered to Washington, District of Columbia, for duty as assistant to the Surgeon-General. Dr. Vaughan has performed amputation at the hip-joint for railway injury, which was followed by death from shock; ligation of right subclavian artery for aneurism of the arch of the aorta, Dr. Young, of Evansville, at the same time ligating the right common carotid, resulting in death on second day from asthenia. His other operations have been such as Ertlander's for pleural empyema, trephining mastoid process, and other parts of the skull, operations for abscess of the liver, and for various requirements in minor surgery. Dr. Vaughan is a member of the Medical Society of Virginia, of the Americal Medical Association, and honorary member of the Vanderburg County Medical Society, Indiana. His more important contributions to medical literature consist of a "Report of 112 Cases of Obstetrics with Use of Chloroform in Labor," "Locomotor Ataxia," "Case of Hermaphroditism," "Operations for Radical Cure of Hernia," "Fracture of Frontal Bone, no External Depression," "Organic Stricture of Urethra, Perineal Section," and "Abscess of Liver, Laparotomy, Recovery." In 1883 he married May Townsend, daughter of W. G. Venerable, Esq., of Farmville, Virginia.

VEDDER, Alexander M., of Schenectady, New York, was born in that city January 15, 1814, and died in New York City December 29, 1878. He was a direct descendant of Harmanus Albertse Vedder, who immigrated to this country from Holland in 1630 and became the progenitor of one of the oldest Dutch families of New York. He received his literary education at Union College, Schenectady, and pursued his medical studies at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated M. D. in 1839. In 1838 he was associated with the late Dr. J. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General United States Army, as Resident Physician of Blockley Hospital, Philadelphia. He settled in practice in his native city. In 1840 he became Lecturer at Union College, and for twenty years he held the chair of Anatomy and Physiology in that institution. In 1856 he was elected Mayor of Schenectady by the Republican party. During the war between the States he held the office of Examining Surgeon of the Eighteenth Congressional District, and in 1873 he became one of the Curators of the Albany Medical College. He was also founder, director or trustee of every institution of note in his native city. As early as 1838 he wrote an interesting paper on "Morbus Brightii" for the *Medical Intelligencer*, which was the first American contribution to the literature of Bright's disease, and in 1875 he wrote three important articles entitled "Embolism of the Axillary Artery," "Embolism of the Central Artery of the Retina," and "Tracheotomy in Diphtheria," all of which were published in the Transactions of the New York State Medical Society. Dr. Vedder gained a wide reputation in the treatment of diseases of the chest, and was one of the first physicians in the United States to acquire a comprehensive

knowledge of auscultation and percussion. He was a member of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia, of the New York State Medical Society, and of the Schenectady County Medical Society, and was president of the latter in 1870. He was elected delegate to the International Medical Congress held in Philadelphia in 1876. He was twice married; the first time to Catharine M. Viele, of Hoosick, Rensselaer county, New York, and after her death to Hannah M. Wilkinson, of New York City.

WALES, John Patten, of Wilmington, Delaware, was born there in January, 1831, his father being the late United States Senator John Wales. After a literary training in the schools of Wilmington and New Jersey Collegiate Institute, he began studying medicine under Dr. L. P. Bush, of Wilmington. He was graduated from the Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania in 1852. For a year thereafter was Hospital Physician for Baltimore City and County Almshouse. In 1853 he began practice near his native city. On the outbreak of the war he was offered a surgeoncy, but preferred to become a soldier, and was commissioned captain in the Seventeenth United States Infantry, May, 1861, and was first stationed at Fort Preble, Portland, Maine, where the regiment was organized; then sent to McClellan's army, and attached to Fifth Army Corps. He served through all the fighting on the Peninsula, the second Bull Run, Antietam, and all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac to the close of the war, having command of his regiment at and after the battle of Fredericksburg. At the end of the war it scarcely mustered men enough for a full company. In 1865 he resigned his commission and returned to Wilmington, Delaware, where he has since remained engaged in a successful practice of his profession.

WALES, Philip Skinner, of Washington, District of Columbia, was born February 27, 1837, in Annapolis, Maryland. His parents were natives of that State. He was educated at the Baltimore City College, and the University of Maryland, graduating at the latter in March, 1856, after which he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in March, 1860. Settling at Baltimore, he removed first to Philadelphia and afterwards to Washington, District of Columbia, his present residence. He entered the United States Navy as Assistant Surgeon August 7, 1856; was commissioned Surgeon October 12, 1861. Throughout the Civil War he was actively engaged, having organized and held charge of the United States Naval Hospital at New Orleans during the operations of Admiral Farragut's fleet in the Mississippi river, superintended the United States Naval Hospital ship at the capture of the forts defending Wilmington, North Carolina, and served as Operating Surgeon at the United States Naval Hospital at Portsmouth, Virginia, pending the military operations around Fortress Monroe. He was commissioned Medical Inspector United States Navy June 30, 1873, and appointed General of the Navy and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery on January 26, 1880, serving until March 27, 1884. When President Garfield was shot he assisted in attendance for a short time. While he was Chief of the Bureau of Medicine unscrupulous clerks in his office

contrived to defraud the government, and he was tried by court-martial and suspended for five years for neglect of duty, though acquitted of all real responsibility for the acts of his subordinates. He is a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, the American Medical Association, and the Gynecological Society of Boston. His contributions to medical literature comprise: "Surgical Operations and Appliances," 1867; "A New Method of Controlling the Velum Palati," 1875; "A New Rectal Dilator and Explorer," 1877; papers in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences* on "Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis," "Amputation of Shoulder-Joint," "Fracture of Lower Jaw," "Gunshot Wound of Stomach," "Ligature of the Femoral Artery," "Fracture of Thyroid Cartilage," "Operation for Hydrophthalmia," and "Aneurism of the Heart;" a series of papers in the *Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter* on "Instrumental Diagnosis," with a paper entitled "Description of a New Endoscope;" a paper in the *New York Medical Record* on "Traumatic Tetanus;" and numerous reviews in various medical journals. He has in preparation a large work on medical science. He was married to Mary Gray, of Philadelphia, in November, 1860.

WALKER, Henry O., of Detroit, Michigan, was born in that city December 18, 1843. His parents were natives of Yorkshire, England. His preliminary education was acquired at the Detroit High School and Albion College, Michigan. He prepared for a professional career in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, graduating at the latter institution February 28, 1867. In 1869 he was editor of the *Detroit Review of Medicine*. He has operated for stone, performed external perineal urethrotomy, removed half the upper jaw, and has had a varied experience in general surgery. His specialty is orthopedic surgery and diseases of genito-urinary organs and rectum. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Michigan State Medical Society, Detroit Medical and Library Association, and of the Detroit Academy of Medicine, of which he was secretary, 1876. For several years he held the office of Lecturer on Diseases of Genito-Urinary Organs and Rectum in the Detroit Medical College, and previous to that time was Demonstrator of Anatomy in the same institution. For nearly three years he was City Physician and member of the Board of Health in Detroit, Michigan; for two years was Surgeon of the Michigan Central railroad, was formerly Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, Detroit, Michigan, and was Daily Physician to Detroit Medical College Dispensary, and to St. Mary's Hospital Infirmary, Detroit, Michigan, for a period of two or three years. He is now Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, Genito-Urinary Diseases and Clinical Surgery in the Detroit College of Medicine, and secretary of the Faculty. He is also Surgeon to the Wabash Railway Company, and to Harper and St. Mary's Hospital, and Medical Examiner and Adviser for several of the leading life insurance companies of this country. His contributions to medical literature consist of a number of articles on various surgical subjects, but relating principally to his specialty. He was married November 13, 1872, to Miss Gertrude Esselstyn, of Detroit, Michigan.

WALL, Otto A., of St. Louis, Missouri, was graduated M. D. at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, in 1870, and entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, from which institution he received an *ad eundem* degree in 1871. He is now Professor of Materia Medica and Botany in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and Lecturer on Artistic Anatomy in Washington University. Dr. Wall is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society and the St. Louis Medico-Chirurgical Society.

WALLACE, David R., of Waco, Texas, was educated at Wake Forest College, North Carolina, and then entered the University of the City of New York, from which institution he was graduated in medicine in 1854. During the Civil War he held the position of Surgeon in the Confederate States Army, since which time he has devoted special attention to psychiatry and neurology. He is ex-president of the Texas State Medical Association; member of the American Medical Association, American Association of Superintendents for the Insane, and the Medico-Legal Society of New York. Dr. Wallace was for many years Superintendent of the North Texas Hospital for Insane, located at Terrell, in that State, and as an alienist and neurologist he is widely known, and is a physician of recognized skill in the treatment of all disorders relating to his special field of medicine.

WARD, Milo B., of Topeka, Kansas, was educated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1879, since which time he has devoted special attention to obstetrics and diseases of women. He is now Professor of Gynecology in the Kansas Medical College, Topeka, and secretary of the Faculty of that institution. He is also president of the Western Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; Fellow of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; member of the Topeka Academy of Medicine and Surgery, Kansas State Medical Society, American Medical Association, and secretary of the Section on Obstetrics and Gynecology in the latter national medical organization.

WARD, Samuel Baldwin, of Albany, New York, was born in New York City, June 8, 1842. He was educated in private schools and in Columbia College, from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1861, and that of A. M. in 1864. He pursued his medical studies in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and the Medical Department of Georgetown College, Washington, District of Columbia, and received the degree of M. D. from the latter institution in 1864, and settled first in his native city, but removed to Albany in 1876. He has contributed an article on the "Sphygmograph and its Uses," to the *New York Medical Record*, one on "Embolism of the Arteries of the Extremities," *New York Medical Journal*, and several translations of medical works and histories of cases to societies with which he is connected. He has held the position of Professor of Anatomy, and subsequently of Surgery, in the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, Professor of Surgery in the Albany Medical College, and is now Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in that institution; also Attending Physician to the Albany Hospital. Dr. Ward is Consulting Physician to St. Peter's Hospital and

House of the Good Shepherd, member of the Albany County Medical Society, Association of American Physicians and American Climatological Association, and is ex-president of the Medical Society of the State of New York. During the War of the Rebellion he served three years in the capacity of assistant surgeon. In October, 1871, he was married to Miss Nina N. Wheeler, of New York City.

WARE, Lyman, of Chicago, Illinois, was graduated M. D. at the Chicago Medical College in 1866, and received an *ad eundem* degree from the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in 1868, since which time he has devoted special attention to the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear. He is now Surgeon to the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon to the Chicago Orphan Asylum, and is an active member of the Chicago Medical Society, Illinois State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

WARNER, George M., of Louisville, Kentucky, was graduated M. D. at the Louisville Medical College in 1880. He is now Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in that institution, and secretary of the Faculty, also Physician to St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, and Consulting Physician to Louisville City Hospital. Dr. Warner is an active member of the Kentucky State Medical Society, a frequent contributor to medical literature, and one of the best known and most accomplished physicians of his city.

WARREN, Edward, formerly of Baltimore, Maryland, was born in Tyrrell county, North Carolina, January 22, 1828, and died in Paris, France, in the autumn of 1893. His parents were of English descent, and natives of Virginia. His father, Dr. William C. Warren, was a man of intelligence and good professional attainments. When the subject of this sketch was but four years of age his father removed with his family to Edenton, North Carolina. At the proper time the boy was sent to the Fairfax Institution near Alexandria, Virginia, where he remained for two years, and was then placed at the University of Virginia, where he won honors and received diplomas, and by selection delivered the valedictory before the Jefferson Society. In 1851 he graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia. It is stated by one of his biographers that while pursuing his studies in Philadelphia he conceived the idea of administering morphine under the skin for the relief of pain, by puncture with Anel's syringe. He had written his thesis for graduation on this method of administering medicine; but mentioning it to one of the faculty, who looked upon it as chimerical and dangerous, he was dissuaded from presenting the paper, and wrote one on another subject. He had, however, become so thoroughly convinced of the practicability of the method that he soon after put it to a practical test, and was some four years in advance of the public announcements of this very useful method of administering remedies. To further prosecute his medical studies he spent most of the years 1854 and 1855 in attending the hospitals and clinics of Paris, and during this time formed strong and lasting friendships with many of the leading medical men of France. He was a ready and graceful writer, and contributed from the French capital a number of very ac-

ceptable articles to the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, and to other medical publications in this country. On returning to the United States he settled to practice at Edenton, North Carolina. He was thoroughly well equipped for engaging in his professional pursuits, and speedily acquired a leading position among the medical men of that region of the State. In 1856 he was selected to deliver the annual address before the North Carolina State Medical Society, which was well received, and brought him prominently before the active workers in the professional ranks. The same year he obtained the "Fisk Fund Prize" for an essay on the "Effects of Pregnancy on the Developing of Tuberculosis." This paper has passed into the permanent literature of medicine. In 1857 he was elected editor of the *North Carolina Medical Journal*, at the time the official organ of the State Medical Society. The Gynecological Society of Boston, the same year elected him a member of that organization. While in France he became a member of the American Medical Society of Paris, and this organization sent him as their delegate to the American Medical Association, but he was unable to attend or register. But he was a delegate from the State Medical Society of North Carolina to the meeting of the American Medical Association at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1859. He also attended meetings from Baltimore, where he was then practicing, in 1860, and every other year from 1866 until 1872. On November 16, 1857, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth C. Johnston, of Edenton, North Carolina, a most estimable lady, whose ancestors were extensively connected with many distinguished families in the Old North State, and in Virginia. Dr. Warren's reputation for learning and scientific acquirements had become so widely known in 1860 that he was elected Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the old and prosperous University of Maryland. This led to his removal to the city of Baltimore. The same year he was elected the first vice-president of the convention for the revision of the United States Pharmacopeia. In the University of Maryland he at once took high rank as an able teacher and an attractive lecturer. On the outbreak of the Civil War he threw his fortunes with his native State and his friends in the South. He served in the field, in hospitals and on medical boards. He was chief surgeon in the North Carolina Navy, and medical director of the Cape Fear section. He was also for a time the chief medical inspector of the Department of Northern Virginia. He was twice promoted for his efficiency and courage on the field of battle. This trait of efficiency in the doctor was so notable as to attract attention, and the fact coming to the attention of the Assembly of North Carolina, an act was passed by them raising his rank from that of colonel to that of brigadier-general for "efficient services rendered to sick and wounded." Notwithstanding the engrossing official and professional duties of Dr. Warren during the war, he wrote a work to meet the needs of surgeons in the field, entitled, *Surgery for Field and Hospital*. In this publication, which was well received and speedily passed through two editions, he made some valuable original suggestions. In 1865 Dr. Warren resumed his residence in Baltimore, expecting at the same time to resume his

professional duties in the University of Maryland. But the changed conditions of the country and the status of the Southern States, the policy of the general government and local interests combined to close the doors of that institution against him. He was not only capable but ambitious and full of energy, and it was mainly at his suggestion and through his efforts that the old Washington University Medical School was revived and rapidly rose to have a commanding position and an able faculty and good patronage. In this faculty Dr. Warren filled most acceptably the chair of surgery. When the act of the Assembly of Maryland was passed requiring an examination and registration of the physicians of the State, Dr. Warren was appointed upon the board to carry the law into effect. In 1868 he was elected one of the vice-presidents of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and the same year founded the *Medical Bulletin*, which under his management acquired a large circulation. The celebrated Wharton trial, which took place in 1872, brought Dr. Warren to the forefront among specialists in criminal trials. He was confronted by able physiologists, general practitioners and chemists, and their theories and tests shown to be inconclusive. The case attracted wide attention not only in America but in Europe. Dr. Warren ably sustained himself before the court, and his testimony so completely broke down the chemical evidence relied upon by the prosecution as to compel the court to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case. For some time after Dr. Warren was made a target for critics, not only in the medical profession, but by the bar and the public press. But it is simple justice to say that no review of his evidence and theory of the case was ever able to demonstrate that he was in error in his views. At the meeting of the American Medical Association in 1872 he was chosen chairman of the Section of Surgery for the following year. He did not, however, attend that meeting or send a report. In 1873 Dr. Warren suffered a severe domestic affliction in the death of his devoted wife. His health suffered seriously, and to change the scene, he consented to accept a medical position in the army of the Khedive of Egypt. His service, although brief in that country, was nevertheless sufficiently conspicuous to place him at the head of the surgical staff. It was his good fortune to relieve Kissim Pasha, the Minister of War, from a strangulated hernia. This operation was undertaken when the War Minister's life was despaired of by his own surgeons, and when it was almost impossible for Dr. Warren to get any of them to assist him in the operation, from a religious dread of being blamed with causing his death. But the operation was a success, and the result placed the courageous Dr. Warren in the front rank of surgeons in the Khedive's army. His splendid success where death was imminent and expected induced the Khedive to confer upon Dr. Warren the decoration of the Medjidiah and the title of Bey. Dr. Warren unfortunately contracted a severe form of ophthalmia common in the East, and it proving obstinate, he obtained a furlough for six months to visit Paris for treatment. Here he was promptly told that one eye was practically lost, and that a longer residence in Egypt would result in the loss of the other. He had no alternative but to resign, which he did. The Khedive was most kind,

and in accepting his resignation spoke of his valuable services in the Egyptian army and wished him long years of usefulness. It was then while still under treatment that he was advised to become a candidate for practice in Paris. After many conferences with friends and the earnest advice of Drs. Charcot, Breed and other eminent practitioners, he concluded to take up his permanent residence in that city. Dr. Warren's success in the metropolis of France was exceptionally rapid and gratifying. For twenty years he had been one of the leading physicians and surgeons and obtained a world-wide reputation for his skill. Both practice and honors came flowing in upon him. From Spain he received the decoration of a "Knight of the Order of Isabella the Catholic," for earnest services rendered to Spanish subjects, and from his old University of Maryland a degree of "Master of Surgery." Dr. Warren, both as a boy and through his life, proved his indomitable energy and power of work. He secured a large share of confidence with his professional brethren. And yet, like all men of force and original ideas, antagonisms were evolved by the friction. That he was a man of ability and culture his life and works attest. His house was frequented by Americans and travelers from other countries, and his attentions and hospitalities were for years generously bestowed upon numerous friends visiting Paris.

WARREN, Joseph H., of Boston, Massachusetts, was born in that city in 1831 and died there March 20, 1891. His father was the seventh son of General Warren, of Revolutionary fame. He was a Medical Director in General Casey's division, and of provisional troops during the last war as well as President Lincoln's medical attendant. He saw active service in the field before Yorktown, Virginia, and soon after was disabled while bearing special dispatches to Washington, and was obliged to resign. He was quite a traveler, for health and pleasure, and more than once served as a delegate from the American Medical Association, of which he was vice-president in 1889 and 1890. He had read papers before the British Medical Association and the French Academy of Medicine. He published in London a "Practical Treatise on Hernia," a second edition of which was issued in 1882 in America. He operated in Guy's Hospital, in London, and elsewhere, to demonstrate his method. He later published "A Plea for the Cure of Rupture," and has written very many monographs and medical papers, as well as general articles.

WATHEN, William H., of Louisville, Kentucky, was educated in medicine at the University of Louisville, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1870. He is now Professor of Abdominal Surgery and Gynecology in the Kentucky School of Medicine, and Dean of the Faculty of that institution. He is also Consulting Gynecologist to the Louisville City Hospital. Dr. Wathen is ex-President of the Section on Obstetrics and Gynecology of the American Medical Association; Fellow of the American Gynecological Society, American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society; member of the Kentucky State Medical Society and Louisville Medical Society. His contributions to medical literature have been numerous and important.

He is widely known as a skillful and successful gynecean surgeon, an able clinical teacher, and a recognized authority upon all subjects relating to his special field of practice.

WATKINS, William B., of Portland, Oregon, was graduated M. D. at the Medical Department of Willamette University, Portland, in 1884. He is now Professor of diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat in that institution. He is Physician and Surgeon to Portland Hospital, for all diseases connected with his special line of practice, which is that of oculist, aurist, rhinologist and laryngologist. Dr. Watkins is an active member of the Oregon State Medical Society and the Portland Hospital Clinical Society.

WATSON, William Perry, of Jersey City, New Jersey, was educated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1878. He is now Attending Physician to St. Francis Hospital and for Diseases of Children, to the Central Dispensary, and Consulting Physician to St. Michael's Orphan Asylum, Jersey City. He is an active member of the New Jersey Academy of Medicine, New York Pathological Society, and other medical associations. Dr. Watson is also a member and secretary of the Board of Medical Examiners, State of New Jersey, and the Examiner in the Practice of Medicine. He is editor of the Archives of Pediatrics, and is a frequent and well-known contributor to medical literature.

WATERMAN, Luther Dana, of Indianapolis, Indiana, was born in Wheeling, Virginia, November 21, 1830. His literary education was obtained at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and his medical education at the Medical College of Ohio, where he graduated in 1853. He first established himself in practice in Cincinnati, where he remained till 1855, then removed to Kokomo, Indiana. In 1861 he entered the army. During the war he was for three years Surgeon to the Eighth Indiana Cavalry (Thirty-ninth regiment), during which period he was Medical Director of the Second, and subsequently the First Division of the (old) Twentieth Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland; also Surgeon to the Officers' Hospital at Nashville, Tennessee. He also had charge of hospitals at Huntsville, Alabama, Bridgeport, Tennessee, and at Chattanooga, Tennessee. He was captured at Newnan, Georgia, and imprisoned at Macon, and at Charleston, South Carolina. In 1864 he settled in Indianapolis, where he has since remained engaged in an extensive, successful and remunerative practice of general medicine and surgery. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Indiana State Medical Society and the Marion County Medical Society, State of Indiana. He has been one of the Surgeons of the Indianapolis City Hospital, and was one of the incorporators of the Indiana Medical College, in which institution he filled the chair of Professor of Anatomy from 1869 to 1873, and that of Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine from 1875 to 1877. He was elected president of the Indiana State Medical Society in 1877. His contributions to professional literature consist of important papers published in medical journals and cases reported to the various medical societies with which he is connected. He has also written a volume of poems and made

other contributions to general and scientific literature. Dr. Waterman, as a physician, has given the study of medicine profound thought. Referring to his views concerning the nature, etiology, symptoms, signs and treatment of disease, the following extracts, derived from his "Medical Notes," are here presented: "There is a fascination in the study of man, even in his accidental decomposition, more or less, by disease. Nature is forever thus offering opportunities for discoveries, by her revelations. The physician needs only more delicate tests, and keener power to observe. Every living human body contains a delicate arrangement, the nervous system, ever ready to signal the state of organs or organism. Here quickly are shown the discords which occur amidst the harmonious functions constituting health. The physician should know the individual pitch of health, and maintain concord between function and structure, between physical and intellectual. Some organizations are mobile, others firm. To read the patient, then his disturbance, is the true order. The individual is a unit, separated into physical and psychical for purposes of study, by artificiality of concept. The true physician treats the man diseased—neither the man nor the disease. His highest function is to read the organism, measure its vigor and vitality, find its weakest and strongest organs, and use the one to serve the other. He often accepts a lower plane of life for his patient; often a long upward incline to health and a new balance of physiological equilibrium. Man carries his history in his face and form, and they reveal his direction toward order or chaos, life or death. The complexity and delicacy of man's nervous system is the measure of his evolution, its disturbance the index of his derangements, and the skill to appreciate and interpret it, one of the highest accomplishments of the physician. Physical health is the perfect performance of all the bodily functions, manifested by the harmony between mind and body, and indicated by serenity of the nervous system. Whatever disturbs this relation is detrimental. Man originates as a cell, the physical body of a force, develops and ends as a unit. As by growth his organs differentiate, they are made one by the co-development of the nervous system. Structure and function are inseparably one in the original cell, as in the matured man. Life and its physical basis are never separated in all the universe. Only the provisional dies, never the real. The integrity of this union of structure and function through all the mechanism necessary to the organism, is tested by its ability to bear strains. Man's trained senses combined, more sensitive than all instruments, should appreciate every disturbance of this body, nature's most delicate mechanism. It is of the first importance, in the treatment of a person diseased, that the case should be thoroughly analyzed until the distinctive features which vary it from all others are detected to such a degree that the physician may direct his remedies to the essential morbid action. Until these features are obtained the diagnosis must be uncertain and the treatment wavering; and the local symptoms developed by the evolution of the disease, or by medication, assume undue prominence, and direct too greatly the treatment. To obtain these clinical observation is required, as well as the recog-

nition of the general causes that modify the types and tendency of disease, to measure the constitutional condition and the individual features of the case, with their cause, degree, duration and tendency. To treat every departure as disease betrays ignorance of the resistance of the organized body, and leads to meddlesome interference. The skillful physician may be known by the rarity of dangerous cases occurring under his management. It is rarely that any disturbance of an important organ continues long without involving other organs; therefore, every symptom is of value as a witness coming from the seat of morbid war to give evidence of the cause, extent and locality of the contest. Not by startling assumptions can medical science be advanced, or cases more successfully treated, but by patient accumulation and analysis of the phenomena occurring in disease as in health. Bubble theories have burst in every age; facts obtained, recognized and recorded, stand fast forever, and just deductions from their generalization are the true foundations of medical science. All untrue doctrines ultimately conduct to absurdity or helplessness, and that there are diseases without reliable or anticipated relief is proof that there is incorporated into our views error, either in the facts or the conclusions drawn therefrom. Views not profitable in application should not be held too tenaciously. Around us daily is the field to test treatments and study disease; for the silent laws are often as well seen in their extreme limits as in their center of action. We should know the individual, then the individual symptoms of his derangement, and if no error enters our facts or deductions, the results of treatment must be satisfactory and reliable." In evidence of his poetical genius, his biographer selects at random the following lines from his "Phantoms of Life:"

"I would unclasp a fiber of life's pain
By giving glimpses to the soul beguiled
Of that fair land whose boundaries lie far down
In the wild world that colors all our dreams,
Far dwelling, fragrant, flowery and bedewed,
Beyond the ken of day; but whither yet
The heart will yearn with instinct unappeased,
As yearns the child for its dead mother's breast,
And with a faith that's stronger than all sense,
Than reason clearer, longer-lived than will.
Despite the frigid clay that wraps this life,
And all the poisoned passions that betray,
The soul sends out frail gossamers of hope
To catch the radiance of that unknown clime
And thrill with the unheard music of its shores."

Dr. Waterman has made repeated visits to Europe, to Egypt and other foreign countries in the pursuit of knowledge, recreation and pleasure, and having retired from active practice, has in recent years spent considerable time in Old Mexico and Central America, where, as a result of his archeological investigations, he believes that he has found the primal home of the human race and the ruins of the most ancient cities on earth.

WEBBER, Nathaniel W., of Detroit, Michigan, was graduated M. D. at the Chicago Medical College in 1866, since which time he has devoted special attention to obstetrics and diseases of women. He is now Professor of Gynecology and Obstetrics in the Detroit College of Medicine; Gynecologist to St. Mary's Hospital; Consulting Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital; Medical Examiner and Adviser for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, and Washington Life Insurance Company, of New York. Dr. Web-

ber is an active member of the Michigan State Medical Society and the Detroit Medical and Library Association.

WEBER, Gustav C. E., of Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Bonn, Prussia, May 26, 1828. His father, M. I. Weber, was Professor of Anatomy in the University of Bonn, Prussia, for more than a half-century from the foundation of that famous institution, and was the author of an "Anatomical Atlas," which has been translated into every printed language, "The Hand-Book of Anatomy of the Human Body," "The Pelves and Crania of the Different Races," "Atlas of the Bones of Domestic Animals," and many other valuable works and writings; he was decorated by several of the crowned heads of Europe for his distinguished services in the cause of science. Dr. Weber's education was chiefly obtained at Bonn University, but before matriculating, the revolutionary movement of 1848 caused him to emigrate. He came to the United States in 1849 and entered the St. Louis Medical College, St. Louis, Missouri, and received the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1851. He then returned to Europe and supplemented his medical education and training by attending the schools and hospitals of Vienna, Amsterdam and Paris. In 1853 he came again to this country and settled in New York, where his brother Edward was engaged in the practice of medicine. His brother died that year, and he assumed his practice with success. The demands upon him were so great that his health failed, and in 1856 he was obliged to relinquish professional work. That year he accepted the chair of Surgery in the Cleveland Medical College, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Horace A. Ackley, and retained that position seven years. In 1859 he established the *Cleveland Medical Gazette*, which he conducted with ability for several years. In the autumn of 1861 one of the first acts of Governor Tod was to appoint him Surgeon-General of the Ohio forces, with special mission to organize a system for the better medical care of the troops in the field. After making arrangements for a better condition of the camps and hospitals in the State, he obtained from the Secretary of War permission to visit the Ohio soldiers in the field, and the troops were greatly benefited by his labors. In the autumn of that year his wife's health and the pressure of his professional duties compelled him to resign. Governor Tod in his reply expressed the highest appreciation of his services, and asked him before retiring to attend to the wounded upon the battle-field of Perryville, Kentucky. He obeyed these instructions, returned to Columbus, closed his official relations with the State, and resumed his duties in the college. In the spring of 1863 he closed his connection with the Cleveland Medical College, and in 1864 organized the Charity Hospital Medical College, of which he was made Professor of Clinical Surgery and also Dean of the Faculty. He was also appointed Consulting Surgeon of Charity Hospital, an institution which owed its existence mainly to his suggestions and efforts. From first to last his services to the hospital were gratuitously rendered. It was finally merged into the medical department of the University of Wooster, he being chosen to fill the same positions occupied during its independent existence. He is now Professor of Clinical Surgery in the Medical Department of

the Western Reserve University, and Dean of the Faculty of that institution. He is the originator of a new method for closing arteries of large size in surgical operations without a ligature. This consists in reflecting the wall of the artery, or folding it back upon itself (like turning back the cuff of a coat), which doubles the thickness of the arterial wall at the end of the divided artery, and enables the artery to close itself by its own contraction. Lest the wall turn back again, a very delicate silver pin, one-eighth of an inch in length, is passed through the walls of the artery at the point of reflection. This method has been frequently tested, has never failed, and promises to eventually revolutionize the existing system of closing arteries with ligatures. It prevents the introduction of foreign substances into the wound, and thereby effectually precludes the possibility of decomposition. He is also the originator of the method of removing stone from the bladder in females, by the division of the urethra as far as the sphincter and then the extraction through the dilated sphincter. Dr. Weber is a member of the Cuyahoga County Medical Society, State of Ohio, American Medical Association, and Corresponding member of the German Medical Society of Paris, France.

WEBSTER, David, of New York City, was born, July 16, 1842, at Cambridge, Cornwallis, Nova Scotia. He was educated in the district school and a private school at his native place, and at the Normal School of Truro, Nova Scotia. After teaching school six years, he attended Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, from which he graduated in the spring of 1868. He began practice in his native town, where he remained one year and a half, and then settled in New York, where he has since resided, engaged in the study and treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, and in which field of medicine he is widely known. He was the first house-surgeon of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, in which he served from the fall of 1869 to the spring of 1871; serving in the same capacity at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, from the spring of 1871 to the spring of 1873. Immediately on leaving the latter institution he became associated with Dr. C. R. Agnew, with whom he remained many years. In 1873 he was appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, and Clinical Assistant to the chair of Ophthalmology and Otology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. He is now (1893), Professor of Ophthalmology in the New York Polyclinic, and in the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, Surgeon to Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, to the Skin and Cancer Hospital, House of Mercy and Hackensack Hospital. He is also Consulting Surgeon to the Paterson Eye and Ear Infirmary. Dr. Webster is an active member of the New York Academy of Medicine, New York County Medical Society, New York State Medical Society, New York Ophthalmological Society, American Ophthalmological Society, American Otological Society, and other leading medical, scientific, and social organizations of this country. He married, in June, 1876, Miss Genevieve Macfarlane, a native of Maine.

WEEKS, John E., of New York City, was graduated M. D. at the University of Michigan,

Ann Arbor, in 1881, since which time he has devoted special attention to the study and treatment of diseases of the eye and ear. He is now Professor of Clinical Ophthalmology and Otology in Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, Lecturer on the Diseases of the Eye and Ear in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, Surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Alms House and Work House Hospital, Blackwell's Island, and Consulting Oculist to the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society. Dr. Weeks is an active member of the New York Academy of Medicine, and numerous other medical organizations of that metropolis.

WEISS, Samuel, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, was graduated M. D. at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in 1871. He is now Attending Physician to Lebanon County Hospital, Gynecologist to the Good Samaritan Hospital, Lebanon, and Medical Examiner and Adviser for the New York Life Insurance Company, and also for the Mutual Reserve Insurance Company, of New York. Dr. Weiss is an active member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and one of the most accomplished members of the Medical profession in his section of the State.

WELLS, Brooks H., of New York City, was educated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1884; since which time he has devoted special attention to obstetrics and diseases of women, in which field of practice his skill as an operative surgeon and clinical instructor has become widely recognized. He is now Lecturer on Gynecology in the New York Polyclinic, and is editor of the *American Journal of Obstetrics*. Dr. Wells is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, New York Obstetrical Society, New York County Medical Society, and at the Pan-American Congress, which convened in 1893, he was secretary of the Section on Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery.

WELLS, Frank, of Boston, Massachusetts, was graduated M. D. at Harvard Medical School in 1868, and from the University of Vienna in 1869. He is Medical Director of John Hancock Life Insurance Company; president of the American Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors; Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Boston Society for Medical Improvement, Boston Society for Medical Observation and the Boston Society of Medical Sciences.

WELSH, D. Emmett, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was graduated M. D. from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1878, since which time he has devoted special attention to the study and treatment of the diseases of the upper air passages. He is now Physician to St. John's Orphans' Asylum, St. Mark's Hospital and Masonic Home. He is also president of the Grand Rapids Academy of Medicine, ex-vice-president of the Michigan State Medical Society, member of the American Medical Association, American Rhinological Association, Mississippi Valley Medical Association, and other important medical organizations of this country.

WENDE, Ernest, of Buffalo, New York, was educated in medicine at the University of Buffalo, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1878. He subsequently attended the

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, from which institution he received an *ad eundem* degree in 1884. He is now Professor of Dermatology in the University of Buffalo, and also Professor of Botany and Microscopy in the Department of Pharmacy in the latter university. Dr. Wendt is Health Commissioner of the city of Buffalo, and Dermatologist to the Fitch Provident Dispensary. He is an active member of the Erie County Medical Society, Buffalo Medical and Surgical Association, Buffalo Pathological and Clinical Societies, and the Buffalo Medical Club.

WENDT, Edmund Charles, of New York City, was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. When quite young his parents took him to New York, and that city has been his home ever since. After a common school and college education he went abroad for the purpose of medical study, and matriculated at the University of Zurich. On completion of a course of study at leading universities, lasting nearly five years, he graduated at the University of Strasbourg in 1877. Three years later (1880) he secured his second medical diploma from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia College, New York. After several years' hospital experience he began active professional work in New York City, and quickly succeeded in building up a lucrative practice. In 1879 Dr. Wendt succeeded Prof. E. C. Spitzka as Professor of Comparative Anatomy at the Columbia School of Comparative Medicine. Dr. Wendt has also been Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine at various medical institutions in New York. He was Curator and Pathologist of St. Francis Hospital, New York, from 1879 until 1891; Curator and Pathologist of St. Luke's Hospital, New York, during 1882; Curator and Pathologist of the New York Infant Asylum from 1884 until 1888, and late Attending Physician to St. Joseph's Asylum. He is at present Attending Physician to the New York Infant Asylum; Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; member of the New York County Medical Society; member of the New York Pathological Society; late member of the New York Neurological Society; member and late president of the Manhattan Medical and Surgical Society, and a member of the German Medical Society of New York. He is also, since 1879, a member of the editorial staff of the *New York Medical Record*, and in 1891 was commissioned to visit the Riviera and the health resorts of the south of France, in order to study and report on the health conditions and the sanitary (or unsanitary) arrangements, municipal and domestic, of the towns and hotels at such places as Cannes, Nice, Pau, Hyères, Mentone, Monaco, San Remo, Allassio, Bordighera, Florence, and Naples. Dr. Wendt is also late editor of the *New York Dietetic Gazette*; contributor of numerous original articles published in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, *New York Medical Record*, *New York Medical Journal*, *Boston Medical Journal*, *Philadelphia Medical News*, and *American Journal of Diseases of Women and Children*. He is author of *A Treatise on Cholera* (New York, 1885), and "Contributions to Histology," editor and translator of "Gusserow's Uterine Tumors," and author of articles in the *Encyclopedic Handbook of Medical Sciences*.

WEST, Alston M., of Memphis, Tennessee, was graduated M. D. at the medical depart-

ment of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in 1876. He is now Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, Toxicology and Hygiene in the Memphis Hospital Medical College. Dr. West is a member of the Memphis Medical Society, Tennessee State Medical Society, Mississippi State Medical Society, and of the Tri-State Medical Society of Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.

WHITE, Octavius A., of New York City, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, February 8, 1826. His father was Hon. John Blake White, of the same city, a successful lawyer, amateur historical painter, and author of plays enacted at Charleston theater, whose great grandfather, Sir John White, of Kent, England, came to this country with William Penn; a son of his, the grandfather of John Blake White, named Blake Leary White, settled in South Carolina and became a planter on the great Pedee river. The preliminary education of Dr. White was received at the Academy of H. M. Burns, LL.D. in Charleston; subsequently he entered Charleston College and the South Carolina Medical College, graduating A. B. from the former in 1846, and M. D. from the latter in 1848. He settled in Charleston, commencing and continuing practice there till 1865, when he removed to New York. He served as Surgeon in the Confederate States Army during the Civil War. He first introduced the practice of superficial incisions within the os uteri for the relief of stenotic dysmenorrhea. In 1876 he was selected and delegated by the profession of New York for the relief of the yellow fever patients at Savannah. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, County Medical Society, Medical Journal Association, and Historical Society. Of his more important contributions to medical literature, may be mentioned the following: "New Method of Operating for Radical Cure of Hernia," 1851; "Transfusion with Successful Result in a Case of Flooding," 1853; "A New and Safe Mode of Relief in Stenotic Dysmenorrhea," 1855; "Bradycrote Treatment of Yellow Fever," 1858; "Report on Yellow Fever Epidemic of Wilmington, North Carolina, 1862;" "Varicocele and its Radical Cure," 1872; "Report on Yellow Fever Epidemic in Savannah in 1876;" "Observations upon the Pulse, Introducing the Hemarumscope, an Instrument of Precision for Examining Venous and Arterial Currents," 1877. The instrument referred to was devised by Dr. White. He has also invented the hysterotome, for practicing safe incision within the neck of the womb; an instrument for the cure of varicocele, and improved the laryngoscope.

WILD, Edward, was born in Massachusetts in 1824, and died in Medellin, Columbia, October 25, 1891. General Edward Wild was a graduate of Harvard University and Jefferson Medical College. His was a remarkably eventful career, in which adventure was more prominent than medicine. When the Crimean war broke out he entered the Turkish army as a surgeon. And about four years after his return home our own war between the states occurred, and he took a commission as Captain in the first Massachusetts Volunteers, May, 1861. Twelve months later he was chosen Colonel of the Thirty-Fifth Massachusetts Infantry, and one year later still he was Brigadier-General, in which capacity he served

through the Rebellion. Brookline, Massachusetts, was his home, and his membership in the State Medical Society is registered as from that town. He was latterly much interested in mining, and it was in part these interests that led him to Columbia, South America, where his death took place.

WILEY, C. Chase, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was educated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1875. His specialty is that of alienist and neurologist. He is late Assistant Superintendent of Dixmont Hospital for the Insane, and Surgeon-Major of the Eighteenth Regiment National Guard, State of Pennsylvania. Dr. Wiley is an active member of the Alleghany County Medical Association, Pittsburgh Gynecological Society, National Association for the Protection of the Insane and Preventive of Insanity, and the Medico-Legal Association of New York. He is also Medical Examiner and Adviser for the Vermont Life Insurance Company, Phenix Life Insurance Company, and for numerous beneficiary orders in the city of Pittsburgh.

WILLETT, E. Miles, of Memphis, Tennessee, was graduated M. D. at the Memphis Hospital Medical College in 1884. He is now Physician-in-Charge of St. Joseph's Hospital, Memphis, and Assistant Surgeon Second Regiment of the National Guard, State of Tennessee. Dr. Willett is an active member of the Memphis Medical Society, Tennessee State Medical Society, Tri-State Medical Society of Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, and was a delegate to the Ninth International Medical Congress.

WILLIAMS, Daniel Hale, of Chicago, Illinois, was born in Holidaysburg, Pennsylvania,



Daniel H. Williams

nia, January 18, 1858. He is of English descent, and a son of Daniel and Sarah (Price) Williams. He removed with his parents from

Pennsylvania to Wisconsin in 1870. His education was acquired in common schools and Janesville High School, and afterwards by taking a special course in Latin, Biology, Physics, Logic, German and French, at the Wisconsin Classical Academy. He then became a medical student in the office, and under the supervision, of Surgeon-General Henry Palmer, Janesville, Wisconsin, with whom he remained for four years, and was graduated M. D. at the Chicago Medical College in 1883. Soon after completing his medical education he established himself in Chicago, where he has since remained engaged in a successful practice of general medicine. In June, 1889, he was appointed by Governor Fifer a member of the Illinois State Board of Health, and was reappointed to the same position in 1891. Dr. Williams has been Attending Physician to the Protestant Orphan Asylum for nine years. He is also Attending Surgeon to the South Side Dispensary, and Attending Surgeon to Provident Hospital. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, Illinois State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association.

WILSON, George F., of Portland, Oregon, was graduated M. D. at the Medical Department of the University of Virginia in 1879. He subsequently attended the University of the City of New York, from which institution he received an *ad eundem* degree in 1880. He is now Professor of Military and Operative Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Oregon, Surgeon to the Good Samaritan Hospital, and Medical Examiner and Adviser for the Equitable and Mutual Life Insurance Companies of New York. He is an active member of his City and State Medical Societies.

WILSON, H. Augustus, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was graduated M. D. at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1879. He is now Professor of General and Orthopedic Surgery in the Philadelphia Polyclinic; Professor of Orthopedic Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College and Woman's Medical College; Consulting Orthopedic Surgeon to the Lying-in Charity Hospital and to Kensington Hospital. Dr. Wilson is a Fellow of the American Orthopedic Association, Philadelphia Academy of Surgery and College of Physicians, Philadelphia.

WILSON, William E., of Denver, Colorado, was educated in Medicine at the University of the City of New York, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1853. An *ad eundem* degree was also received from the University of Nashville, Tennessee, in 1855. He is now Professor of Materia-Medica, Therapeutics and Diseases of Children in the Medical Department of the University of Denver, President of the Colorado State Medical Society, Denver Medical Association, Arapahoe County Medical Society, and was formerly President of the State Board of Medical Examiners of Colorado.

WIMERMARK, Arvid H., of Chicago, Illinois, was graduated M. D. at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1884. He is now Medical Examiner and Adviser for the Home Life Insurance Company, and late Superintendent of Cook County Infirmary. Dr. Wimermark is an active member of the Chicago Medical Society, and Scandinavian Medical Society.

WINDROW, Sven, of Chicago, Illinois, was

educated in Medicine at the Carolina Medical and Surgical Institute, Stockholm, from which he obtained his medical degree in 1881. Subsequent to his removal to this country he entered the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and was also graduated M. D. from that institution in 1887. He was formerly a Surgeon in the Swedish Army, and Superintendent of the Linnean Hospital. He is now director of the Chicago Midwife Institute, Oculist to the Chicago Polyclinic, president of the Scandinavian Medical Society, and an active member of the Chicago Medical Society, and other medical organizations of that metropolis.

WINSTON, Gustavus Storrs, of New York City, was born there February 15, 1834. He was educated in a private school and at Columbia College. He entered the Union Army in 1861, and was taken prisoner at the first battle of Bull Run, in July of that year. Afterward he was stationed in Central Park Army Hospital during 1862, 1863 and 1864. He left the army in 1865. He studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and graduated in March, 1863. After the war he established himself in his native city, making a specialty of diseases of women and children. He is a member of the Medical Journal Association, of the New York Academy of Medicine, County Medical Society and State Medical Society, and permanent member of the American Medical Association; also member of the New York Obstetrical Society, of which he has been treasurer for several years. He was formerly Attendant Physician to the Woman's Hospital, to the Demilt Dispensary, to the Department of Out-door Poor, to the New York Hospital Out-patient Department, and is now Visiting Physician to St. Francis Hospital. He is Medical Director of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. His most valuable contributions to medical literature have been given to the public in this connection. He is one of the authors of the "Preliminary Report of the Mortality Experience of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, from 1843 to 1874." This report, in connection with that of the actuary, was published in one volume, quarto, by order of the board of trustees, and reached a second edition in 1877. Also of "Mortuary Experience of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, with Tabulated Reports and an Analysis of the Causes of Death," published by order of the board of trustees in 1877. The facts in these compilations are drawn from a very wide range of medical observations, and are so analyzed and classified as, in the opinion of one of the most distinguished American actuaries, "to add largely to our knowledge of the laws by which hereditary and other diseases affect the duration of human life."

WINTERMUTE, James S., of Tacoma, Washington, was born at St. Paul, Minnesota, April 27, 1860. He is the son of Peter Wintermute, a native of the State of New York, whose ancestors emigrated to America from Germany in 1736. Dr. Wintermute received his early education in Western Ontario, and with his father's family migrated to Yankton, Dakota, in 1870. During 1878 he was exchange cashier in Stimson's Bank, Hamilton, Ontario, and in 1879 commenced the study of medicine at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he remained during the ensuing year. He subsequently entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which

institution he received the degree of M. D. in February, 1883. He then crossed the continent via the Union Pacific Railway, and from San Francisco proceeded north to Portland, Oregon, taking passage on the "Queen of the Pacific," upon one of the earliest trips made by that boat. He reached Tacoma April 19, 1883, and from thenceforth has been counted among the most useful and patriotic citizens, entering into all its interests with a hearty good-will, and with a sincere belief in the greatness of its future. He has not only seen that city emerge from its embryotic condition to its present height of prosperity, but has done all that lay in the power of one man to secure that result. He came of ancestors who bequeathed him those mental and moral qualities which have aided him to the high degree of success he has attained, and given him a wide personal popularity in the city of his chosen home. In 1887 he revisited the East and spent considerable time at the Massachusetts General Hospital, at Boston, reviewing surgery, and the more thoroughly fitting himself for increased professional usefulness in the future. During the last few years he has confined himself largely to the study and practice of surgery, and has won unusual distinction and attained extraordinary success in that important field. Although so well grounded in his profession he is continually a student, learning all the new methods and developments of surgical science. He has always been an earnest supporter of medical ethics in the best meaning of the term. In 1888 he aided in the organization of the Pierce County Medical Society, and was elected First Vice-President of the Medical Society of the State of Washington in 1889. Dr. Wintermute has made himself useful in departments of labor other than that embraced in his profession. He is personally of a genial disposition, generous to a fault, ready to help in any way to advance the cause of humanity in general, and the best interests of his adopted city and state in particular. The success that has crowned his efforts is but the reward of his energy and industry. As a physician, citizen and a man he is widely known as one of the potent forces of the community of which he is a part. Dr. Wintermute was married on June 18, 1888, to Miss Florence K. Jones, of the city of Olympia, State of Washington, a worthy and cultured lady, who removed from Maryland with her family to that city in 1884.

WINTERS, Joseph E., New York City, was educated in medicine at the University of the City of New York, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1872. He is now Professor of Diseases of Children in that institution, Professor of Diseases of Children in the New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital, Visiting Physician for Diseases of Children to Demilt Dispensary, and Consulting Physician for Diseases of Children to Bellevue Hospital, and University Dispensary, New York. Dr. Winters is an active member of the American Pediatric Association, New York Clinical Society, Alumni Association of Bellevue Hospital, and Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine.

WOLFE, Samuel, of Philadelphia, Pa., was educated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1873. He is now Professor of Physiology and Diseases of the Nervous System in the Medico-

Chirurgical College, Philadelphia. Dr. Wolfe is an active member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

WOOD, Casey Albert, of Chicago, Illinois, was graduated M. D. at the University of Bishop's College, Faculty of Medicine, Montreal, in 1877, since which time he has devoted special attention to the study and treatment of diseases of the eye and ear. He is now Professor of Ophthalmology in the Post-Graduate



Casey A. Wood

Medical School of Chicago, and Oculist and Aurist to Alexian Brothers' Hospital of that city. He was a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, in 1877, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec, in 1878. He is now an active member of the Chicago Ophthalmological Society, Chicago Medical Society, American Medical Association, and British Medical Association. Dr. Wood is Assistant editor of *Annals of Ophthalmology and Otology*, and as a skillful oculist and aurist, is widely known in his profession.

WOOD, Thomas Fanning, of Wilmington, North Carolina, of New England parentage, was born at Nantucket, Massachusetts, February 23, 1841, and died in the former city August 22, 1892. He received a common and high school education, and pursued his medical studies in the Virginia Medical College, Richmond, obtaining an honorary degree from the University of Maryland in 1868. He established himself in practice in Wilmington. He was Physician to the Wilmington Smallpox Hospital during 1865 and 1866, and during the war, from 1863 to 1865, was Assistant Surgeon in the Confederate States Army. He was a member of the New Hanover County

Medical Association, its president in 1875, of the North Carolina State Medical Society, and Board of Medical Examiners, its secretary from 1867 to 1872, and secretary of the State Board of Health. Under his direction was published the interesting little monthly Bulletin of sanitary reports, from the various local boards and committees, throughout the State. He was one of the early members of the American Public Health Association. He was a member of the American Medical Association at various times since 1878. He was connected with the *North Carolina Medical Journal* from its inception in 1878, and for a number of years was its sole editor. He was the author of a paper on the "Non-Identity of Variola and Vaccinia," and of various papers on "Sources of Vaccinia," and "Vaccino-Syphilis," published in the Transactions of the Medical Society of North Carolina. He was a member of the Historical and Scientific Society of Wilmington, and chairman of its botanical section. Although cut down in the prime of his mental vigor, he has left a record of thirty very diligent and useful years in literary and sanitary fields of labor.

WOOD, T. Hilliard, of Nashville, Tennessee, was graduated M. D. at the Medical Department of the Vanderbilt University, Nashville, in 1885. He is now Professor of Physiology in the Medical Department of the University of Tennessee, Nashville, and Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee. Dr. Wood is an active member of the Nashville Academy of Medicine, and the Tennessee State Medical Society.

WOOD, William L., of Portland, Oregon, was graduated M. D. at the St. Louis Medical College, St. Louis, Missouri, in 1886, since which time he has devoted special attention to diseases of the eye and ear, and is now Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Medical Department of Willamette University. He is an active member of the Portland Medical Society, Portland Hospital Clinical Society, and Oculist and Aurist to Portland Hospital.

WOODBURN, Frederick C., of Indianapolis, Indiana, was born in that city, April 11, 1866. He was educated in the common and High Schools and at Butler University in his native city, and was afterward graduated from the Classical Department of Racine College, Wisconsin, in 1885, when but nineteen years of age. He immediately began the study of medicine under the supervision of his father, Dr. James H. Woodburn, an eminent physician of Indianapolis. He entered the Medical College of Indiana and was graduated M. D. from that institution in 1887, and during the following year supplemented his medical education and training by attending the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. From 1888 until 1891 he was Physician to the Indianapolis Orphan Asylum, and from 1889 until 1891, he was Superintendent of the Indianapolis City Dispensary. He is now Consulting Physician for Diseases of the Chest to the City Dispensary and Assistant to the chair of Obstetrics in the Indiana Medical College. He was formerly assistant secretary of the Marion County Medical Society, and is also ex-treasurer of that organization. For two years he has been chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the Indiana Medical Society,

and in 1892 he held the same position in the Mississippi Valley Medical Association. In 1893 he was elected secretary of the latter organization. In addition to his membership in the medical societies mentioned he is also an active member of the Mitchell District Association of Indiana, and of the American Medical Association. Dr. Woodburn is a young man of much promise in his profession, being one who has had most favorable opportunities for receiving a thorough classical and medical education, and of which he has availed himself to the utmost extent. The honors that have come to him are indeed well deserved, and are but preludes to higher and more distinguished stations that await him. He has filled every position to which he has been called with distinguished ability. He is a studious and investigating physician of recognized skill, and is engaged in an extensive general practice. He is earnest in his convictions and has strong faith in the virtue of medical associations and interchange of views and relation of experiences. He is a gentleman of the most accomplished manners, pleasant and gifted in conversation, sympathetic and generous, traits of character which not only add greatly to his success in the practice of his profession, but, with his habits of earnest investigation, eminently fit him for the position of instructor to others. His acquaintance is a large one, especially with the profession, not only in his city, but extending throughout his State, and he has ardent friends in various parts of the country. His contributions to medical literature are of practical importance, and consist of papers read before the various medical societies with which he is connected. Dr. Woodburn was married, May 29, 1889, to Miss Grace D. Gilbert, the accomplished daughter of Rev. James E. Gilbert, formerly of Buffalo, New York. An infant son, who bears the name of his distinguished grandfather, is the result of this union.

WOODBURN, James H., of Indianapolis, Indiana, was born in Jefferson county, in the same State, January 15, 1822. His youthful days were employed in labor upon his father's farm, and in attendance at the common schools of his native county. Later he took a course at Hanover College. In 1841 he began the study of medicine, and in 1844 the practice of the same. He subsequently attended lectures at the medical department of the Louisville University, graduating M. D. from that institution in 1846. During the succeeding five years he was engaged in the practice of his profession in Shelby, Clark and Johnson counties, Indiana. In 1851 he removed to Indianapolis, where he has since remained. In 1861 he was elected Superintendent of the State Asylum for the Insane, and this position he held in a satisfactory and efficient manner until 1865, when he resigned. Dr. Woodburn is an ex-member of the Indianapolis City Board of Health, and in 1867 was elected a member of his City Council, serving in that capacity continuously for a period of eight years. He has also been identified with the Indiana Medical College, having been elected Vice-President of its Board of Trustees, a position he holds at the present time. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Indiana State Medical Society, and the Marion County Medical Society. He is ex-President

and ex-Treasurer of the last two organizations. Dr. Woodburn is one of the oldest and most highly esteemed physicians in his city and state, having been actively and successfully engaged in the general practice of his profession for a period of fifty years. He was married in 1847 to Miss Ann E. Cravens, of Madison, Indiana. The preceding Dr. F. C. Woodburn is their only living son.

WOOLSEY, Elliott H., of Oakland, California, was graduated M. D. at the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo in 1868. He is now a member of the Board of Health of the city of Oakland, Surgeon to the Southern Pacific Railway Company, Surgeon to Oakland Hospital Hotel for Invalids, Consulting Surgeon to Oakland Receiving Hospital, and Consulting Surgeon to Oakland Free Clinic. Dr. Woolsey is also an active member of the American Medical Association, National Association of Railway Surgeons, Medical Society of the State of California and Society of Physicians and Surgeons of Alameda county, California.

WOOSTER, David, of San Francisco, California, was born in Jasper, Steuben county, New York, June 10, 1825. He is son of the Rev. John Wooster, great-grandnephew of Gen. David Wooster, and a descendant of the first Earl of Worcester, England. Previous to graduation in medicine he served as Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army during the Mexican War, being stationed at La Pueblo. In 1849 he was graduated M. D. from the Cleveland Medical College, and in the same year began the practice of medicine at Adrian, Mich. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California; mined, and practiced his profession on the Yuba river until 1856, and in the last-named year established himself in San Francisco, where he has since been engaged in the general pursuit of his profession. In 1858 he founded, and during the ensuing four years edited and published, *The Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal*. Besides his numerous contributions to this periodical and other literary and medical journals, he has published a monograph upon "Diphtheria," 1859, the first publication in the United States treating of this disease, and a work upon "Diseases of the Heart." He has been a member of the California State Medical Society; is a member of the American Medical Association, of the San Francisco Microscopical Society, and a corresponding member of the Royal College of Medicine and Surgery of Turin, Italy. During the years 1861, 1862 and 1863 he served as Surgeon of the California volunteers in Arizona and New Mexico. For four years, from 1867 to 1871, he was United States Appraiser of Drugs at San Francisco, and was from 1871 to 1872 Surgeon to the United States Marine Hospital at the same place. Dr. Wooster is one of the oldest and most accomplished members of the medical profession on the Pacific coast, where he has been favorably and widely known for more than forty years.

WORTHINGTON, Andrew K., of Denver, Colorado, was graduated M. D. at the St. Louis Medical College in 1883. He is now Professor of Anatomy in the Medical Department of the University of Denver, Visiting Physician in Obstetrics to Arapahoe County Hospital, and to Deaconess Home and Hospital. He is also an active member of the Colorado State Medi-

cal Society, Denver Medical Association, and Arapahoe County Medical Society, State of Colorado.

WRIGHT, George Fay, of Denver, Colorado, was graduated M. D. at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1873. His medical education and training were supplemented by attending the New York Polyclinic in 1886, and the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital in 1892. He is now Lecturer on Orthopedic Surgery in the Gross Medical College, Denver, and is an active member of the Colorado State Medical Society, Kansas State Medical Society, Denver Medical Association, and numerous other medical organizations of this country.

WYLIE, W. Gill, of New York City, was graduated M. D. at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City in 1871, since which time he has devoted special attention to the study of diseases of women and gynecean surgery. He is now Professor of Gynecology in the New York Polyclinic, Visiting Gynecologist to Bellevue Hospital, and Consulting Gynecologist to Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, New York. Dr. Wylie is an active member of the American Gynecological Association, and is also a member of the British Gynecological Association. He is widely and favorably known on account of his ability as clinical teacher, and skill as an operative surgeon in his special line of practice.

WYMAN, Hal C., of Detroit, Michigan, was educated in medicine at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1883. He is Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Operative Surgery, in the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery, Detroit, Surgeon to Detroit Emergency Hospital, and Surgeon to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company. He is an active member of the American Medical Association, Michigan State Medical Society, Detroit Academy of Medicine, and numerous other leading medical organizations of his city and State.

YARROW, Henry C., of Washington City, District of Columbia, was educated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and received the degree of M. D. from that institution March 15, 1861, when he was but twenty years of age, soon after which he was selected by the Surgeon-General of Pennsylvania to assist in the medical examination of the Pennsylvania Reserves. This duty completed, in July he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Cameron Dragoons (Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry) and was mustered in July 18, 1861. He served with his regiment in Virginia until January, 1862, during most of the time being its only medical officer, and resigned to accept, at the solicitation of Surgeon John Neill, United States Volunteers, in charge of the military hospitals in Philadelphia, the position of Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, and Executive Officer of the Broad and Cherry Streets Hospital, which he assisted in organizing. While on duty in this hospital he volunteered to go south, at a time when it was thought Fort Sumter would fall, and the services of additional surgeons be needed. Returning from this duty, he remained at the Broad and Cherry Streets Hospital until the close of the war, for a brief period being the surgeon in charge, and then retired to private life, but in 1866 he was again appointed an

Acting Assistant Surgeon and ordered to Atlanta, Georgia, at which post he served through a severe epidemic of cholera, which disease was prevented from spreading to the citizens of Atlanta by the strict quarantine maintained. While here he volunteered to proceed to Tybee Island, Georgia, to attend the troops sick with cholera at that point. Having suffered with the cholera himself, and his health having become impaired, he was ordered to New York City, the duty assigned him being the examination of recruits and accompanying them to their regiments in the South. In the intervals of the journeys, he was permitted to reside at Fort Wood, New York harbor, where he acted as Assistant to the Post Surgeon, and cholera having become epidemic at the post, he voluntarily remained, and for this service was officially thanked by the post surgeon in his report, and received the verbal thanks of Surgeon-General Barnes. After this he served at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland; Fort Macon, North Carolina, and Charlotte, North Carolina, being relieved from the latter post to be assigned, at the recommendation of Prof. S. B. Baird of the Smithsonian Institution, in 1872, as surgeon and naturalist to the expedition for explorations west of the 100th meridian under Lieutenant G. M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers United States Army. He remained on this duty until the centennial year, and was then detailed as assistant to Surgeon J. J. Woodward, United States Army, in charge of the Model Military Hospital at Philadelphia, which establishment he organized, and in which he remained on duty until the close of the centennial exhibition. Upon the completion of this duty he was ordered to the surgeon-general's office, and detailed in the section of comparative anatomy in the Army Medical Museum, and in addition to this duty he was ordered to report to Surgeon D. S. Huntington, United States Army, in charge of the Barnes Hospital Soldiers' Home whenever his services were needed. In 1879 he was ordered to report to Surgeon J. S. Billings, United States Army, in charge of the library of the surgeon-general's office, his duty consisting in preparing manuscript for, and reading the proof of the index catalogue of that library. He continued on this duty until 1888, a period of nearly nine years, when he was obliged to ask for sick leave, partial paralysis of the ciliary muscles of the eyes having supervened as a result of the long continued strain due to the proof-reading. It should be stated that in May, 1888, he was temporarily relieved from duty in the library and ordered to assist the Attending Surgeon United States Army, in the medical care of the late General Sheridan, with whom he constantly remained until within a few days of his decease. Finding he was incapacitated for further work in the library, in October, 1888, the surgeon-general assigned him to duty as Assistant to the Attending Surgeon United States Army, in whose office he still remains. In October, 1889, at the request of Secretary Blaine, he was detailed to accompany the Pan-American delegates on their journey through the United States, and he remained as the medical officer of the congress until its adjournment. For this he was officially thanked by Mr. Blaine. During the many years of his service he has embraced every opportunity offered for scientific work and research, and has prepared and

published a number of papers on anthropology and natural history. He acted as assistant in the United States Fish Commission for some years, and had charge of one of the departments of the United States National Museum, the additional labor having been performed without interference with his strictly military duty. He has been able to contribute largely to the Army Medical Museum, and during two summer vacations he led expeditions through the West to obtain needed specimens; and he has also contributed from his own library a number of works which were not possessed by the surgeon-general's office.

YEMANS, Charles C., of Detroit, Michigan, was graduated M. D. at the Detroit Medical College in 1872. He is now United States Examining Surgeon for the Pension Bureau, and Medical Examiner and Adviser for several of the leading life insurance companies of the United States. Of recent years he has devoted special attention to the treatment of diseases of the skin. He is ex-president of the Wayne County Medical Society, and Detroit Academy of Medicine, and is also an active member of the Detroit Medical and Library Association, Michigan State Medical Society, and numerous other medical organizations.

YOAKUM, Finis Ewing, of Denver, Colorado, was graduated M. D. at the Texas Medical College and Hospital, Galveston, in 1874. His medical education and training were supplemented by attendance at the Hospital College of Medicine (Medical Department of Central University), Louisville, Kentucky, from which institution he received an *ad eundem* degree in 1885. He also attended the Chicago College of Ophthalmology and Otology in 1887. He is now Professor of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics in the Gross Medical College, Denver. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Texas, State Medical Society, Shreveport (Louisiana) Medical Society, and other important medical organizations.

YOUNG, J. Gilbert, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born June 21, 1840, at Chestnut Hill, in that city. He was educated at the Central High School, Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1859, at the head of a class of thirty-eight. He received the degree of A. M. in 1864. He early began the study of medicine, which was pursued at the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in 1862. He began practice at Camden, N. J., and was for a short period at Gloucester City and Haddonfield, but in 1866 he established himself in his native city, where he has since remained, engaged in a successful practice of general medicine. In 1872 he was married to Miss Florence Albertson, of Philadelphia. Dr. Young is ex-president of Camden County Medical Society, and has been an active member of the New Jersey State Medical Society, and of other medical organizations. He has published valuable papers relating to the hygiene of school-rooms, and upon other subjects of sanitary interest. He has been one of the physicians to the Pennsylvania Widows' Asylum for many years.

YOUNG, Stephen J., of Terre Haute, Ind., was born in Cincinnati, O., March 31, 1829, and is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His academic education was received at Paris, Ill. He began the study of medicine in early life, entered the Ohio Medical College, and received the degree of M. D. from that institution in

1851. He then established himself in the general practice of medicine and surgery at Terre Haute, where he remained until the commencement of the War of the Rebellion. He entered the United States military service as Acting Assistant Surgeon, but was soon after commissioned Assistant Surgeon and attached to the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry; was captured and retained as a prisoner three months at Mobile and Tuscaloosa. On being exchanged, he was commissioned as full Surgeon of the Seventy-ninth Illinois Infantry. He was again captured, at Chickamauga, and held at Atlanta and Libby Prison until exchanged at City Point three months after. His service was almost entirely in the field, during which he held the position of Chief Surgeon of Brigade and Division, mainly with the Army of the Cumberland. In 1864 he married Elizabeth M. Cooper, of New Harmony, Ind. In 1865 he located in Paris, Ill., and after remaining there four years, returned to the city of his present residence, where he has since remained, engaged in the active and successful practice of his profession. He was Coroner of Edgar county, Illinois, from 1866 to 1868, and was United States Examining Surgeon for the Pension Bureau at Terre Haute from 1870 to 1872, and has served as president of the Board of Health of that city for many years. He is ex-secretary of the Esculapian Society of the Wabash Valley; ex-president of the Vigo County Medical Society, and member of the Indiana State Medical Society.

YOUNG, Theodore J., of Titusville, Pa., was born at Neustadt an der Hardt, in Palatina, Germany, December 9, 1834. He was educated at Progymnasium in his native country. After studying medicine he attended the Ohio Medical College, and afterward the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the latter institution in 1868. He then established himself in Titusville. During the progress of the Civil War he was appointed, June 30, 1863, Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, and on being mustered out with the regiment in the following May, was re-appointed to the same position with the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and remained on duty with this regiment until the close of the war, when he returned to the city of his present residence, and has since been engaged in the active duties of the general practice of medicine and surgery, in which field he has had excellent success. Dr. Young is ex-secretary and ex-president of the Crawford County Medical Society in his native State, and an active member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association, with which he has been connected for many years. Dr. Young has taken much interest in educational affairs, and served several years as School Director at Titusville, and since 1875 has held the position of Surgery of three railroads centering in that city. In 1875 he reported to the *American Journal of Medical Science* a case of "Amputation of Clavicle and Scapula," and his other valuable contributions to medical science will be found in the Transactions of his State Medical Society.

YOUNT, Silas T., of Chicago, Illinois, was graduated M. D., at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in 1876, since which time he has devoted special attention

to neurology and the surgical treatment of rectal diseases. He is now Professor of Nervous Diseases in the Post-Graduate Medical School, Chicago. Dr. Yount is late vice-president of the Indiana State Medical Society, and



Silas T. Yount.

member of the American Medical Association. He is the author of a work on the "Treatment of Hemorrhoids," and has made other important contributions to medical literature.

ZIEGLER, George Jacob, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born March 6, 1821, at Berlin, New Jersey. He is the son of George E. and Elizabeth Zeigler, who removed to Philadelphia when he was young. He was educated at the public schools of that city, and under private tuition, supplemented by self-culture, reading medicine subsequently with Dr. George W. Patterson, and graduating in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1850, his thesis on the occasion being recommended for publication. He settled in Philadelphia. He had devoted his attention to practice of medicine, more particularly including diseases of women and children, and especially to nervous, pulmonary, and chronic diseases in general. He is a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. His contributions to medical literature include publications on "Zooadynamia," "Researches on Nitrous Oxide," and "Human Rights, as Exemplified in the Natural Laws of Marriage, Legitimacy, and Life in General," with articles on "Tuberculosis," "Reproduction and Reparation of Bone," and many other subjects. He was for years an editor of the *Dental Cosmos*, and later was the editor and publisher of the *Medical Cosmos*. He was Accoucheur and afterward Physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, but was compelled to resign on account of ill health, the state of his health, indeed, having long been such as greatly to restrict his professional and literary efforts.

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Allen Ezra P., Surgeon.	9	LeConte Joseph, Scientist, 27 Bancroft Way.	276
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 Holmes Oliver W., Physician, 296 Beacon St. 219
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 Jeffries B. J., Oculist, 3 Exeter St. 250
 Johnson J. W., Gynecologist, 20 Worcester St. 645
 Knapp Philip C., Neurologist, 83 Marlboro St. 648
 Knight F. I., Laryngologist, 377 Boylston St. 269
 Marcy Henry O., Surgeon, 180 Commonwealth Ave. 314
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 Shattuck F. C., Physician, 135 Marlboro St. 462
 Spear Edmund D., Oculist and Aurist, 6 Beacon St. 681
 Standish Myles, Oculist, 200 Dartmouth St. 478
 Tenney J. A., Ocul. and Aur., 2 Commonwealth Ave. 688
 Wells Frank, Physician, 178 Devonshire St. 700
- BRATTLEBORO, VT.** Pop., 6,862.
 Holton Henry D., Physician and Surgeon. 220
- BROOKLYN, IOWA.** Population, 1,400.
 McCulloch A. P., Physician and Surgeon. 655
- BROOKLYN, N. Y.** Population, 853,945.
 Bell Agrippa N., Physician, 291 Union St. 40
 Burge J. H., Hobart, Phys. and Surg., 132 Montague St. 68
 Fowler Geo. R., Surgeon, 302 Washington Ave. 620
 Raymond J. H., Physician, 173 Joralemon St. 669
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- BUFFALO, N. Y.** Population, 255,664.
 Abbott F. W., Oculist and Aurist, 223 Franklin St. 575
 Fell Geo. E., Physician, 72 Niagara St. 618
 Flagg J. D., Phys. and Surg., 135 E. Eagle St. 619
 Grant H. G., Oculist and Aurist, 50 W. Tupper St. 629
 Harrington D. W., Genito-Urinary Surg., 1430 Main St. 200
 Mann M. D., Obst. and Gynecologist, 37 Allen St. 657
 Park Roswell, Surgeon, 510 Delaware Ave. 369
 Potter Wm. W., Gynecologist, 254 Franklin St. 411
 Rochester De Lancey, Physician, 469 Franklin St. 672
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 Nivison Nelson, Physician and Surgeon. 355
- BURLINGTON, VT.** Population, 14,590.
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- CALDWELL, TEXAS.** Pop., 1,250.
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 Chancellor J. Edgar, Physician University Place. 81
- CHATTANOOGA, TENN.** Pop., 50,000.
 Cobleigh E. A., Physician, 729 Chestnut St. 597
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- Ellis G. Manning, Physician, 826 Market St. 616
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 Andrews Edmund, Surgeon, 65 Randolph St. 13
 Babcock Elmer E., Surgeon, 3239 Indiana Ave. 20
 Babcock R. H., Physician, Venetian Building. 20
 Bacon Charles S., Phys. and Surg., 70 Dearborn St. 20
 Bacon Joseph B., Surgeon, Venetian Building. 21
 Bausman A. B., Phys. and Surg., 115 W. Madison St. 579
 Behrens B. M., Rhinologist and Aurist, 70 State St. 40
 Benson John A., Alien. and Neurol., 252 Warren Ave. 42
 Bettman Boerne, Oculist and Aurist, 36 Wash. St. 44
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 Dudley E. C., Gynecologist, 1617 Indiana Ave. 139
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 Hektoen Ludvig, Phys. and Surg., 119 S. Loomis St. 213
 Hoadley A. E., Surgeon, 683 Washington Boulevard. 218
 Hollister John H., Physician, 36 Washington St. 641
 Holmes E. L., Oculist, 520 W. Adams St. 219
 Hotz F. C., Surgeon, Venetian Building. 234
 Ingals E. F., Rhinol. and Laryngol., 36 E. Wash. St. 240
 Isham Ralph N., Surgeon, 34 Washington St. 613
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 Jones Samuel J., Oculist, 115 Monroe St. 257
 Kiernan J. G., Alien. and Neurol., 834 Op. House Blk. 266
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 Lackersteen M. H., Physician, 36 Washington St. 271
 Lagorio A., Physician, 65 Randolph St. 272
 Logan C. A., Physician, Tremont House. 283
 Lydston G. F., Genito-Urinary Surg., 570 Full. Ave. 294
 Lyman Henry M., Physician, 65 Randolph St. 655
 McWilliams S. A., Phys. and Surg., 3456 Mich. Ave. 311
 Marshall John S., Oral Surgeon, Venetian Building. 315
 Miller DeLaskie, Obstetrician, 446 Chestnut St. 659
 Miller Truman W., Surg., 211 Opera House Building. 659
 Montgomery W. T., Ocul. and Aur., Op. House Bldg. 335
 Murdock E. P., Phys. and Surg., 148 Loomis St. 349
 Murphy John B., Surgeon, Venetian Building. 350
 Nelson Daniel T., Gynecologist, 2400 Indiana Ave. 352

Newman H. P., Gynecologist, 802 Venetian Building. 353
 Owens John E., Surgeon, 1806 Michigan Ave. 361
 Price Oscar J., Surgeon, 538 W. Adams St. 413
 Pynehon Edwin, Rhinologist, 709 Venetian B'd'g. 667
 Quine Wm. E., Physician, 3160 Indiana Ave. 414
 Rauch John H., Physician, Grand Pacific Hotel. 668
 Rhodes John E., Physician, 86 E. Washington St. 422
 Ridlon John F., Orthopedic Surg., 34 Washington St. 424
 Ritter Martin M., Ocul. and Aur., 1101 Masonic Tem. 425
 Robinson F. Byron, Surgeon, 1009 Venetian B'd'g 425
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 Roler E. O. F., Gynecologist, 125 Twenty-second St. 428
 Senn Nicholas, Surgeon, 532 Dearborn Ave. 674
 Steele Daniel A. K., Surgeon. 240 Wabash Ave. 479
 Stone Willis C., Phys. and Surg., 89 E. Madison St. 494
 Ware Lyman, Oculist and Aurist, 125 State St. 695
 Watkins Thos. J., Gynecologist, 1355 Wabash Ave. 536
 Weber Samuel L., Phys. and Surg., 2843 Indiana Ave. 538
 Wescott C. D., Phys. and Surg., 551 Jackson Boule. 540
 Williams Daniel H., Physician, 3034 Michigan Ave. 701
 Wimermark Arvid, Phys. and Surg., 65 Randolph St. 702
 Windrow Sven, Phys. and Surg., 64 Chicago Ave. 702
 Wood Casey A., Oculist and Aurist, 103 E. Adams St. 703
 Yount S. T., Phys. and Surg., 1134 Masonic Temple. 707

CINCINNATI, OHIO. Pop., 296,908.

Beck John C., Physician and Surgeon, 100 John St. 580
 Comegys C. G., Physician, 298 W. Seventh St. 95
 Conner Phineas S., Surgeon, 159 W. Ninth St. 96
 Cullen Gilbert I., Aur. and Laryng., 478 W. Sixth St. 601
 Fitzpatrick T. V., Laryngol. and Aur., 136 W. Eighth St. 619
 Hall Rufus B., Gynecologist, 154 W. Eighth St. 632
 Holmes C. R., Oculist and Aurist, 84 W. Seventh St. 641
 Hyndman J. G., Laryngologist, 98 W. Ninth St. 239
 Isham Asa B., Physician, McMillan and Gilbert Aves. 241
 Judkins Wm., Phys. and Surg., 134 Garfield Place. 646
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 McKee E. S., Gynecol. and Obstet., 57 W. Seventh St. 307
 Oliver John C., Physician, 266 Elm St. 663
 Reamy Thad. A., Gynecologist, Walnut Hills. 419
 Ricketts B. Merrill, Surg. and Derm., 137 Broadway. 423
 Taylor Wm. H., Obstetrician, 329 W. Seventh St. 688
 Thorner Max, Aur. and Laryng., 141 Garfield Place. 509

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Mitchell John P., Physician and Surgeon. 659

CLEVELAND, OHIO. Pop., 270,000.

Allen Dudley P., Surgeon, 278 Prospect St. 9
 Corlett Wm. T., Dermatologist, 333 Prospect St. 600
 Herrick Henry J., Surgeon, 355 Erie St. 639
 Himes Isaac N., Phys. and Surg., 177 Euclid Ave. 640
 Lowman John H., Phys. and Surg., 345 Prospect St. 655
 Rossenwasser M., Gynecol., 722 Woodland Ave. 430
 Scott Xenophon C., Oculist, 127 Euclid Ave. 460
 Weber Gustav C. E., Surgeon, 161 Prospect St. 699
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 Horn T. G., Phys. Cor. Tejon and Huerfano Sts. 641
 Robinson J. R., Oculist and Aurist, 37 Bank Bldg. 426
 Solly S. E., Phys. and Surg., 2 N. Cascade Ave. 477

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Taylor Benjamin W., Physician and Surgeon. 501

COLUMBIA, TENN. Population, 5,500.

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Baldwin James F., Gynecologist, 112 N. Fourth St. 22
 Gilliam D. Tod, Gynecologist, 50 N. Fourth St. 184

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Scott Clinton H., Phys. and Surg., Pacific Hotel. 672

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Ashton Lawrence, Phys. and Surg., 455 Commerce St. 15

DANBURY, CONN. Population, 16,552.

Wile William C., Phys. and Surg., 7 Delay St. 550

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Bancroft, Frederick J., Surgeon, 302 Mack Block. 575

Black G. Melville, Oculist and Aurist, Steele Block. 580

Bucknum Henry H., Phy. and Surg., 14 Barth Bldg. 67

Cattanach A. J., Phys. and Surg., 701 Fourteenth St. 596

Collins J. W., Gynecologist, 4 Stedman Block. 598

Davis Wm. C., Phys. and Surg., 736 Fourteenth St. 603

Denison Charles, Physician, 823 Fourteenth St. 115

Elsner John R., Physician, 1014 Fourteenth St. 616

Esckridge J. T., Neurologist, 204 Equitable Building. 618

Fisk S. A., Physician, 37 Eighteenth Ave. 619

Girvin E. R., Oculist and Aurist, Bancroft Building. 622

Hawkins T. H., Gynecologist, McPhee Building. 636

Howland H. H. Rhinologist, 1 Stedman Block. 642

Kimball J. H., Physician, Steele Block. 646

Lemen H. A., Physician, Evans Block. 650

Le Mond R. F., Oculist and Aurist, California Bldg. 650

Levy R., Rhinol. and Laryngol., California Bldg. 651

Lobingier A. S., Phys. and Surg., 13 Barth Block. 652

Lyman C. B., Surgeon, 1517 Stout St. 295

McLauthlin H. W., Physician, 22 Barth Block. 656

McNaught F. H., Physician, 8 Jacobson Block. 656

MacPhatter Neil, Gynecol., 1535 Cleveland Place. 656

Munn Wm. P., Genito-Urinary Surgeon, 709 14th St. 662

Parkhill Clayton, Surgeon, 205 McPhee Building. 664

Rivers E. C., Oculist and Aurist, Bancroft Bldg. 671

Rogers Edmund J. A., Surgeon, 222 Colfax Ave. 672

Rothwell William J., Physician, Clayton Block. 672

Ruedi Carl, Physician, 1713 Grant Ave. 672

Sewell Henry, Physician, 25 Eighteenth Ave. 677

Tauber Bernard, Rhinol. and Laryng., 222 Mack Bldg. 687

Waxham F. E., Laryng., 300 California Building. 536

Whitehead Wm. R., Surgeon, 815 Fifteenth St. 544

Wilson Wm. E., Physician, 2535 Champa St. 702

Worthington A. K., Phys. and Surg., Cass Block. 705

Wright Geo. F., Orthop. Surg., 1209 Seventeenth St. 705

Yoakum Finis E., Physician, 56 Barth Block. 706

DES MOINES, IOWA. Pop., 56,000.

Finlayson D. W., Surgeon, 701 W. Walnut St. 619

DETROIT, MICH. Population, 250,000.

Biddle A. P., Physician, 39 W. Fort St. 580

Campbell D. S., Aur. and Laryngol., 9 Wash. Ave. 596

Carstens J. H., Phys. and Surg., 21 Macomb St. 75

Connor Leartus, Oculist and Aurist, 103 Cass St. 96

Devendorf C. A., Obstetrician, 508 Woodward Ave. 604

Duffield George, Physician, 25 Washington Ave. 606

Duffield S. P., Physician, City Court Building. 140

Emerson Justin E., Physician, 128 Henry St. 616

Gailey John K., Physician, 702 Woodward Ave. 621

Henry Wm. G., Phys. and Surg., 68 Lafayette Ave. 639

Hitchcock C. W., Phys. and Surg., 29 Henry St.	640	GREENCASTLE, IND. Pop., 6,000.	
Jenks Edward W., Gynecologist, 84 Lafayette Ave.	251	Evans E. B., Physician and Surgeon.	618
Jennings C. G., Gynecologist, 457 Jefferson Ave.	644	GREENSBOROUGH, ALA. Population, 2,500.	
Leonard C. H., Gynecologist, 18 John St.	278	Inge Richard, Physician and Surgeon.	241
Longyear H. W., Gynecologist, 698 Woodward Ave.	654	Peterson Francis M., Physician and Surgeon.	665
McLean A., Physician and Surgeon, 39 W. Fort St.	656	GREENVILLE, ALA. Population, 4,000.	
Maire Lewis E., Ocul. and Aur., 48 W. Adams Ave.	656	Harrison Joseph, Physician and Surgeon.	201
Smith Eugene, Ocul. and Aur., 130 Lafayette Ave.	679	GROVELAND, MASS. Pop., 2,191.	
Walker Henry O., Orthop. Surg., 27 Adams Ave.	694	Parker William T., Physician and Surgeon.	372
Webber N. W., Gynecologist, 102 Miami Ave.	698	HARRISBURG, PA. Population, 39,389.	
Wyman H. C., Surgeon, 46 Adams Ave.	705	Bishop Wm. T., Physician and Surgeon, 211 Pine St.	47
Yemans Chas. C., Physician, 527 Woodward Ave.	706	Coover E. H., Physician and Surgeon, 318 Locust St.	97
DE WITT, NEB. Population, 1,000.		Dunott Thos. H., Surgeon, 132 Walnut St.	607
Duncan J. K. L., Phys. and Surg., 996 Fillmore Ave.	606	Rahter Charles A., Physician and Surgeon.	668
DUBUQUE, IOWA. Population, 35,000.		HARRISONBURGH, VA. Population, 2,792.	
Staples G. McLelan, Physician and Surgeon.	682	Harrison James F., Physician and Surgeon.	200
DULUTH, MINN. Population, 50,000.		HARTFORD, CONN. Pop., 53,280.	
McCormick S. C., Phys. and Surg., 5 W. Superior St.	655	Hudson Wm. M., Physician, 105 Elm St.	642
EATON, OHIO. Population, 4,000.		Jarvis Geo. C., Physician and Surgeon, 98 High St.	250
Quinn James L., Physician and Surgeon.	415	HAVERHILL, MASS. Pop., 27,412.	
ELKTON, KY. Population, 1,158.		Clement G. C., Phys. and Surg., Academy Music Bldg.	89
McReynolds John O., Physician and Surgeon.	310	HOLLIDAYSBURGH, PA. Population, 2,975.	
ELLICOTT CITY, MD. Pop., 1,488.		Irwin Crawford, Physician and Surgeon.	241
Owings Thomas B., Physician.	362	HOMER, N. Y. Population, 2,500.	
EMPORIA, KAN. Population, 7,551.		Green Caleb, Physician and Surgeon.	629
Biddle Geo. A., Phys. and Surg., 509 Commercial St.	45	HOT SPRINGS, ARK. Pop., 10,000.	
EVANSVILLE, IND. Pop., 50,674.		Williams A. U., Phys. and Surg., 408 Central Ave.	553
Hayden A. M., Gynecologist, 502 Upper First St.	211	HUNTINGDON, TENN. Pop., 707.	
Owen Abraham M., Surgeon.	360	McCall Joseph W., Physician and Surgeon.	295
Walker Edward, Gynecologist, 427 Upper Third St.	520	INDIANA, PA. Population, 1,963.	
FLEETVILLE, PA. Population, 279.		Anderson William, Physician, 500 Philadelphia St.	13
Davison F. B. Physician and Surgeon.	602	INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Pop., 105,436.	
FORT SMITH, ARK. Pop., 13,500.		Beck W. S., Physician, 20 W. Ohio St.	580
Hatchett B., Phys. and Surg., 523 Garrison Ave.	636	Bell Guido, Physician and Surgeon, 98 N. East St.	41
FORT WAYNE, IND. Pop., 89,000.		Brayton A. W., Phys. and Dermatol., 26 E. Ohio St.	58
McCaskey G. W., Physician, 107 W. Wayne St.	296	Brennan E. J., Phys. and Surg., 240 N. Tenn. St.	60
Sweringen H. V., Phys. and Surg., 197 W. Wayne St.	497	Cline L. C., Rhinol. and Laryngol., 42 E. Ohio St.	91
FORT WORTH, TEX. Pop., 23,076.		Croese S. E., Physician, 9 Board of Trade Building.	600
West W. Beverley, Surgeon, 501 Maine St.	541	Dunning L. H., Gynecologist, 249 N. Alabama St.	144
FREDERICKTOWN, O. Pop., 900.		Earp S. E., Phys. and Surg., 24½ Kentucky Ave.	149
Pennell W. W., Physician and Surgeon.	378	Eastman Joseph, Gynecologist, 197 N. Delaware St.	150
FREMONT, NEB. Population, 6,747.		Edenharter Geo. F., Sup't. Central Insane Hospital.	155
Abbott Luther J., Physician and Surgeon.	1	Elder E. S., Physician, 44 E. Ohio St.	156
GALVESTON, TEX. Pop., 29,084.		Ferguson, Frank C., Gynecol., 139 N. Meridian St.	161
Clopton A. G., Physician and Surgeon.	91	Fletcher Wm. B., Alienist and Neurol., 124 N. Ala. St.	163
Hadra B. E., Physician and Surgeon.	193	Garver J. J., Phys. and Surg., 126 N. Meridian St.	180
Keiller William, Physician and Surgeon.	264	Hays Franklin W., Physician, 19 E. Ohio St.	636
Morris Seth Mabry, Physician and Chemist.	338	Heath F. C., Oculist, 19 W. Ohio St.	213
Paine J. F. Y., Physician, 2117 Market St.	362	Hervy J. W., Physician, 744 Shelby St.	215
Randall Edward, Physician and Surgeon.	416	Jameson Henry, Physician, 28 E. Ohio St.	248
Thompson James E., Surgeon, 2107 Market St.		Jameson P. H., Physician, 28 E. Ohio St.	249
West Hamilton A., Physician, 2107 Market St.	541	Kitchen John M., Physician, 44½ N. Penn. St.	269
GARDEN CITY, KAN. Pop., 1,490.		Long R. W., Phys. and Surg., 156½ E. Washington St.	286
Cole Frederick, Physician and Surgeon.	597	McShane J. T., Physician and Surg., 26 E. Ohio St.	310
GEORGETOWN, O. Population, 1,473.		Maxwell Allison, Physician, 19 W. Ohio St.	318
Gordon Thomas W., Physician and Surgeon.	628	Moffett E. D., Physician and Surg., 94 E. Ohio St.	659
GETTYSBURGH, PA. Pop., 8,221.		Morgan Wm. V., Surgeon, 336 N. Alabama St.	661
O'Neal John W. C., Physician and Surgeon.	358	Page L. F., Rhinol. and Laryngol., Marion Blk.	664
GOZALES, TEXAS. Population, 1,641.		Pantzer H. O., Surgeon, 194 E. Michigan St.	368
Jones John C., Physician and Surgeon.	253	Patterson A. W., Phys. and Surg., 88 Mass. Ave.	665
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. Pop., 80,000.		Pfaff O. G., Gynecologist, 197 N. Alabama St.	666
Groner F. J., Surgeon, 129 Monroe St.	191	Potter Theodore, Physician, 36 E. Ohio St.	410
Welsh D. E., Oculist and Aurist, 79 Monroe St.	700	Rowe L. M., Gynecologist, 134 N. Meridian St.	433
GREELEY, COLO. Population, 2,500.		Sterne A. E., Neurologist, Marion Block.	451
Hawes Jesse, Physician and Surgeon.	210	Stillson J. O., Oculist, 245 N. Pennsylvania St.	485
		Stone R. French, Phys. and Surg., 16 W. Ohio St.	486

Sutcliffe J. A., Surgeon, Baldwin Block. 497
 Thompson W. C., Physician, Thompson Block. 688
 Todd Levi L., Physician, 19 W. Ohio St. 690
 Wagner Theo. A., Phys. and Surg., 60 E. Ohio St. 519
 Waterman L. D., Physician, 21 Denison House. 697
 Wishard Wm. H., Physician, 81½ Virginia Ave. 555
 Wishard Wm. N., Genito-Urinary Surg., Marion Bldg. 559
 Woodburn F. C., Physician, 415 E. Seventh St. 704
 Woodburn J. H., Phys., cor. 7th and College Ave. 704
 Woolen G. V., Rhinol. and Laryngol., 20 W. Ohio St. 570

IOWA CITY, IOWA. Population, 8,000.

Hobby C. M., Physician and Surgeon. 218

ITHACA, N. Y. Population, 11,079.

Hitchcock Edward, Physician. 218

JACKSON, MISS. Population, 5,920.

Johnston Wirt, Physician and Surgeon. 645

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. Pop., 17,201.

Maxwell George T., Physician and Surgeon. 318

JANESVILLE, WIS. Population, 10,836.

Palmer Henry, Surgeon, 52 Milwaukee St. 364

JERSEY CITY, N. J. Population, 163,000.

Craig Burdette P., Physician, 258 Montgomery St. 600

Culver Joseph E., Physician, 561 Summit Ave. 103

Quimby Isaac N., Phys. and Surg., 582 Jersey Ave. 667

Watson William P., Physician, 319 York St. 697

KANSAS CITY, MO. Population, 132,716.

Crowell H. C., Gynecol., cor. Ninth and Locust Sts. 601

Davis G. W., Genito-Urinary Surg., 203 Journal Bldg. 603

Fulton A. L., Surgeon, 901 Wyandotte St. 621

Griffith J. D., Surgeon, 525 Rialto Building. 630

Halley George, Surgeon, 800 Lydia Ave. 682

Hederson E. L., Physician, 102 W. Ninth St. 213

Jackson James P., Surgeon, 209 Journal Building. 643

Johnson F. M., Obstetrician, 400 E. Ninth St. 645

Jones J. B., Physician, 1014 E. Ninth St. 645

Lanphear Emory, Gynecologist, 1334 E. Eighth St. 650

Lewis Eugene R., Surgeon, 209 Journal Building. 282

Logan J. E., Rhinol. and Laryn., 9th and Walnut Sts 652

Perkins John W., Surgeon, 1109 Broadway. 665

Porter D. R., Phys., S. E. cor. 10th and Washington Sts. 666

Ridge Isaac M., Physician and Surg., 911 Main St. 669

Schauffler E. W., Physician, 1103 Main St. 460

Sharp Joseph, Physician, 1027 Cherry St. 677

Thompson J. H., Oculist and Aurist, Times Bldg. 688

Tiffany F. B., Oculist and Aurist, 2457 Troost Ave. 689

Todd Simeon S., Gynecologist, 331 Rialto Building. 691

Tyree W. C., Oculist and Aurist, 525 Rialto Bldg. 692

KEOKUK, IOWA. Population, 19,264.

Kinnaman H. A., Physician, 1 Este's Block. 647

KEY WEST, FLA. Population, 23,000.

Mendoza F. F., Physician, Whitehead and Eaton Sts. 322

KNOXVILLE, TENN. Pop., 22,535.

Ristine C. E., Gynecologist, 613 Prince St. 425

KOKOMO, IND. Population, 12,000.

Scott Wm., Physician and Surg., 93 W. Sycamore St. 460

LADOGA, IND. Population, 1,700.

Batman Wm. F., Physician and Surgeon. 579

LA FAYETTE, IND. Population, 22,500.

Keiper George F., Oculist, Aurist and Rhinologist. 646

LAKE LAND, FLA. Population, 1,000.

Perry Joseph M., Physician and Surgeon. 381

LANSING, MICH. Population, 13,102.

Baker Henry B., Physician, 726 W. Ottawa St. 21

LEBANON, PA. Population, 14,664.

Weiss Samuel, Gynecologist, 713 Chestnut St. 700

LEXINGTON, KY. Population, 21,567.

Todd Lyman B., Physician and Surgeon. 691

LINCOLN, NEB. Population, 55,154.

Giffen R. E., Phys. and Surg., Montgomery Block. 183

LITTLE ROCK, ARK. Pop., 35,000.

Hooper P. O., Physician and Surgeon. 221

Jennings Roscoe G., Surgeon, 502 Main St. 261

Southall J. H., Phys. and Surg., 114 W. Second St. 477

LOGANSPOUT, IND. Population, 15,000.

Powell Jehu Z., Phys. and Surg., 220 Sixth St. 412

Rogers Joseph G., Alienist and Neurologist. 428

LONGMONT, COLO. Population, 1,543.

Barclay Joseph B., Physician and Surgeon. 577

LOS ANGELES, CAL. Pop., 50,395.

Orme Henry S., Physician, 175 N. Spring St. 359

LOUISVILLE, KY. Population, 161,129.

Anderson Turner, Phys. and Surg., 717 W. Jefferson St. 13

Chapman W. Carroll, Physician, 3023 Port. Ave. 83

Cheatham Wm., Oculist, 303 W. Chestnut St. 596

Grant Henry H., Surgeon, 2100 W. Chestnut St. 629

Holloway J. M., Physician, 405 W. Chestnut St. 641

Howe Jas. Lewis, Physician, 539 Fourth St. 642

Ireland J. A., Gynecologist, 319 E. Madison St. 241

Larrabee J. A., Physician, 760 Second St. 274

McMurtry Lewis S., Surgeon, 231 W. Chestnut St. 309

Marvin Joseph B., Physician, 903 Fourth St. 657

Mathews Joseph M., Surgeon, 628½ Fourth St. 317

Ouchterlony J. A., Physician, 825 Fourth St. 360

Owen Wm. T., Physician, 622 First St. 361

Reynolds Dudley S., Oculist, Chestnut and 3d. Ave. 669

Stucky Thos. H., Physician, 129 W. Chestnut St. 686

Warner Geo. M., Physician, 620 E. Market St. 695

Wathen Wm. H., Gynecologist, 628½ Fourth Ave. 697

MADISON, IND. Population, 10,000.

Cornett Wm. T. S., Physician and Surgeon. 98

Forshee Thos. W., Phys. and Surg., 318 S. Broadway. 167

MANGUM, N. C. Population, 25.

Patterson Duncan N., Gynecologist. 377

MANSFIELD, LA. Population, 1,200.

Sutherlin William K., Physician and Surgeon. 497

MANSFIELD, OHIO. Pop., 13,995.

Reed R. Harvey, Surgeon. 669

MAQUOKETA, IOWA. Pop., 4,000.

Bowen Asa B., Physician and Surgeon. 57

MARIETTA, GA. Population, 4,000.

Cortelyou Peter R., Physician. 100

MARIETTA, OHIO. Population, 8,303.

Hart Benjamin F., Physician and Surgeon. 635

MARSHALL, TEXAS. Pop., 8,000.

Eads Benjamin F., Physician and Surgeon. 147

MARSHALL, VA. Population, 200.

Horner Frederick, Physician and Surgeon. 221

MECHANICSBURGH, O. Pop., 1,459.

Clark John H., Physician and Surgeon. 87

MEMPHIS, TENN. Population, 88,558.

Crofford Thomas J., Gynecologist, 155 Third St. 600

Erskine Alexander, Physician, 238 Beale St. 618

Henning Bennett G., Phys. and Surg., 299 Main St. 639

Neely Eugene A., Physician, 314 Main St. 662

Rogers Wm. B., Surgeon, 69 Madison St. 672

Taylor Wm. W., Gynecologist, 2 Randolph Bldg. 688

West Alston M., Physician, 215 Main St. 700

Willett E. M., Phys. and Surg., 6 Randolph Bldg. 701

MERIDIAN, MISS. Population, 10,624.

Guice N. L., Physician, Southern Hotel. 192

MILFORD, DEL. Population, 1,226.

Marshall William, Physician and Surgeon. 316

MILLVILLE, N. J. Population, 10,002.	
Newell William L., Physician and Surgeon.	353
MILWAUKEE, WIS. Pop., 204,468.	
Comfort W. I., Phys. and Surg., Nat. Sol. Home.	598
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Pop., 200,000.	
Allport F., Oculist and Aurist, 408 Nicollet Ave.	12
Bell John W., Physician, Syndicate Block.	41
Cates A. B., Physician and Surg., 518 Nicollet Ave.	77
Dunn James H., Surgeon, 1 Syndicate Block.	607
Dunsmoor F. S., Surgeon, 8 S. Washington Ave.	607
French Geo. F., Gynecologist, 1600 Hawthorne Ave.	621
Hall W. A., Phys. and Surg., 705 Masonic Temple.	195
Laton W. S., Rhin. and Laryng., 48 Syndicate Bl'k	650
Macdonald J. W., Phys. and Surg., 408 Nicollet Ave.	311
Moore J. E., Surgeon, 125 S. Fourth St.	660
Moore J. T., Physician, 24 S. Washington Ave.	335
Sharp Levi N., Phys. and Surg., 27 S. Fourth St.	462
Stewart J. C., Phys. and Surg., 410 N. Y. Life B'ld'g.	685
Wells Charles L., Physician, 241 Nicollet Ave.	540
MOBILE, ALA. Population, 31,076.	
Ketchum Geo. A., Physician, 7 N. Conception St.	646
Masten Claudius H., Surgeon.	317
McDaniel Edward D., Physician.	301
MONTGOMERY, ALA. Pop., 21,883.	
Cochran Jerome, Physician, 404 Dexter Ave.	92
Owen Pascal H., Physician and Surgeon.	361
MOTTVILLE, N. Y. Population, 551.	
Brown John W., Physician and Surgeon.	64
MT. VERNON, IND. Population, 6,500.	
Ramsey D. C., Phys. and Surg., 3d St. opp Court H.	415
MUNCIE, IND. Population, 15,000.	
Green Geo. R., Phys. and Surg., 112 W. Jackson St.	189
Kemper G. W. H., Phys. and Surg., 116 W. Adams St.	265
MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN. Population, 3,739.	
Murfree James B., Physician and Surgeon.	662
MUSCATINE, IOWA. Pop., 13,000.	
Dean H. M., Phys. and Surg., Iowa Ave. and 2d St.	115
NASHVILLE, TENN. Pop., 76,168.	
Briggs Wm. T., Surg., cor. Union and N. Summer Sts.	61
Eve Duncan, Surgeon, 700 Church St.	159
Glenn William F., Physician, 308½ Cedar St	622
Handly J. W., Phys. and Surg., 246½ N. Summer St.	632
Jones W. P., Alienist and Neurol., 407 N. Vine St.	645
Lindsley J. B., Physician, 133 N. Spruce St.	651
Safford J. M., Physician, 801 S. Spruce St.	455
Wood T. H., Physician, 246½ N. Summer St.	704
NEWARK, N. J. Population, 181,830.	
Corwin Theo. W., Physician, 119 Belleville Ave.	600
Dieffenbach R. G. P., Physician 222 S. Orange Ave.	604
Holden Edgar, Phys. and Surg., 13 Central Ave.	640
Kipp C. J., Oculist and Aurist, 534 Broad St.	648
NEW ORLEANS, LA. Pop., 242,039.	
Chaille Stanford E., Physician, 245 Rampart St.	77
Chassaignac C. L., Physician, Morris Building.	84
De Roaldes A. W., Phys. and Surg., 224 Jackson Ave.	116
Elliott John B., Physician, 24 Baronne St.	616
Hale S. E., Phys. and Surg., 988 St. Charles Ave.	194
Jones Joseph, Physician, 36 University Place.	254
Lewis E. S., Physician, 42 Baronne St.	651
McShane, Augustus, Phys. and Surg., 403 Baronne St.	656
Miles A. B., Physician and Surg., Charity Hosp.	659
Smyth Andrew W., Surgeon, 285 St. Andrew St.	476
Tebault C. H., Phys. and Surg., 7 N. Lafayette Sq.	688
NEWPORT, R. I. Population, 19,449.	
Arnold Edmund, Physician and Surgeon.	575
Storer Horatio R., Gynecologist.	495
Turner Henry E., Phys. and Surg., 10 School St.	516
NEW YORK, N. Y. Pop., 1,710,715.	
Beck Carl, Surgeon, 187 Second Ave.	579
Biggs Hermann, Physician, 5 W. 58th St.	580
Bozeman Nathan, Surgeon, 9 W. 81st St.	582
Buckmaster A. H., Gynecologist, 52 E. 31st St.	66
Callan Peter A., Oculist, 35 W. 38th St.	566
Cheesman Hobart, Phys. and Surg., 328 W. 57th St.	597
Clymer Meredith, Physician, 65 W. 38th St.	92
Coe Henry C., Gynecologist, 27 E. 64th St.	597
Curtis Edward, Physician, 120 Broadway.	601
DeLafield Francis, Physician, 12 W. 32d St.	604
Di Moise Bettini, Physician, 20 W. 10th St.	604
Douglas O. B., Rhinol. and Laryng., 123 E. 36th St.	123
Dudley A. Palmer, Gynecologist, 640 Madison Ave.	606
Edson Cyrus, Physician, 301 Mott St.	615
Emmet Thos. Addis, Gynecologist, 93 Madison Ave.	157
Ferguson J. F., Neurologist, 168 Lexington Ave.	618
Flint Austin, Physician, 60 E. 34th St.	165
Fordyce J. A., Dermatologist, 66 Park Ave.	620
Foster Frank P., Physician, 16 E. 31st St.	619
Fox George H., Dermatologist, 18 E. 31st St.	620
Garmany Jasper J., Surgeon, 40 W. 40th St.	621
Gibier Paul, Physician, Cent. Park and 97th St.	622
Gibney Virgil P., Orthopedic Surg., 16 Park Ave.	622
Gihon A. L., Med. Dir., U. S. Navy.	183
Gleitsman J. W., Laryngologist, 46 E. 25th St.	622
Goelet A. H., Gynecologist, 351 W. 57th St.	185
Goodwillie D. H., Phys. and Surg., 154 W. 34th St.	187
Gottheil Wm. S., Dermatologist, 25 W. 53d St.	628
Gouley J. W. S., Surgeon, 324 Madison Ave.	628
Gray Landon C. Neurologist, 6 E. 49th St.	629
Greene Robert H., Physician, 105 W. 71st St.	630
Gulick Charlton R., Physician, 30 W. 36th St.	631
Hadden Alexander, Physician, 155 E. 51st St.	632
Hamilton Allen McLane, Neurologist, 20 E. 29th St.	195
Heineman Henry N., Physician, 60 W. 56th St.	639
Henry Joseph N., Dermatologist, Hotel Vendome.	639
Henry Morris H., Phys. and Surg., 581 Madison Ave.	639
Hepburn Neil J., Oculist, 369 W. 23d St.	629
Herrick Everett, Physician, 126 Madison Ave.	639
Heydecker Henry R., Physician, Hotel San Remo.	640
Hunter Alex. S., Physician, 32 E. 29th St.	642
Irwin John A., Physician, 14 W. 29th St.	643
Ives F. L., Oculist and Aurist, 117 E. 30th St.	643
Jackson Frank W., Physician, 12 W. 18th St.	643
Jackson Geo. T., Dermatologist, 14 E. 81st St.	243
Jacobi Abraham, Physician, 110 W. 34th St.	243
Jacobus Arthur M., Gynecologist, 126 W. 48th St.	644
Jacoby Geo. W., Neurologist, 663 Madison Ave.	644
Janeway Edward G., Physician, 36 W. 40th St.	250
Janvryn J. E., Phys. and Surg., 191 Madison Ave.	644
Jarman Geo. W., Gynecologist, 27 E. 64th St.	644
Judson A. B., Orthopedic Surgeon, 38 E. 25th St.	261
Kalish Richard, Oculist, 50 W. 36th St.	646
Kelsey Charles B., Rectal Surgeon, 25 Madison Ave.	646
Keyes E. L., Genito-Urinary Surgeon, 109 E. 34th St.	236
Kinnicent Francis P., Physician, 42 W. 37th St.	648
Knapp Herman, Oculist and Aurist, 26 W. 40th St.	648
Knight C. H., Rhinol. and Laryng., 20 W. 81st St.	648
Leale Chas. A., Phys. and Surg., 604 Madison Ave.	274
Lefferts Geo. M., Laryngologist, 6 W. 33d St.	277
Levisur F. J., Dermatologist, 640 Madison Ave.	651
Lewis Daniel, Surgeon, 249 Madison Ave.	284
Loomis A. L., Physician, 19 W. 34th St.	285
Lusk Wm. T., Obstet. and Gynecol., 47 E. 34th St.	288
McBurney Charles, Surgeon, 28 W. 37th St.	290
Mundé Paul F., Gynecologist, 20 W. 43d St.	298
Neftel Wm. B., Neurologist, 16 E. 48th St.	301
Newman Robert, Phys. and Surg., 68 W. 36th St.	304
Noyes Henry D., Oculist, 233 Madison Ave.	306
O'Dwyer Joseph, Physician, 967 Lexington Ave.	308
O'Hanlon Philip F., Phys. and Surg., 321 E. 20th St.	356
Oppenheimer Henry S., Oculist, 49 E. 23d St.	363
O'Reilly James, Gynecologist, 247 W. 49th St.	363
Otis Fessenden N., Genito-Urin. Surg., 5 W. 50th St.	369

Outerbridge Paul, Phys. and Surg., 39 W. 32d St. 664
 Page R. C. M., Physician, 31 W. 33d St. 664
 Peterson Frederick, Neurologist, 201 W. 54th St. 381
 Phelps A. M., Orthopedic Surgeon, 40 W. 34th St. 382
 Fiffard H. G., Phys. and Dermatol., 10 W. 35th St. 407
 Pooley Thos. R., Oculist, 107 Madison Ave. 408
 Porter Wm. H., Phys., The Strathmore, Broadway. 667
 Pryor Wm. R., Gynecologist, 15 Park Ave. 667
 Quintard Edward, Physician, 58 W. 36th St. 668
 Rice Clarence C., Laryngologist, 123 E. 19th St. 669
 Riley F. C., Oculist and Aurist, 38 E. 26th St. 671
 Roberts Milton J., Orthopedic Surg., 122 W. 71st St. 671
 Robinson Beverley, Laryngologist, 37 W. 35th St. 425
 Rockwell A. D., Neurologist, 113 W. 34th St. 427
 Roosa D. B. St. John, Oculist, 20 E. 30th St. 429
 Rupp Adolph, Laryngologist, 406 W. 34th St. 434
 Satterthwaite Thos. E., Physician, 17 E. 44th St. 672
 Sayre Lewis A., Orthopedic Surgeon, 285 Fifth Ave. 456
 Seaman Louis L., Physician, 13 W. 31st St. 673
 Selden Chas. W., Surgeon, 217 W. 40th St. 673
 Sell Edward H. M., Physician, 44 W. 49th St. 673
 Sexton Samuel, Aurist, 12 W. 35th St. 677
 Shaffer Newton M., Orthopedic Surg., 28 E. 38th St. 677
 Shady George F., Phys. and Surg., 8 E. 66th St. 677
 Smith A. Alexander, Physician, 40 W. 47th St. 679
 Smith J. Lewis, Physician, 64 W. 56th St. 474
 Smith J. R. Ass't Surg.-Gen'l, U. S. Army. 474
 Smith Stephen, Surgeon, 574 Madison Ave. 647
 Spitzka Edward C., Neurologist, 712 Lexington Ave. 681
 Stafford James, Gynecologist, 157 Madison Ave. 682
 Sturgis F. R., Genito-Urinary Surg., 16 W. 32d St. 495
 Taylor Robert W., Phys. and Surg., 40 W. 21st St. 687
 Thomas T. Gaillard, Gynecol., 600 Madison Ave. 606
 Thompson W. Gilman, Physician, 49 E. 30th St. 689
 Townsend W. R., Orthopedic Surg., 16 Park Ave. 691
 Vanderpoel Waldron B., Physician, 106 E. 24th St. 692
 Webster D., Oculist and Aurist., 327 Madison Ave. 699
 Weeks J. E., Oculist, and Aurist, 154 Madison Ave. 699
 Weir Robert S., Genito Urinary Surg., 37 W. 33d St. 539
 Wells Brooks H., Gynecologist, 71 W. 45th St. 700
 Wendt Edward C., Physician, 712 Madison Ave. 700
 White O. A., Phys. and Surg., 1011 Madison Ave. 701
 Winston Gustavus S., Physician, 42 W. 39th St. 702
 Winters Joseph E., Physician, 36 W. 32d St. 703
 Wright Joel W., Surgeon, 53 W. 19th St. 573
 Wylie W. Gill, Gynecologist, 28 W. 40th St. 705
 Yale Leroy M., Phys. and Surg., 432 Madison Ave. 574

NORFOLK, VA. Population, 34,871.

Nash Herbert M., Gynecologist, 122 Freeman St. 351

NORWAY, ME. Population, 2,665.

Bradbury Osgood N., Physician and Surgeon. 57

OAKLAND, CAL. Population, 48,590.

Adams John S., Surgeon, Broadway and 12th St. 2
 Agard Aurelius H., Physician, Broadway and 12th St. 2
 Woolsey E. H., Phys. and Surg., 1103½ Broadway. 705

OGDEN, UTAH. Population, 14,889.

Perkins Geo. W., Surg., Utah Loan and Trust Bldg. 380

OMAHA, NEB. Population, 142,490.

Crummer B. F., Physician, Continental Block. 601
 Merriam L. A., Physician, 1421 Farnham St. 323
 Moore R. C., Physician, 420 New York Life Bldg. 661
 Somers A. B., Physician, Continental Building. 681
 Toney Luther C., Physician and Surgeon. 514

OTTAWA, OHIO. Population, 2,500.

Beardsley Charles E., Physician and Surgeon. 579

OXFORD, MISS. Population, 1,546.

Isom Thomas D., Physician and Surgeon. 241

OXFORD, N. Y. Population, 1,477.

Douglas George, Physician and Surgeon. 122

PADUCAH, KY. Population, 13,076.

Brooks John G., Physician and Surgeon. 65

PALESTINE, TEX. Population, 5,838.

Link Edwin W., Physician and Surgeon. 283

PASADENA, CAL. Population, 10,000.

Carr Ezra P., Physician and Chemist. 75

PATERSON, N. J. Population, 78,347.

Johnson W. B., Phys. and Surg., 170 Broadway. 645

Leale J. L., Phys. and Surg., 146 Ellison St. 650

Terriberry G. W., Phys. and Surg., 146 Broadway. 688

Van Riper C. S., Gynecologist, 92 Fair St. 692

PENNYVAN, N. Y. Population, 4,254.

Holt Benjamin L., Physician and Surgeon. 220

PENSACOLA, FLA. Population, 11,750.

Hargis Robert B. S., Physician and Sanitarian. 692

PEORIA, ILL. Population, 50,000.

Stewart James T., Surgeon. 482

Will Otho B., Gynecologist, Y. M. C. A. Building. 551

PERTH AMBOY, N. J. Pop., 9,512.

Hubbard William W., Physician and Surgeon. 642

PHILADELPHIA, PA. Pop., 1,046,964.

Adler John M., Phys. and Surg., 1122 Walnut St. 2

Allen Harrison, Phys. and Surg., 1933 Chestnut St. 9

Allen Joshua G., Gynecologist, 1237 Spruce St. 11

Ashhurst John, Surgeon, 2000 DeLancey Place. 14

Atkinson Wm. B., Physician, 1400 Pine St. 15

Atlee Walter F., Phys. and Surg., 210 S. 13th St. 16

Baldy John M., Gynecologist, 330 S. 17th St. 22

Barton James M., Surgeon, 1337 Spruce St. 31

Brinton Daniel G., Phys. and Surg., 2041 Chestnut St. 62

Cadwalader Charles E., Physician, 240 S. 4th St. 70

Chapman Henry C., Physician, 1214 Walnut St. 87

Collins James, Phys. and Surg., 704 Franklin St. 94

Curtin Roland G., Physician, 22 S. 18th St. 103

Da Costa Jacob M., Physician, 1700 Walnut St. 602

Drysdale Thos. M., Phys. and Surg., 1531 Arch St. 134

Duhring Louis A., Dermatologist, 141 Spruce St. 141

Dunglison Richard J., Physician, 814 N. 16th St. 142

Dunmire G. Benson, Physician, 1225 Arch St. 143

Dunton Wm. R., Physician, 5059 Germantown Ave. 608

Dwight Henry E., Physician, 336 S. 53d St. 609

Engel Hugo, Neurologist, 507 Franklin St. 618

Ford Wm. H., Phys. and Surg., 1622 Summer St. 620

Garretson James E., Oral Surgeon, 1537 Chestnut St. 180

Getchell F. H., Gynecologist, 1432 Spruce St. 621

Goodell Wm., Gynecologist, 1418 Spruce St. 186

Goodman Henry E., Surgeon, 1509 Walnut St. 186

Gould George M., Oculist, 119 S. 17th St. 188

Guiteras John, Pathologist, 3014 Sansom St. 193

Hare Hobart A., Physician, 222 S. 15th St. 198

Harlan Geo. C., Oculist and Aurist, 1515 Walnut St. 634

Hartshorne Henry, Physician, 4707 Hancock St. 202

Hays I. Minis, Physician, 266 S. 21st St. 213

Ingham James V., Gynecologist, 1342 Spruce St. 241

Jackson Edward, Oculist, 215 S. 17th St. 242

Keating Wm. V., Physician, 1604 Locust St. 264

Keen Wm. W., Surgeon, 1729 Chestnut St. 264

Keyser Peter D., Oculist, 1832 Arch St. 266

Lee Benjamin, Orthopedic Surgeon, 1532 Pine St. 650

Leuf Alex H. P., Phys. and Surg., 2353 N. 17th St. 279

Levick James J., Physician, 1200 Arch St. 280

Longstreth Morris, Phys. and Surg., 1416 Spruce St. 654

Massey G. Betton, Gynecologist, 212 S. 15th St. 657

Mays Thos. J., Physician, 1829 Spruce St. 320

Mills Chas. K., Neurologist, 1909 Chestnut St. 324

Mitchell S. Weir, Neurologist, 1524 Walnut St. 329

Morehouse Geo. F., Physician, 2033 Walnut St. 335

Noble Charles P., Gynecologist, 2134 Hancock St. 663

O'Hara Michael, Physician, 31 S. 16th St. 356

Packard John H., Surgeon, 1924 Spruce St. 362

Pancoast Wm. H., Surgeon, 1100 Walnut St. 368

Parvin Theophilus, Gynecologist, 1626 Spruce St. 375

Penrose R. A. F., Gynecologist, 1331 Spruce St. 379

Pepper William, Physician, 1811 Spruce St. 380

Porter Wm. G., Surgeon, 1118 Spruce St.	667	READING, PA. Population, 70,911.	
Reichert E. T., Physician, Springfield Ave.	420	Frankhauser F. W., Oculist and Aurist, 230 S. 6th St.	621
Risley Sam'l D., Oculist and Aurist, 1722 Walnut St.	425	RICHMOND, IND. Population, 18,000.	
Ruschenberger W. S. W., Surg., 1932 Chestnut St.	434	Hibbard James F., Physician, 716 North A St.	216
Schäffer Charles, Physician, 1309 Arch St.	459	RICHMOND, VA. Population, 81,388.	
Seiler Carl, Laryngologist, 1204 Walnut St.	461	Cullen J. S. Dorsey, Surgeon, 412 E. Grace St.	601
Shoemaker John V., Dermatologist, 1519 Walnut St.	465	Edwards Landon B., Physician, 106 W. Grace St.	615
Stewart Wm. S., Phys. and Surg., 1801 Arch St.	483	McGuire Hunter, Surgeon, 513 E. Grace St.	307
Stillé Alfred, Physician, 3900 Spruce St.	483	Ross George, Phys. and Surg., 101 E. Franklin St.	430
Taylor J. H., Physician, 1133 Spruce St.	687	RIDGWAY, PA. Population, 2,500.	
Thomson Wm., Oculist, 1426 Walnut St.	507	Earley Charles R., Physician and Surgeon.	147
Turnbull Chas. S., Oculist, 1719 Chestnut St.	515	RIPLEY, MISS. Population, 574.	
Turnbull Laurence, Oculist, 1502 Walnut St.	515	Alexander Eli M., Physician and Surgeon.	9
Tyson James, Physician, 1506 Spruce St.	516	ROME, GA. Population, 10,000.	
Van Harlingen Arthur, Dermatologist, 117 S. 18th St.	692	Batley Robert, Gynecologist.	32
Vansant Eugene L., Physician, 1929 Chestnut St.	692	ROSEMONT, PA. Population, 400.	
White J. William, Surgeon, 1810 S. Rittenhouse Sqr.	544	Shakespeare Edward O., Phys. and Sanitarian.	462
Willard DeForest, Surgeon, 1601 Walnut St.	552	SACRAMENTO, CAL. Pop., 26,272.	
Wilson W. A., Orthopedic Surgeon, 1611 Spruce St.	702	Cluness Wm. R., Physician, N. E. cor. 2d and K Sts.	92
Wolfe Samuel, Physician, 1624 Diamond St.	703	Nichols Henry L., Physician.	355
Wood H. C., Neurologist, 1925 Chestnut St.	567	Simmons Gustavus L., Surgeon.	679
Woodbury Frank, Physician, 218 S. 16th St.	568	SAGINAW, MICH. Population, 46,322.	
Wormley Theo. G., Medical Chemist, 1409 Spruce St.	571	Florentine F. B., Phys. and Surg., 507 S. Wash. Ave.	166
Young J. Gilbert, Physician, 1000 Shackamaxon St.	706	SALEM, MASS. Population, 30,801.	
Ziegler Geo. J., Physician, 132 Richmond St.	707	Johnson Amos H., Physician.	645
PINE BLUFF, ARK. Pop., 15,000.		SALEM, ORE. Population, 10,422.	
Stanley James P., Surgeon, 211½ Main St.	478	Richardson James A., Physician.	428
PITTSBURGH, PA. Pop., 238,617.		SALINA, KAN. Population, 6,149.	
Batten J. M., Physician and Surgeon, 309 Fifth Ave.	32	Deweese Wm. B., Gynecologist, 542 S. Santa Fe Ave.	117
Day E. W., Rhinologist, 67 Westinghouse Building.	603	SAN ANTONIO, TEX. Pop., 37,673.	
Edsall F. H., Oculist, 71 Westinghouse Building.	615	Kingsley B. F., Phys. and Surg., 8 E. Commerce St.	267
Foster Wm. S., Phys. and Surg., 133 Wylie Ave.	620	SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Pop., 297,990.	
Gaertner F., Physician, 3519 Penn Ave.	177	Ayer Washington, Surgeon, 410 Kearny St.	19
McKenna T. M. T., Phys. and Surg., 806 Penn Ave.	308	Ellinwood C. N., Phys. and Surg., 715 Clay St.	157
Murdock J. B., Surgeon, 132 Wylie Ave.	349	Gibbons Henry, Physician and Surg., 920 Polk St.	622
Shaw Wm. C., Phys. and Surg., 135 Wylie Ave.	463	Lane Levi C., Surgeon, cor. Clay and Buchanan Sts.	650
Thomas J. D., Genito-Urinary Surg., 77 S. 13th St.	505	Mouser Silas M., Phys. and Surg., 707 Bush St.	661
Wiley C. Chase, Neurologist, 812 Penn Ave.	701	Potter Samuel O. L., Phys. and Surg., 330 Sutter St.	410
PLYMOUTH MEETING, PA. Pop., 350.		Simpson James, Physician, 234 Post St.	679
Corson Hiram, Physician.	99	Thorne Walter S., Surgeon, 533 Sutter St.	509
POMONA, CAL. Population, 4,500.		Wooster David, Phys. and Surg., 746 Mission St.	705
Burt Rollin T., Physician and Surgeon.	68	SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. Pop., 44,843.	
PORTLAND, MAINE. Pop., 36,425.		Anderson W., Physician, 255 Second East St.	575
Gordon Seth C., Gynecologist, 157 High St.	628	Fowler Allen, Phys. and Surg., 116 S. Maine St.	169
Holt Erastus E., Oculist, 723 Congress St.	220	Hughes M. A., Oculist, McCormick Block.	237
Weeks Stephen H., Surgeon, 662 Congress St.	539	Meacham F. A., Phys. and Surg., McCormick Block.	320
PORTLAND, ORE. Population, 66,047.		Pinkerton S. H., Surgeon, McCormick Block.	468
Coe H. W., Phys. and Surg., Oregonian Building.	597	SAULT DE STE. MARIE, MICH.	
Eaton F. B., Oculist, New Dekum Bldg.	615	Population, 6,000.	
Holmes H. R., Gynecologist, Oregonian Bldg.	641	Harrison Beverly D., Physician and Surgeon.	634
Joseph Simeon F., Physician, New Dekum Bldg.	260	SCRANTON, PA. Population, 75,215.	
Watkins Wm. B., Oculist, Odd Fellow's Temple.	697	Frey C. L., Oculist, 122 Wyoming Ave.	621
Wilson Geo. F., Surgeon, cor. C and 3d Sts.	702	Gunster Peter F., Physician, 310 Wyoming Ave.	632
Wood Wm. L., Oculist, 322 Marquam Bldg.	704	SELMA, ALA. Population, 12,000.	
PRATTVILLE, ALA. Population, 1,500.		Furniss John P., Genito-Urinary Surgeon.	621
Smith Samuel P., Physician and Surgeon.	681	SEYMOUR, IND. Population, 6,500.	
PRINCETON, KY. Population, 2,000.		Charlton Samuel H., Physician and Surgeon.	83
McNary Hugh F., Physician and Surgeon.	656	Galbraith Thomas S., Gynecologist.	179
PRINCETON, N. J. Population, 3,422.		Gerrish M. F., Surgeon, 104 W. Second St.	181
Wykoff James H., Physician and Surgeon.	573	SHREVEPORT, LA. Population, 11,979.	
PROVIDENCE, R. I. Pop., 132,146.		Allen Thos. J., Phys. and Surg., 228 Market St.	11
Newell Timothy, Physician, 72 Benefit St.	353	SIERRA VALLEY, CAL. Pop., 500.	
PUEBLO, COLO. Population, 28,230.		Pritchard Maurice, Physician and Surgeon.	414
Black J. A., Phys. and Surg., 222 S. Union Ave.	581	SIOUX CITY, IOWA. Pop., 45,000.	
Heller Peter H., Phys. and Surg., 801 Santa Fe Ave.	639	Knott John M., Physician and Surgeon.	649
King Alex. T., Surgeon, 306 S. Union Ave.	646		
Marbourg E. M., Oculist and Aurist, Swift Block.	657		
RACINE, WIS. Population, 21,014.			
Meachem John G., Phys. and Surg., 734 College Ave.	658		

SOCORRO, N. M. Population, 4,200.

Kornitzer J., Physician and Surgeon.

270

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Pop., 44,179.

Maryott E. Edgar, Physician, 92 Main St.

316

ST. JOSEPH, MO. Population, 55,000.

Heddens Jas. Weir, Surgeon, Jule and Eighth Sts.

638

ST. LOUIS, MO. Population, 451,770.

Bauduy J. K., Neurologist, 2808 Olive St.

33

Beggs Wm. N., Physician, 2207 Sidney St.

580

Bernays A. C., Surgeon, 213 Commercial Building.

580

Bond Y. H., Phys. and Surg., Grand and Page Aves.

52

Borek Edward, Surgeon, cor. Salisbury and 9th Sts.

53

Briggs Waldo, Surgeon, 1405 Olive St.

61

Cale Geo. W., Surgeon, 78 Vandaventer Place.

595

Chancellor E. A., Phys. and Surg., 515 Olive St.

80

Dalton H. C., Phys. and Surg., 3536 Easton Ave.

602

Dean Dexter V., Phys., cor. Grand Ave. and Olive St.

604

French Pinkney, Surgeon, 904 Olive St.

170

Gehrunge E. C., Gynecologist, 2215 Olive St.

621

Glasgow F. A., Gynecologist, 2608 Locust St.

622

Green John, Oculist, 2670 Washington Ave.

630

Henske Andrew A., Gynecol., 1504 St. Louis Ave.

214

Hughes C. H., Neurologist, 500 N. Jefferson Ave.

234

King Robert M., Obstetrician, 1125 N. Grand Ave.

647

Laidley L. H., Gynecologist, 3538 Washington Ave.

272

Lewis Bransford, Genito-Urin. Surg., 1006 Olive St.

281

Loeb Hanau W., Laryngologist, 303 N. Grand Ave.

652

Love I. N., Physician, Grand Ave. and Lindell Boul.

287

Meisenbach A. H., Surgeon, 2229 S. Broadway.

322

Newland Henry, Obstetrician, 1205 Choteau Ave.

662

Ohmann-Dumesnil A. H., Dermatol., 5 Broadway.

357

Riesmeyer L. T., Phys. and Surg., 3036½ Locust St.

423

Robinson Paul G., Physician, 2710 Washington Ave.

671

Shaw A. B., Neurologist, 2900 Chestnut St.

462

Spencer Horatio N., Aurist, 2725 Washington Ave.

681

Tuholske H., Surg., Jefferson Ave. and Locust St.

692

Valle J. F., Gynecologist, 3308 Washington Ave.

692

Wall Otto A., Phys. and Surg., 4532 Virginia Ave.

695

Whelpley H. M., Physician, 2342 Albion Place.

541

ST. PAUL, MINN. Population, 138,301.

Hutton T. J., Neurologist, Germania Bank Bldg.

642

Schadle J. E., Laryngol., 683 Endicott Arcade.

459

STOCKTON, CAL. Population, 20,000.

Reid Robert K., Physician and Surgeon.

421

Shurtliff G. A., Neurologist, Yosemite House.

466

SYRACUSE, N. Y. Population, 88,148.

Doyle Gregory, Surgeon, 307 W. Genesee St.

124

TACOMA, WASH. Population, 36,000.

Case Chas. E., Gynecologist, 1113½ Tacoma Ave.

596

Wintermute James S., Surg., Fidelity Building.

702

TALLADEGA, ALA. Population, 4,000.

Stockdale John L., Physician and Surgeon.

486

TAMPA, FLA. Population, 5,500.

Purdon John E., Physician and Surgeon.

414

TERRE HAUTE, IND. Pop., 30,217.

Link John E., Surgeon, 932 Chestnut St.

652

Young Stephen J., Physician and Surgeon.

706

THROCKMORTON, TEX. Pop., 240.

Boyer Samuel S., Physician and Surgeon.

57

TITUSVILLE, PA. Population, 8,073.

Young Theodore J., Physician and Surgeon.

707

TOLEDO, OHIO. Population, 100,000.

Blaine H. G., Physician, 411 E. Bancroft St.

48

TOPEKA, KAN. Population, 31,000.

Ward Milo B., Gynecologist, 209 E. Seventh St.

695

TRINIDAD, COLO. Population, 6,000.

Beshoar Michael, Phys. and Surg., Bank Block.

43

TROY, N. Y. Population, 60,956.

Bontecou Reed B., Surgeon, 82 Fourth St.

52

Seymour Wm. P., Physician, 105 Second St.

677

UNIONTOWN, ALA. Population, 2,000.

Nixon William G., Physician and Surgeon.

662

UTICA, N. Y. Population, 44,007.

Hunt James G., Physician, 190 Genesee St.

237

WACO, TEX. Population, 14,445.

Wallace David R., Neurologist, 1011 Austin Ave.

695

WAKEFIELD, MASS. Pop., 6,982.

Abbott Samuel W., Physician and Sanitarian.

1

WARREN, OHIO. Population, 7,000.

Harmon Julian, Physician and Surgeon.

635

WARREN, PA. Population, 4,332.

Curwen John, Allenist and Neurologist.

106

WASHINGTON, D. C. Pop., 230,392.

Billings John S., Surg. U. S. A., 3027 "N" St., N. W.

46

Hammond W. A., Neurol., Princeton and 13th Sts.

197

Hawkes Wm. H., Physician, 734 17th St., N. W.

636

Johnson Jos. T., Gynecologist, 1728 "K" St., N. W.

252

Johnston Wm. W., Physician, 1603 "K" St., N. W.

253

Lamb Daniel S., Phys. and Surg., 800 10th St., N. W.

649

Lincoln Nathan S., Surgeon, 1514 "H" St., N. W.

651

McLain John S., Phys. and Surg., 1924 "N" St., N. W.

308

Magruder Geo. L., Physician, 515 Vermont Ave.

656

Marmion Wm. V., Oculist, 1108 "F" St., N. W.

315

Prentiss Daniel W., Physician, 1101 14th St., N. W.

412

Reyburn Robert, Surgeon, 429 "F" St., N. W.

422

Richardson C. W., Laryngologist, 1102 "L" St., N. W.

671

Ross Irving C., Phys. and Surg., 1701 "H" St., N. W.

433

Sothoron James T., Physician, 1919 "I" St., N. W.

477

Sternberg George M., Surgeon-General U. S. Army.

481

Toner Joseph M., Phys., 1445 Mass. Ave., N. W.

513

Vaughan Geo. T., Surg. U. S. Marine Hosp. Service.

693

Wales Philip S., Surgeon, 825 Vermont Ave., N. W.

694

Yarrow Henry C., Phys. and Surg., 814 17th St., N. W.

705

WASHINGTON, IOWA. Pop., 3,500.

Scofield Darius, Physician and Surgeon.

460

WATKINS, N. Y. Population, 2,600.

Stewart Francis E., Physician.

481

WATERBURY, VT. Population, 2,232.

Janes Henry, Physician and Surgeon.

644

WELLSVILLE, N. Y. Pop., 3,700.

Crandall William W., Physician and Surgeon.

101

WEST FARMINGTON, O. Pop., 350.

Haine William J., Physician and Surgeon.

194

WEST NEWTON, IND. Pop., 300.

Allen Wesley, Physician and Surgeon.

12

WEST POINT, MISS. Pop., 2,762.

Duncan Burwell A., Physician and Surgeon.

141

WHEATLAND, TEX. Population, 50.

Hale George V., Physician and Surgeon.

194

WICHITA FALLS, TEX. Pop., 1,987.

Eastland O., Physician and Surgeon.

150

WILLIAMSBURG, PA. Pop., 388.

Ross John D., Physician and Surgeon.

431

WILLIAMSPORT, PA. Pop., 31,000.

Nutt George D., Phys. and Surg., 430 Pine St.

356

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS. Pop., 600.

Woodbridge L. D., Physician and Surgeon.

568

WILLIMANTIC, CONN. Pop., 8,648.

Hills T. Morton, Surg. and Gynecol., 17 North St.

640

WILMINGTON, DEL. Pop., 61,431.

Wales John P., Phys. and Surg., 723 King St.

694

WILMINGTON, N. C. Pop., 20,056.

Anderson Edwin A., Oculist.

13

WINONA, MINN. Population, 18,208.

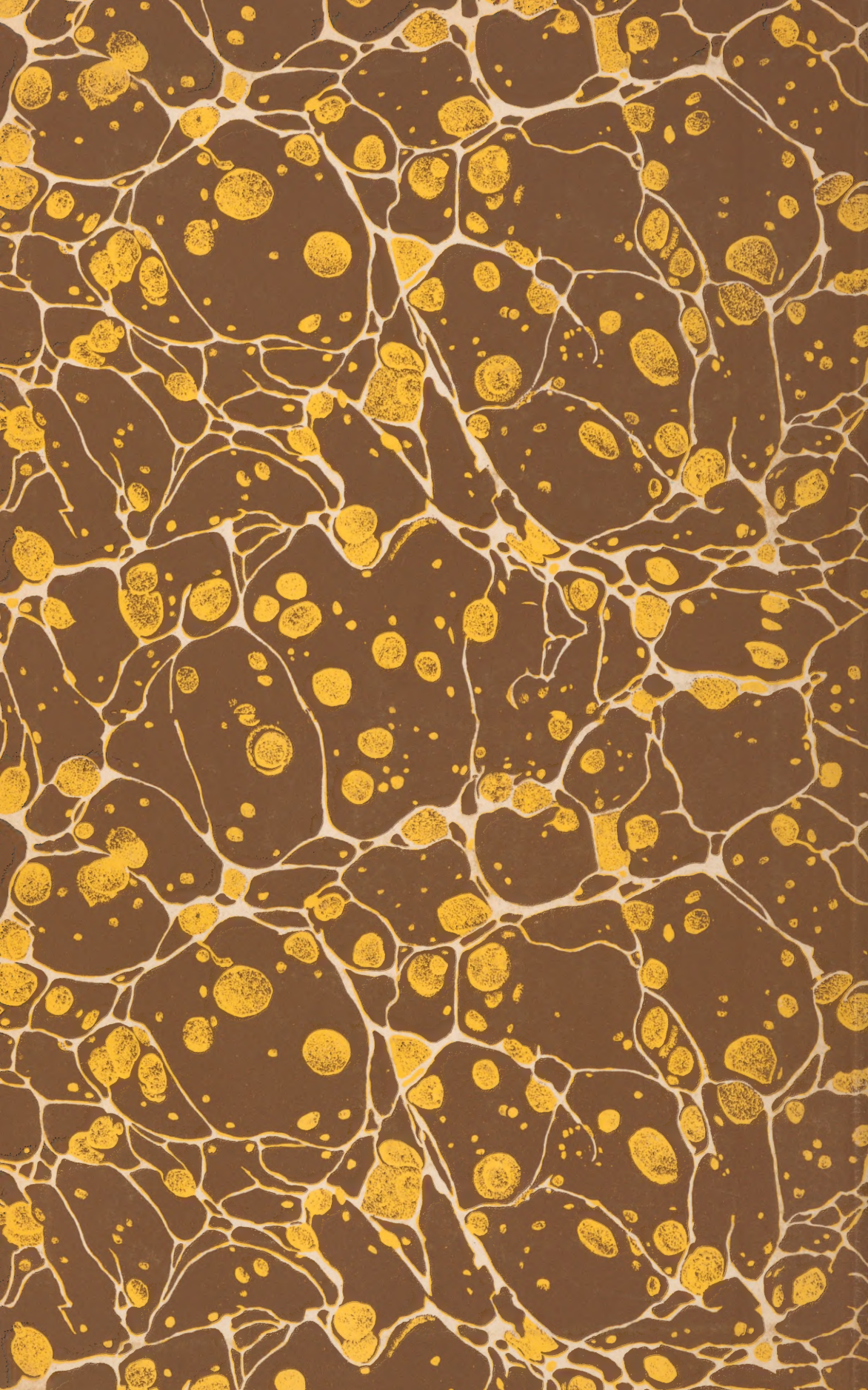
McGaughey J. B., Phy. and Surg., 216 Center St.

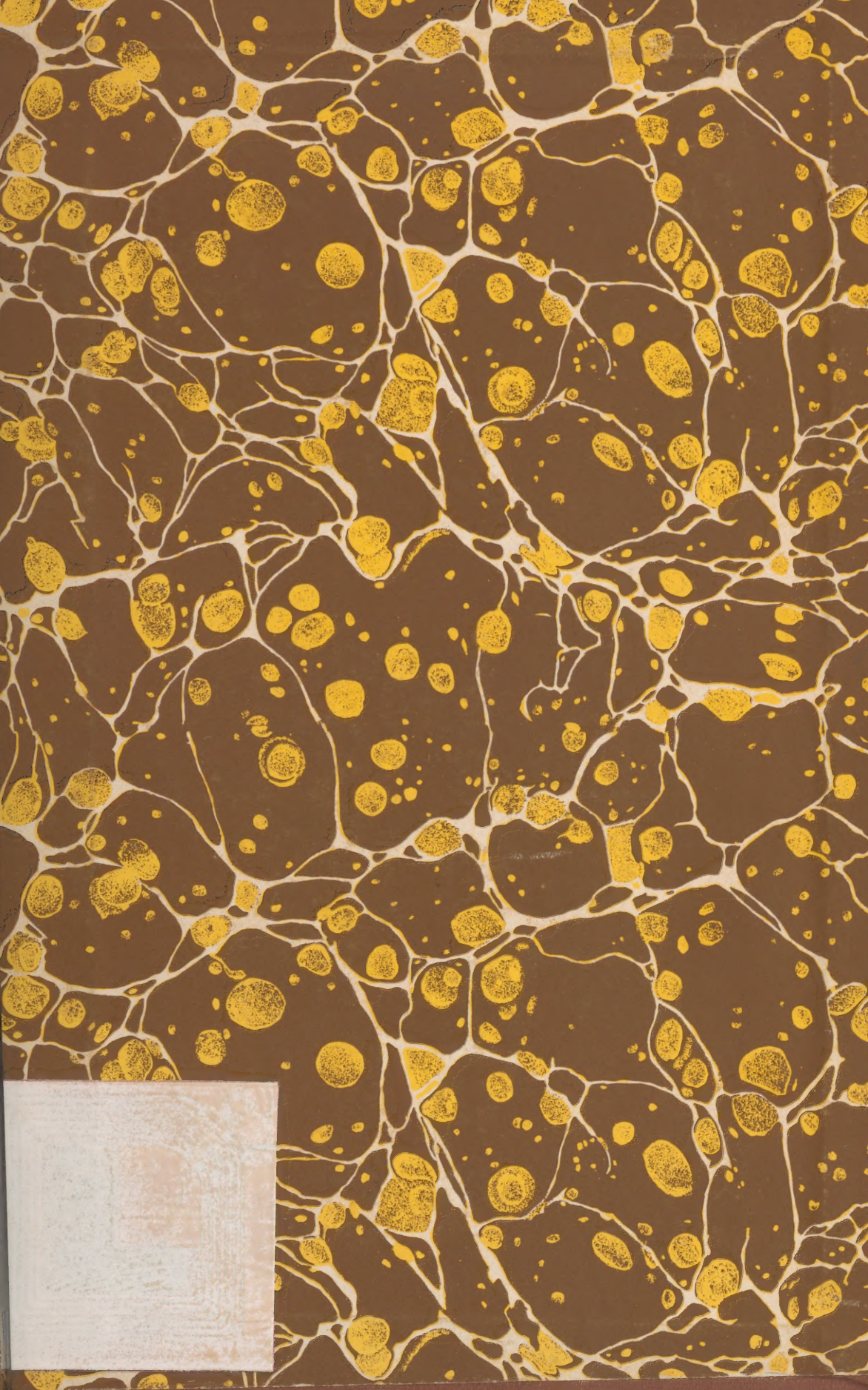
306

Staples F., Phys. and Surg., 127 E. Broadway.

478







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